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The Universal asylum and

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE

OR

MONTHLY MISCELLANY

Containing a View of the

History, Manners,
Literature, Characters
of the YEAR 1790.

EMOLLIT MORES.

VOL. 4.

PHILADELPHIA:
Printed for
THE PROPRIETORS.

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1790

THE
Columbian Magazine,
OR,
MONTHLY MISCELLANY,
For JANUARY, 1790.

Embellished with the following COPPER-PLATES;

I. A View of FORT M'INTOSH.
II. A View of several PUBLIC BUILDINGS in the City of Philadelphia.

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PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD.

Ashes, pot, per ton,		37l 10s
Brandy, common,		5s 3d
Bread, per cwt		18s
Beer: American, in bottles, per dozen		8s 4d
Beer: Ditto, per bbl.		30s
Boards: Oak.p.m.feet	67s 6d	80s
Boards: Merchant.pine,	60s	65s
Boards: Sap,	37s 6d	40s
Boards: Cedar,	75s	80s
Chocolate, per lb	12d	13d
Flour: Superfine,p.bl	47s 6d	48s
Flour: Common		45s
Flour: Bur mid. best	35s	35s 6d
Flour: Middlings	32s	33s
Flour: Shipstuff, p. cwt	10s	14s
Flax, per lb	6d	7½d
Flaxseed, per bushel,	3s	9d
Ginseng		2s
Gin, Holland, per gal	4s	6d
Ditto, per case	28s	30s
Grain: Wheat, p. bush.	9s	9s 3d
Grain: Rye	4s	6d
Grain: Oats	1s 6d	1s 10d
Grain: Indian corn	3s	6d
Grain: Barley	4s	6d
Grain: best shelled	20s	
Grain: Buckwheat	2s	3d
Hams, per lb	5d	5½d
Hogs-lard		7d
Honey	4d	5d
Hemp	6d	7d
Hogshead hoops, per m.	5l	6l
Hides raw, per lb	9d	10d
Indigo,Fr. p. lb	7s 6d	12s
Indigo, Carolina,	4s 7s	6d
Iron: Cast. p. cwt	22s 6d	30s
Iron: Bar, per ton		28l
Iron: Pig	8l	8l 10s
Iron: Sheet	60l	65l
Iron: Nail rods	33l	35s
Meal, Indian, p. bbl	20s	21s
Molasses, per gal.	2s 3d	2s 4d
Nails 10, 12, & 20d	8½d	9d
Parchment,p.doz.	30s	37s 6d
Porter, American		12s
Pork: Burlington		65s
Pork: Lower Co.	60	62s 6d
Pork: Carolina	57s 6d	60
Peafe	6s 6d	7s 6d
Rice, per cwt		18s 9d
Rum: Jamaica,p. gal	4s 9d	5s
Rum: Antigua	4s	9d
Rum: Windward	4s	6d
Rum: Barbadoes	4s	3d
Rum: Country	2s	9d
Rum: Taffia	2s 4d	2s 6d
Steel: German,p. cwt	60s	70s
Steel: Englifh, blifiered	82s	6d
Steel: Amer. p. ton	40l	60l
Steel: Crowley's,p. fag.	4l	10s
Snake root, per lb	1s 6d	2s 8d
Soap, common	5d	6d
Caftile,	8d	9d
Starch	4d	6d
Sugar: Lump, per lb		12d
Sugar: Loaf.fing.refin.	13d	14d
Sugar: Ditto, double ditto		17d
Sugar: Havannah, white		9d
Sugar: Ditto, brown	8d	9d
Sugar: Mufco. p. cwt	50s	57s 6d
Salt: Allum, p bufh.	2s 3d	2s 6d
Salt: Liverpool	2s	3d
Salt: Cadiz		2s 2½d
Salt: Lifbon	2s 3d	2s 4d
Tar: N. Jer.	24g.	11s 6d 13s
Tar: Carolina,	32 gal.	15s
Turpentine,		17s 6d
Tobacco, 100lb: T.R. new, beft		35l
Tobacco, 100lb: Inferior		26s 28s
Tobacco, 100lb: Old		45s 50s
Tobacco, 100lb: Rappahan.	22s 6d	26s
Tobacco, 100lb: Coloured,Maryl.	40s	60s
Tobacco, 100lb: Dark	20s	22s 6d
Tobacco, 100lb: Long leaf		22s 6d
Tobacco, 100lb: Eaftern Shore	16s	18s
Tobacco, 100lb: Carolina, new	24s	26s
Tobacco, 100lb: Old		30s
Tea: Hyfon per lb	10s	12s 6d
Tea: Souchong		8s
Tea: Congo	3s 9d	5s 6d
Tea: Bohea	2s	2s 6d
Wine: Mad. p. pipe	40l	82l 10s
Wine: Lifbon		40l
Wine: Teneriffe	22l 10s	24l
Wine: Fayal, p.g.3s 1d	3s	3d
Wine: Port, per pipe	39l	40l
Wine: Ditto, per gal.	5s	10d
Wine: Ditto, per doz. bot.		30s
Wine: Claret	30s	45s
Wine: Sherry, p. gal	6s 9d	9s
Wine: Malaga		4s
Wax, bees, per lb	2s	2s 2d

Current Prices of PUBLIC SECURITIES, January 31, 1790.

New-loans	8s	10s	Ditto for patenting	8s 6d	Shilling money of 81, 1¼ for one
Funded depreciation	8s 4d	9s	Dollar money 2½ advance on the face		Continental certificates 8s 4d 9s 6d
Unfunded ditto		10s	Jerfey money 125 advance		Facilities 6s 7s
Land-office certificates for warranting		8s 6d	Pennfylvania New Emiffion 110 advance		Jerfey finals 8s 4d 9s 6d

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,	90 days,	56	57½	Amfterdam, 60 days, per guilder	2s 11d
Ditto,	60 days,	57½	60	30 days,	3s
Ditto,	30 days,		61	France, 60 days, per 5 livres	7s 1d
				30 days,	7s 2d

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The defcription of a *Chamber-Lamp*, with which a very ingenious correfpondent has favoured us, is unavoidably poftponed, until the publication of the February Magazine. It was defigned for the prefent Month, had not an unexpected difappointment prevented its infertion.

The Editor informs a *Correfpondent*, who "wifhes to know the reafon, why the piece addreffed to an *aged Friend*, and a *Stand*, were not publifhed," that neither of thofe pieces have come to his hands.

The Farmer and the Philofopher, and the *Retailer No. XV.* fhall have a place in our next number.—Some other articles have been received; and fuch of them, as are deemed proper for infertion in the Magazine, fhall be duly noticed.

The Proprietors have been favoured with a promife of Monthly Meteorological Tables, commencing with the prefent year. The Obfervations, for January, are intended for publication in the February Magazine.

View of Fort M.c Intosh.

THE
Columbian Magazine,
For JANUARY 1790.

Account of Fort M'INTOSH—*with a Plate.*

FORT M'INTOSH was ſituated upon an high *flat*, or level piece of ground on the weſt ſide of the Ohio, and about half a mile below the junction of that river with Beaver-River, commonly known by the name of Big-Beaver-Creek. It conſiſted of a number of log buildings which altogether formed nearly a tetragon, at each corner of which there was a baſtion. The Fort was entirely built of logs;—and the houſes for the accommodation of the officers and ſoldiers were very commodious: they were roofed with ſhingles, and the windows were glazed.

This fort was built by General M'Intoſh, in 1779:—and has, lately, been entirely demoliſhed; it having been deemed unneceſſary to continue a garriſon of ſoldiers at this part of the Ohio. The latitude of this place is 40°41′ 36″.

The Right of the FRENCH *to tax themſelves, illuſtrated.*

THE following extracts may ſerve to throw ſome lights on the intereſting ſubject which now engages the French Nation, namely, *the right of taxing themſelves*. It is but juſtice to ſay, that they were collected by Mr. Turnor*, and are to be found in his "Caſe of bankers ſtated" (when the exchequer was ſhut, A. D. 1671) a book recommended to the peruſal of every lawyer by Francis Hargrave, Eſq. in his edition of the State Trials, vol. II. p. 137.

The French had formerly parliaments.—*Rot. Parl.* 9° *Hen V. pars prima, Num.* 14. *Approbatio pacis inter Regna Angliæ et Franciæ nuper concluſæ* (1420). "Quod Carolus Sextus Rex Francorum regali ſolio ſedens, Tres Status regni ſui, videlicet Prelati & Cleri, necnon Proceres & Nobiles, ac etiam Cives, Burgenſes Civitatum, Villarum, ac Communitas dicti Regni, pacem predictam, ac omnia & ſingula contenta in eâdem approbarunt, laudarunt, acceptarunt, & auctorizarunt."

Hence we may infer, that *car tel eſt nôtre plaiſir*, ſo uſual in the modern edicts of the Kings of France, has not always been the law of that country.

Sir Thomas Qverbury informs us†, that the occaſion that firſt procured to the French King that ſupremacy, that his edicts (for impoſing taxes at pleaſure, &c.) ſhould be law, was the laſt invaſion ‡ of the Engliſh; for at that time, they poſſeſſing two parts of France, the three eſtates could not aſſemble; whereupon they did not then grant that power to Charles VII. during that war: and that which made it eaſy for Louis XI. and his ſucceſſors to continue the ſame (the occaſion ceaſing) was, that the clergy and gentry did not run the ſame fortune with the people there, as in England, for moſt of the taxes falling upon the people, the clergy and gentry being forborn, were eaſily induced to leave them to the King's mercy. But the King, having got ſtrength upon the peaſants, hath been ſince the bolder to invade part of both their liberties; and for the aſſembly of the three eſtates, it is there grown now as extraordinary as a general council; with the loſs of which the French liberty fell!

* A barriſter of Gray's Inn, and ſon of Sir Timothy Turnor, of Shrewſbury, Knt. Serjeant at law temp. Charles II. See Wood's Faſti.

† Obſervations on the State of France, 1609.

‡ Temp. Henry V. of England.

Sir Thomas Smith* (who had been ſundry times our ambaſſador in France, does not heſitate to rank that ſtate amongſt the deſpotic and tyrannical governments; becauſe, ſays he, thoſe Kings make and abrogate laws and edicts, lay on tributes and impoſitions of their own will, or by the private counſel and advice of their friends and favourites only, without the conſent of the people. Which enormities (adds he) were much improved by Louis XI. who would often boaſt and ſay, that he had brought the crown of France *hors de page*; that is, out of wardſhip. How far the advantages this freedom of wardſhip has brought to the crown of France, let us hear Sir Walter Raleigh†, who obſerves, that ſince this freedom from wardſhip, and the power of raiſing money by letters and edicts only, France was never free in effect from civil wars; and lately it was endangered either to be conquered by the Spaniards, or to be cantonized by the rebellious French themſelves. And here, by the way, (adds Mr. Turnor) we may diſcover a ſecret in that government, which is, to diſcharge their turbulent and fermenting blood upon their neighbours; ſo that, while their people are amuſed with conqueſts and acquiſition abroad, they may have the leſs leiſure to meditate and contrive miſchief and ſedition at home.

Philip de Comines‡, ſays, "Nul Roi ni Seigneur ſur terre, ait pouvoir de mettre un denier ſur ſes ſujets ſans octroi & conſentement de ceaux qui doivent payer, ſi non par tyrannie ou violence." And again, Johanno Bodin§ "Ego vero ceteris regibus non plus in genere quam regibus Anglorum licere puto; cum nemo ſit tam improbus tyrannus, qui aliena bona decipere ſibi fas eſſe putet."

At the time that Henry the Vth of England completed his conqueſt of France; that country did enjoy their *three eſtates* in the height and exaltation of power, which appears from the extract already given from our parliament rolls, and can need no further confirmation; whence we may infer, that, if the French ſucceed in their ſtruggle with the King, and eſtabliſh a third eſtate, it will be a confirmation of *old rights*, not an acquiſition of civil liberty unknown to their conſtitution.

* His Commonwealth, book I. chap. 7.
† His Prerogative of Parliament.
‡ Book VI. chap. 7.
§ Des Repub. book I. chap. 8.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

AMERICAN CHRONOLOGY;*

Or, a Liſt of important Æras and memorable Events, in any wiſe relating to America, ſince its Diſcovery by the Europeans, arranged in alphabatical Order; with their reſpective Dates.

[A] AMERICA—firſt diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus (or Colon) a Genoeſe, in the ſervice of Ferdinand and Iſabella, King and Queen of Caſtile, &c. He landed, Friday, October 12, 1492, on one of the Bahama-iſlands, named by him St. Salvador; now called *Cat-Iſland*, and by the natives *Guanahani*, —The *Continent* of America, from 40° to 67° N. lat. was firſt diſcovered in 1498—Settled, by the Engliſh, in the reign of James I. King of England.

Amſterdam.—(New), Now New-York. —Carr and Nichols arrived before it, with an armed force, Auguſt 20, 1664.—It was ſurrendered by the Dutch, Auguſt 27, 1664; and New Netherlands confirmed to the Engliſh, by the treaty of Breda, in 1667.

Academy.—The American Academy of Arts and Sciences, at Boſton, was incorporated by the legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts, May 4, 1780.

Alliance—between the U. S. of America and France, concluded Feb. 6, 1778.

[B] *Boſton.*—At the ſettlement of Charleſtown, on the 10th of June 1630, a Mr. Blaxton lived on a point of land, called Blaxton's-point, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Charles-river mouth, where he had only a cottage. The neck of land from which the point runs, was, in the Indian language, called Shawmut; and was, on the 7th Sept. following, (by order of the ſecond court of aſſiſtants, held at Charlestown) called *Boſton*;—ſo named, in compliment to Mr. Cotton, then a famous in-

* The great utility and convenience of an American Chronology, ſuggeſted to the Editor of the Columbian Magazine, the thought of ſuch an undertaking; and the practicability of carrying the deſign into effect with ſome facility, in a periodical publication, induced him to make the attempt. It muſt be obvious, however, from the nature of the taſk, that the incidents cannot be placed in the order of time in which they occurred; nor would ſuch an arrangement be attended with any particular advantage. The *dates* will therefore be deſultory, with relation to the order of ſucceſſion of the ſeveral articles; which will be inſerted without regard being had to any other circumſtance, than their *alphabetical* diſtribution. As the Editor wiſhes to make this part of the Magazine as complete as poſſible, in order to render it the more uſeful,—all communications for it, will be thankfully received.

dependent Minister at Boston in England.

Bunker's Hill—Battle of, June 17, 1775.

Bank of North-America begun at Philadelphia, Jan. 4, 1781.

Bennington.—Battle of, Aug. 16, 1777.

Boston.—Blockade of, by the British, June 1, 1774.

[C] *Connecticut.*—A grant of, by the council of Plymouth, to Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick—dated 1630: and a confirmation of the same by the crown, in the same year.—A conveyance of Connecticut, by the Earl of Warwick to Fiennes, Lord Say and Sele, dated March 19, 1631—Incorporated by King Charles II. April 23, 1662.

Canada.—Said, by the French, to have been first settled by them, under M. Champlain, 1603. Doug. Summ.—The commission of Francis I. King of France, to James Cartier, for the establishment of Canada, was dated Oct. 17, 1540.

Charleston (S. C.)—Capitulated on the 12th of May, 1780, after a siege of seven weeks.

Crown-Point—Taken by General Amherst, Aug. 4, 1759.

Constitution of the U. S.—Dated Sept. 17, 1787.—See *Ratification.*

[D] *Drake*—Captain (afterwards Sir Francis)—sailed from Plymouth in England, Dec. 13, 1577—passed the Straits of Magellan, in Sept. 1578—sailed as far North, as the 43°. N. lat.—And arrived in England, Nov. 3, 1580.

Dixwell, Esq. (John)—One of the judges of King Charles I. died at New Haven in Connecticut, March 18, 1688, in the 82d year of his age.—He was buried there; and his grave-stone is standing, at this day, in the public burying place.

Du Quesne (Fort)—now Fort-Pitt—Taken possession of, by General Forbes, Nov. 25, 1758; having been abandoned by the French, and set fire to, the preceding night.

[E] *Eutaw-Springs*, (S. C.)—Battle of, Sept. 8, 1781.

Evans, the poet—The Rev. Nathaniel—born in Philadelphia, June 8, 1742—died in the 26th year of his age.

[F] *Florida* (West)—Revolution of, by the Spaniards, May 8, 1781.

Franklin, Esq. LL. D. &c. (Benjamin)—Born at Boston, (Massachusetts) Jan. 17, 1706.

Fast—Thursday, July 20, 1775, kept as a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer, in the United American Colonies;—in pursuance of a recommendation of Congress.

Frontenac—The French attacked and defeated at—by Colonel Broadstreet, Oct. 31, 1758.

[G] *Green-Spring* (Virginia)—Battle of, July 3, 1781.

Greene (General Nathaniel)—Born at Warwick, Rhode-Island, about the year 1741—died in Georgia, June 19, 1786.

Georgia—The first Constitution of that state, established in Convention, Feb. 5, 1777.

Gorges (Sir Ferdinando)—and Captain John Mason, obtained a joint grant of all the lands between the rivers Merrimack and Sagadehock, extending back to the great lakes and rivers of Canada, August 10, 1622. This tract was called *Laconia.* See Mason.

Guildford—The battle of, between the Americans under Gen. Greene and the British under Lord Cornwallis—March 15, 1781.

[H] *Hessians*—Their defeat and capture at Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776.

Hancock, Esq. (John)—Elected President of Congress,—on the resignation of Peyton Randolph, Esq. May 24, 1775.

[I] *Independence*—of the Thirteen United States of America, declared, July 4, 1776.

Indians—On the 30th of June, 1775, Congress "Resolved, that the committee for Indian affairs do prepare talks to the several tribes of Indians, for engaging the continuance of their friendship to us, and *neutrality* in our present unhappy dispute with Great-Britain."

Independence—of the U. S. of America—acknowledged by France, Jan. 30, 1778 (by the treaty of amity and commerce between the two nations)—acknowledged as such by Holland, April 19, 1782—by Great-Britain, Nov. 30, 1782, (by the provisional articles of peace)—by Sweden, Feb. 5, 1783—by Denmark, Feb. 25, 1783—by Spain, March 1783—by Russia, July 1783.

[K] *King's-College* (New-York), now called Columbia College—founded (and incorporated by Royal Charter,) in 1754.

Kentuckey.—See M'Bride, Finley, and Boon.

[L] *Long-Island*—Battle of, August 27, 1776.

Lexington—Battle of, April 19, 1775.

Laconia.—The company of—attempted the settlement of a colony and fishery, at the river Pascataqua, in 1622; and, in the spring of 1623, sent over David Thomp-

ſon, with others, to carry on their deſign. See alſo *Gorges*, hereafter.

Laconia—See Gorges.

Library-Company—of Philadelphia, inſtituted in 1731—incorporated March 25, 1742.

[M] *Maryland*—Granted by charter, dated June 20, 1632, from Charles I. to Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore.

Monmouth (New-Jerſey)—Battle of, June 28, 1778.

Montgomery (Gen. Richard)—Born in the North of Ireland, in 1737—ſlain at the ſtorming of Quebec, Dec. 31, 1775—interred in Quebec, with military honors, Jan. 1, 1776.

M'Bride (John)—The firſt white man we have any account of, who diſcovered the Kentuckey country. He, in company with ſome others, in the year 1754, paſſing down the Ohio in canoes, landed at the mouth of Kentuckey river; and there marked a tree with the initial letters of his name, and the date.

Montreal—reduced by the Americans, Nov. 12, 1775.

Miniſtry (Britiſh)—See North.

[N] *New-Orleans*, capital of Louiſiana—A great fire there, which nearly conſumed the whole town—March 19, 1788.

New-Caſtle, &c. (Delaware)—The Duke of York's deed of feoffment of—to W. Penn, dated Aug. 24, 1682.

New England—A grant of, by James I. to the council of Plymouth, dated Nov. 3, 1620.

North-Carolina.—The Conſtitution of, ſettled in Convention, at Halifax in that ſtate, Dec. 18, 1776.

New-York—The city of—was incorporated by Engliſh charter, Aug. 27, 1686. This charter was confirmed by another, dated April 19, 1708: and a third charter was granted, Jan. 15, 1730.

North (Lord)—declares the Britiſh miniſtry diſſolved, March 20, 1782; and a new miniſtry appointed, March 27, 1782.

[O] *Oſwego*, Fort—taken and demoliſhed by the French, Aug. 14, 1756.

Ohio-Company (Engliſh)—driven away from the banks of the Ohio, by M. de Villiers, in June 175[illegible].

[P] *Proviſional articles* of peace—See Peace.

Princeton—Battle of, June 3, 1777.

Pennſylvania—Charter of, granted to William Penn, Eſq. by King Charles II. March 4, 1681—The grant of this charter was declared or proclaimed by the King's authority, April 2, 1681.

Plymouth—The town of, in New-England—founded Dec. 21, 1620;—being the *firſt Engliſh colony* ſettled in that country.

Paulus-Hook (or Powles-Hook)—ſurpriſed by Col. H. Lee, Auguſt 18, 1779.

Penn, Eſq. (William)—firſt proprietor, and founder of Pennſylvania—born Oct. 14, 1644—died 1718.

Peace—The proviſional articles of—between the U. S. of America and Great-Britain, ſigned at Paris, Nov. 30, 1782.

[Q] *Quebec*—The city of—taken by Gen. Townſend, after a battle (on the 13th of Sept. 1759) with the French—Sept. 18, 1759.

[R] *Raleigh* (Sir Walter) and others, obtained a patent from Queen Elizabeth, for diſcovering and planting lands and countries, to continue for the ſpace of ſix years—dated March 25, 1584. He began a plantation in 1585, having ſent out Sir Richard Grenville with ſeveral veſſels and 108 people, who landed upon the iſland Roanoke, near the mouth of Albemarle river, in North-Carolina.

Randolph, Eſq. (Peyton)—elected Preſident of Congreſs, Sept. 5, 1774.—Died ſuddenly at Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1774.

Rhode-Iſland—battle of—Aug. 22, 1778.

Rights—A declaration of ſundry—reſolved on, by Congreſs, Oct. 14, 1774.

Ratification—of the Conſtitution of the U. S. of America—by the ſtate of Delaware, Dec. 3, 1787—Pennſylvania, Dec. 13, 1787—New-Jerſey, Dec. 19, 1787—Georgia, Jan. 2, 1788—Connecticut, Jan. 9, 1788—Maſſachuſetts, Feb 6, 1788—Maryland, April 28, 1788—South-Carolina, May 23, 1788—New-Hampſhire, June 21, 1788—Virginia, June 25, 1788—New-York, July 25, 1788—North-Carolina, Nov. 21, 1789.

Sickneſs—The ſummer of 1702, was remarkable for an uncommon mortality, that prevailed in the city of New York, and which makes a grand epoch among the inhabitants of that city, diſtinguiſhed as "*the time of the great ſickneſs*." This fever, which proved fatal to every perſon ſeized with it, was brought thither by a veſſel from the iſland of St. Thomas, in the Weſt-Indies, remarkable for contagious diſeaſes. Smith's Hiſtory of New-York.

Springfield (New-Jerſey) Battle of—July 23, 1780.

Stoney-Point—The fort and garriſon of, taken by Gen. Wayne, Auguſt 16, 1779.

Savannah (Georgia)—Aſſaulted by Gen. Lincoln and the Count d'Eſtaing, Oct. 9, 1779.

On the Food or Nutriment of Plants, with Observations on Manures; extracted from the Notes of Doctor Hunter's *Edition of* Evelyn's Sylva.

IT is of the utmoſt conſequence to determine what is the food of plants. Upon that queſtion philoſophers have widely differed. From a number of experiments, accurately conducted, I am led to believe that all vegetables, from the hyſſop upon the wall, to the cedar of Lebanon, receive their principal nouriſhment from oily particles incorporated with water, by means of an alkaline ſalt or abſorbent earth. Till oil is made miſcible, it is unable to enter the radical veſſels of vegetables; and, on that account, Providence has bountifully ſupplied all natural ſoils with chalky or other abſorbent particles. I ſay natural ſoils, for thoſe which have been aſſiſted by art are full of materials for that purpoſe; ſuch as lime, marl, ſoap-aſhes, and the volatile alkaline ſalt of putrid dung-hills. It may be aſked, whence do natural ſoils receive their oily particles? I anſwer, the air ſupplies them. During the ſummer months, the atmoſphere is full of putrid exhalations ariſing from the ſteam of dunghills, the perſpiration of animals, and ſmoke. Every ſhower brings down theſe oleaginous particles for the nouriſhment of plants.

The ingenious Mr. Tull, and others, have contended for earth's being the food of plants. If ſo, all ſoils equally tilled would prove equally prolific. The increaſed fertility of a well pulveriſed ſoil, induced him to imagine that the plow could ſo minutely divide the particles of earth as to fit them for entering into the roots of plants. An open ſoil, if not too light in its own nature, will always produce plentiful crops. It readily receives the air, rains, and dews into its boſom, and at the ſame time gives the roots of plants a free paſſage in queſt of food. This is the true reaſon why land, well tilled, is ſo remarkably fruitful.—Water is thought by ſome to be the food of vegetables, when, in reality, it is only the vehicle of nouriſhment. Water is an heterogeneous fluid; and is no where to be found pure. It always contains a ſolution of animal or vegetable ſubſtances. Theſe conſtitute the nouriſhment of plants, and the element in which they are minutely ſuſpended, acts only as a vehicle, in guiding them through the fine veſſels of the vegetable body. The hyacinth, and other bulbous roots, are known to perfect their flowers in pure water. Hence ſuperficial obſervers have drawn an argument in favour of water being the food of vegetables. But the truth is, the roots, ſtem, and flowers of ſuch plants are nouriſhed by the mucilaginous juices of the bulb, diluted by the ſurrounding water. This mucilage is juſt ſufficient to perfect the flower—and no more. Such a bulb neither forms ſeeds, nor ſends forth offsets. At the end of the ſeaſon it appears weak, ſhrivelled and exhauſted, and is rendered unfit to produce flowers the ſucceeding year. A root of the ſame kind, that has been fed by the oily and mucilaginous juices of the earth, eſſentially differs in every particular. It has a plump appearance, is full of mucilage—with offſets upon its ſides. All rich ſoils in a ſtate of nature, contain oil; and in thoſe lands which have been under the plow for ſome years, it is found, in proportion to the quantity of putrid dung that has been laid upon them, making an allowance for the crops they have ſuſtained.—To ſet this matter in a clearer light, let us attend to the effects of manures of an oily nature, and we ſhall ſoon be ſatisfied that oil, however modified, is one of the chief things concerned in vegetation. Rape-duſt, when laid upon land, is a ſpeedy and certain manure, though an expenſive one, and will generally anſwer beſt on a limeſtone land, or where the ſoil has been moderately limed. This ſpecies of manure is much eſteemed by the farmer. It contains the food of plants ready prepared; but as it is not capable of looſening the ſoil by any fermentation, the lands upon which it is laid ought to be in excellent tilth. At preſent, that uſeful article of huſbandry is much diminiſhed in goodneſs, owing to the improved methods of extracting the oil from the rape. Heat and preſſure are employed in a double degree. Farmers that live in the neighbourhood of large towns uſe abundance of ſoot. It is an oily manure, but different from the former, containing alkaline ſalt in its own nature, calculated as well for opening the ſoil, as for rendering the oily parts miſcible with water. It is obſerved that pigeon's dung is a rich and haſty manure. Theſe animals feed chiefly upon grains and oily ſeeds; it muſt therefore be expected that their dung ſhould contain a large proportion of oil. The dung of ſtable-kept horſes is alſo a ſtrong manure, and ſhould not be uſed until it has undergone the putrid ferment, in order to mix and aſſimilate its oily, watery, and ſaline parts. Beans, oats, and

hay, contain much oil. The dung of horſes, that are kept upon green herbage, is of a weaker kind, containing much leſs oil. Swines dung is of a ſaponaceous and oily nature, and perhaps is the richeſt of the animal manures. When made into a compoſt and applied with judgment, it is excellent for arable lands. The dung of ruminant animals, as cows and ſheep, is preferable to that of horſes at graſs, owing to the quantity of animal juices mixed with their food in chewing. And here I beg leave to remark in general, that the fatter the animal, *cæteris paribus*, the richer the dung. Human ordure is full of oil and a volatile alkaline ſalt. By itſelf it is too ſtrong a manure for any land, it ſhould therefore be made into a compoſt before it is uſed. The dung of carnivorous animals is plentifully ſtored with oil. Animals that feed upon ſeeds and grains come next, and after them follow thoſe which ſubſiſt upon graſs only. To ſuit theſe different manures to their proper ſoils, requires the greateſt judgment of the farmer, as what may be proper for one ſoil, may be highly detrimental to another.

In order to ſtrengthen my argument in favour of oil being the principal food of plants, I muſt beg leave to obſerve, that all vegetables, whoſe ſeeds are of an oily nature, are found to be remarkable impoveriſhers of the ſoil, as hemp, rape, and flax; for which reaſon, the beſt manures for lands worn out by theſe crops, are ſuch as have a good deal of oil in their compoſition; but then they muſt be laid on with lime, chalk, marl, or ſoap-aſhes, ſo as to render the oily particles miſcible with water. The book of nature may be diſplayed, to ſhow that oily particles conſtitute the nouriſhment of plants in their embryo ſtate; and, by a fair inference, we may ſuppoſe that ſomething of the ſame nature is continued to them as they advance in growth. The oily ſeeds, as rape, hemp, lime, and turnip, conſiſt of two lobes, which, when ſpread upon the ſurface, form the ſeminal leaves. In them the whole oil of the ſeed is contained. The moiſture of the atmoſphere penetrates the cuticle of the leaves, and mixing with the oil, conſtitutes an emulſion for the nouriſhment of the plant. The ſweetneſs of this balmy fluid invites the fly, againſt which no ſufficient remedy has, as yet, been diſcovered. The oleaginous liquor being conſumed, the ſeminal leaves decay, having performed the office of a mother to her tender infant. To perſons unacquainted with the analogy between plants and animals, this reflection will appear ſtrange. Nothing, however, is more demonſtrable.—The leguminous and farinaceous plants keep their placenta, or ſeminal leaves, within the earth; in which ſituation they ſupply the tender germ with oily nutriment, until its roots are grown ſufficiently ſtrong to penetrate the ſoil.

It is uſual to talk of the ſalts of the earth; but chemiſtry has not been able to diſcover any ſalts in land which has not been manured, though oil may be readily obtained from every ſoil, the very ſandy ones excepted. Marl, though a rich manure, has no ſalts. It is thought to contain a ſmall portion of oleaginous matter, and an abſorbent earth, of a nature ſimilar to limeſtone, with a large quantity of clay intermixed. Lime mixed with clay, comes neareſt to the nature of marl of any factitious body that we know of, and may be uſed as ſuch, where it can be had without much expenſe. By increaſing the quantity of clay, it will make an excellent compoſt for a light ſandy ſoil; but to make the ground fertile, woollen rags, rotten dung, or any oily manure, ſhould be incorporated with it ſome time before it is laid on.—It is a received opinion, that lime enriches the land it is laid upon, by means of ſupplying a ſalt fit for the nouriſhment of plants; but by all the experiments that have been made upon lime, it is found to contain no kind of ſalt. Its operation therefore ſhould be conſidered in a different light; by the fermentation that it induces, the earth is opened and divided, and, by its abſorbent and alkaline quality it unites the oily and watery parts of the ſoil. It alſo ſeems to have the property of collecting the acid of the air, which it readily forms into a neutral ſalt of great uſe in vegetation. From viewing lime in this light, it is probable that it tends to rob the ſoil of its oily particles, and in time will render it barren, unleſs we take care to ſupport it with rotten dung, or other manures of an oily nature. As light ſandy ſoils contain but a ſmall portion of oleaginous particles, we ſhould be extremely cautious not to overdo them with lime; unleſs we can at the ſame time aſſiſt them liberally with rotten dung, woollen rags, ſhavings of horn, and other manures of an animal kind. Its great excellence, however, upon a ſandy ſoil, is by mechanically binding the looſe particles, and thereby preventing the liquid parts of the manure from eſcaping out of the reach of the ra-

dical fibres of the plants. Upon clay the effect of lime is different; for by means of the gentle fermentation that it produces, the unſubdued ſoil is opened and divided; the manures laid on readily come into contact with every part of it; and the fibres of the plants have full liberty to ſpread themſelves. It is generally ſaid that lime anſwers better upon ſand than clay. This obſervation will undoubtedly hold good as long as the farmer continues to lime his clay lands in a ſcanty manner. Let him treble the quantity, and he will then be convinced that lime is better for clay than ſand. It may be juſtly anſwered, that the profits will not admit of the expenſe. I agree. But then it muſt be underſtood, that it is the application, and not the nature of the lime, that ſhould be called in queſtion. Clay, well limed, will fall in water, and ferment with acids. Its very nature is changed. Under ſuch agreeable circumſtances, the air, rains, and dews are freely admitted, and the ſoil is enabled to retain the nouriſhment that each of them brings. In conſequence of a fermentation raiſed in the ſoil, the fixed air is ſet at liberty, which, in a wonderful manner, promotes vegetation. It is the nature of lime to attract oils, and diſſolve vegetable bodies. Upon theſe principles we may account for the wonderful effects of lime in the improvement of black moor-land. Moor-earth conſiſts of diſſolved, and half-diſſolved, vegetable ſubſtances. It is full of oil. Lime aſſimilates the one and diſſolves the other. Such lands, not originally worth four-pence per acre, may be made, by paring, burning, and liming, to produce plentiful crops of turnips, which may be followed with oats, barley, or graſs-ſeeds, according to the inclination of the owner. Theſe obſervations, however, are rather foreign to the preſent argument, to which I ſhall now return.

To the univerſal principle, oil, we muſt add another of great efficacy, though very little underſtood; I mean the nitrous acid of the air. That the air does contain the rudiments of nitre, is demonſtrable from the manner of making ſalt-petre in the different parts of the world. The air contains no ſuch ſalt as perfect nitre; it is a factitious ſalt, and is made by the nitrous acid falling upon a proper matrix. The makers of nitre form that matrix of the rubbiſh of old houſes, fat earth, and any fixed alkaline ſalt. The univerſal acid, as it is called, is attracted by theſe materials, and forms true nitre, which is rendered pure by means of chryſtallization, and in that form it is brought to us. In very hot countries the natural earth forms a matrix for nitre, which makes the operation very ſhort. It is obſerved that nitre is moſt plentifully formed in winter, when the wind is northerly: hence we may underſtand the true reaſon why farmers and nurſerymen lay up their lands in high ridges during the winter months. The good effects of that operation are wholly attributed to the mechanical action of the froſt upon the ground. Light ſoils, as well as the tough ones, may be expoſed in high ridges, but with ſome limitation, in order to imitate the mud walls in Germany, which are found, by experience, to collect conſiderable quantities of nitre during the winter. After ſaying ſo much in praiſe of nitre, it will be expected that I ſhould produce ſome proofs of its efficacy, when uſed as manure. I muſt confeſs that experiments do not give us any ſuch proofs. Perhaps too large a quantity has been uſed; or rather, it could not be reſtored to the earth, with its particles ſo minutely divided, as when it remained united with the ſoil, by means of the chemiſtry of nature. I ſhall therefore conſider this nitrous acid, or, as philoſophers call it, the *acidum vagum*, in the light of a vivifying principle, with whoſe operation we are not yet fully acquainted.—A curious obſerver will remark, that there ſubſiſts a ſtrong analogy between plants and animals. Oil and water ſeem to make up the nouriſhment of both. Earth enters very little into the compoſition of either. It is known that animals take in a great many earthy particles at the mouth, but they are ſoon diſcharged by urine and ſtool. Vegetables take in the ſmalleſt portion imaginable of earth; and the reaſon is, they have no way to diſcharge it. It is highly probable, that the radical fibres of plants take up their nouriſhment from the earth, in the ſame manner that the lacteal veſſels abſorb the nutriment from the inteſtines; and as the oily and watery parts of our food are perfectly united into a milky liquor, by means of the ſpittle, pancreatic juice, and bile, before they enter the lacteals, we have all the reaſon imaginable to keep up the analogy, and ſuppoſe that the oleaginous and watery parts of the ſoil are alſo incorporated, previous to their being taken up by the abſorbing veſſels of the plant. To form a perfect judgment of this, we muſt reflect that every ſoil, in a ſtate of nature, has in itſelf a quantity of abſorbent earth, ſufficient to incorporate

its inherent oil and water; but when we load it with fat manures, it becomes eſſentially neceſſary to beſtow upon it, at the ſame time, ſomething to aſſimilate the parts. Lime, ſoap-aſhes, kelp, marl, and all the alkaline ſubſtances, perform that office. In order to render this operation viſible to the ſenſes: diſſolve one drachm of Ruſſia pot-aſh in four ounces of water; then add one ſpoonful of oil. Shake the mixture, and it will inſtantly become an uniform maſs of a whitiſh colour, adapted to all the purpoſes of vegetation. This eaſy and familiar experiment is a juſt repreſentation of what happens after the operation of burn-baking, and conſequently may be conſidered as a confirmation of the hypotheſis advanced.—Let us attend to the proceſs. The ſward being reduced to aſhes, a fixed alkaline ſalt is produced. The moiſture of the atmoſphere ſoon reduces that ſalt into a fluid ſtate, which, mixing with the ſoil, brings about an union of the oily and watery parts, in the manner demonſtrated by the experiment. When the under ſtratum conſiſts of a rich vegetable mould, the effects of burn-baking will be laſting. But when the ſoil happens to be thin and poor, the firſt crop frequently ſuffers before it arrives at maturity. The farmer, therefore, who is at the expenſe of paring and burning a thin ſoil, ſhould beſtow upon it a portion of rotten dung, or ſhambles manure, before the aſhes are ſpread, in order to ſupply the deficiency of oily particles. In conſequence of this prudent management, the crop will be ſupported during its growth, and the land will be preſerved in health and vigour.—Hitherto I have conſidered plants as nouriſhed by their roots. I ſhall now take a view of them as nouriſhed by their leaves. An attention to this part of the vegetable ſyſtem is eſſentially neceſſary. Vegetables that have a ſucculent leaf, ſuch as vetches, peaſe, beans, and buck-wheat, draw a great part of their nouriſhment from the air, and on that account impoveriſh the ſoil leſs than wheat, oats, barley, or rye, the leaves of which are of a firmer texture. Rape and hemp are oil-bearing plants, and conſequently impoveriſhers of the ſoil: but the former leſs ſo than the latter, owing to the greater ſucculency of its leaf. The leaves of all kinds of grain are ſucculent for a time, during which period the plants take little from the earth; but as ſoon as the ear begins to be formed, they loſe their ſoftneſs, and diminiſh in their attractive power. The radical fibres are then more vigorouſly employed in extracting the oily particles of the earth, for the nouriſhment of the ſeed.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

The RETAILER, *No.* XIV.

A MAN WILL NOT EXERCISE ANY TRADE, EVEN THE MEANEST, UNLESS HE HAS FIRST LEARNED IT; AND YET EVERY MAN THINKS HIMSELF FIT FOR GOVERNMENT, THE HARDEST OF TRADES.

THE truth of this obſervation muſt be evident to every one who has ever attended, on an election-day, at the corners of Cheſnut and Fifth-ſtreets, and liſtened to the learned politics of our Philadelphia populace! We need not be ſurpriſed at the facility with which fops and fools, in the upper claſſes of life, can, by an endleſs clatter, paſs for wits and wiſe men, when we ſee that, even among the loweſt and moſt illiterate, there is nothing eaſier, than to give an opinion upon ſubjects they cannot poſſibly underſtand, and vehemently ſupport principles and points, whoſe foundation they never trouble themſelves to look for; and if they did, would find them far above the reach of their abilities and comprehenſion. "Ah!" cries a fellow, who may have heard the remoteſt echo of the cannon at Germantown, "we *will* have Mr. ———— in; he is a brave fellow—none of your ſneaking raſcals, that were afraid to ſhow their noſes where there was a gun or a ſoldier.—He fought for *liberty and his country*, and ſo did I.—He did not faint at the ſmell of powder.—Many's the time that he and I have march'd all night together, hail, rain, or ſnow; and went directly to it, the next day.—Yes, I fought for my liberty, and I'll fight for it again, before a parcel of cowardly, tory-ſcoundrels, ſhall come and ruin us and our government, to fill their own pockets.—Our conſtitution is as good as poſſible; it ſecures the *liberties of the people*, and keeps us from ruin, by thoſe who want to be our kings.—God knows we have had enough of kings."—Thus it is, that every fool and madman, the *ſlaves* of ſome more cunning politician, bellows forth the name of Liberty, and fouls her with his filthy, unhallowed touch—thus they judge of governments, which they know nothing about; and of men whom they never ſaw.—You will ſcarcely find a man on the election ground, who has not been either wounded or killed in the cauſe of *Liberty*, and bled forth his heart-drops,

for his *dear country*.—So much for *liberty, and our free people!*

But an extreme boldneſs in attempting things beyond our reach, and believing ourſelves moſt adequate to taſks the moſt difficult, and that we are the leaſt acquainted with, is a foible far from being confined to our electioneering gentry. It ſeems to pervade all ranks of men; ſo that I am almoſt tempted to lay it down as a general rule, that, thoſe acquiſitions, which every man thinks himſelf competent to, as it were by inſtinct, and without the leaſt ſtudy or pains, are really thoſe moſt difficult in themſelves, and far ſuperior, both in worth and rareneſs of attainment, to thoſe that are ſtared at by vulgar eyes.—I do not know of any ſatisfactory natural reaſon for this opinion; and it cannot be pretended that mankind could believe themſelves acquainted with any thing *becauſe* they are not ſo.—We muſt either find ſome better reaſon for it, or be contented with the fact as we ſee it every day, and leave the cauſe to be diſcovered by thoſe who are more pleaſed with ingenious reaſons, than with ſolid truths. A man poſſeſſing a knowledge of the dead and uſeleſs languages, is by the vulgar looked upon as prodigy of learning and abilities, and none would pretend to ſuch acquirements without their neceſſary time and labour.—And yet this is an acquirement which every man may poſſeſs, with nearly an equal degree of pains—and little more is neceſſary than downright mechanical application, and abſolute labour, which one perſon is as competent to as another. But there are other parts of a man's character, beyond compariſon of greater importance and difficulty; of which, though every one believes himſelf thoroughly poſſeſſed, I will inſtance one.—Show me a man that does not think himſelf fully capable of *holding a converſation*, as it is termed? and yet I know of few things more difficult and more ſeldom attained, than to converſe a few hours with a proper prudence and underſtanding. I do not now ſpeak of the common prattle of all companies, and which is nearly the ſame every where; yet even here a perſon may injure himſelf: but of more ſerious and intereſting converſation, which every one muſt meet with, more or leſs, before he is a great while in this world.—An artful man will draw from one more weak and perhaps more honeſt, the moſt important ſecrets, without his ever ſuſpecting it; and he [illegible] at length, be ſurpriſed, when his companion can ſay to him, *Ex ore tuo te condemnabo.*

We have, in the hiſtory of England, a remarkable inſtance of the unlimited power, which a man of addreſs in converſation poſſeſſes, even over the wiſeſt and moſt cunning.—When Queen Elizabeth, and Mary, Queen of Scots, were at the height of that rivalſhip, which finally coſt the latter her life; Mary was a good deal puzzled to fathom the true deſigns of Elizabeth, whoſe behaviour towards her was a ſtrange mixture of jealouſy and an outward ſhow of kindneſs. For the accompliſhment of this diſcovery, Mary ſent into England, upon ſome errand to Elizabeth, Sir JAMES MELVIL, a young nobleman, remarkable for gentility of manners, a ſpecious addreſs, and the art with which he managed a converſation. He ſoon ingratiated himſelf into the favour of Elizabeth, and by carefully obſerving and humouring her weak ſides, at length drew from that artful princeſs, ſecrets impregnable by any other means, diſcovered her moſt inward weakneſſes, and triumphantly carried to his miſtreſs the wiſhed-for intelligence.—"He ſucceeded ſo well," ſays Hume, "that he threw that artful Princeſs entirely off her guard, and brought her to diſcover the bottom of her heart, full of all thoſe levities and follies, and ideas of rivalſhip, which poſſeſs the youngeſt and moſt frivolous of her ſex."

But the want of knowledge and prudence in conducting a converſation, may ſubject a man to other injuries and inconveniencies, beſides the diſcovery of thoughts and circumſtances, proper to be concealed, and the publiſhing of which is a material diſadvantage to him. According to a man's converſation, he eſtabliſhes the character of an ill-diſpoſed and malicious perſon, or of a fool, or to uſe the ſofter phraſe, *a very weak man, poor fellow.*—The firſt is obtained by improper and cruel raillery, and an indiſcriminate exerciſe of a ſatirical vein, without any regard to the character or circumſtances of the perſon attacked.—The object is to raiſe a laugh, and at what expenſe is never conſidered.—The bluſhes of the modeſt, the agonizing confuſion and torment of the diffident, are but ſo many additional wreaths of triumph to twine round the inhuman tyrant's brow.—Such a conduct, as the Spectator obſerves, is "a degree of murder."—It, at firſt view, ſeems unaccountable, that ſuch characters ſhould receive any kind of countenance or ſupport from the world.—But

true it is, that such characters are, in almost all companies, most noticed and sought after.—I fear, this is owing to a bad principle in human nature—to a cruel gratification received from the pain of another;—and it is the more indulged, as we generally suppose, such raillery but promotes good-humour in a company, without materially injuring any. But this is a grand mistake, as every one knows, who has ever experienced the disagreeable situation of being marked out as an object of derision for a whole company.—The patrons too, of these heroes, act but with little policy and judgment. For while they are thus diverting themselves, at the expense of another, and inhumanly glutting themselves with the blood of modesty, they know not but what the indiscriminating arm of impudence and satire, is suspended over their own heads, and themselves will fall the next victim. Were these tyrannical usurpers of wit, who make no distinction between modest merit and forward folly, who cannot attend to the wholesome advice of sparing the man, even should it be necessary to lash his vices, generally discountenanced and despised; then, and not till then, will all be safe from their depredation. But I believe there are some who earn this detestable character without quite deserving it; that is, thay have not really wicked and malicious intentions, in the midst of the mischief they do, and believe they are only making a little innocent sport to preserve the company from an intolerable dullness, and have no idea that their conduct has consequences beyond the moment—they do not reflect that the damage done may be irreparable, that they may ruin the most promising prospects, and that genius is a tender plant, which, if damped in in its rising vigour, and dealt roughly with while young, may be blasted forever.—Even when nursed with the greatest attention, it sometimes fails.—But mistakes of this kind, I fear, but seldom occur; injury, in some degree, is generally intended—and when one of these wits are told of such injury, he immediately cries out, "Who cares for it; if he is fool enough to get angry, he may, but the more he minds it, the more he will be laughed at."—Cease fool! a man's feelings are not in his power, and he may blush at some of your impudent raillery, when he knows himself above its reach, and is convinced that both you and your wit are rather objects of his contempt, than of his concern.—"It is," says the Spectator, "an unpardonable offence to show a man, you do not care whether he is pleased or displeased."—

But if a person really speaks or acts triflingly or impudently, it is neither your business or advantage, to catch at every opportunity to render him ridiculous.—The company have not appointed you their attorney-general to redress all their grievances, without either their command or consent, and perhaps to interrupt an improving and interesting conversation, merely that you may appear with brilliancy, and display talents, which, while thus exercised, are a disgrace to you. But the making another *look foolish*, is not always a proof that you have been witty; for the turning of the whole attention of the company upon him, may well have this effect, whatever be the circumstance which puts him in this disagreeable situation.

As we generally connect tenderness and delicacy with our ideas of the female character, this barbarous exercise of satirical talents, appears with tenfold blackness in a lady.—And when a gentleman is the object of her raillery, it is cowardice to the last degree, the meanest and basest of cowardice. A man appears not, is not, more mean and despicable, when he lifts his arm to abuse a woman, whom Nature, and her love for him, have thrown into his power; than a woman who endeavours to render a man ridiculous, who perhaps, is with-held from punishing with the bitterness of retort, only by that politeness and deference, perhaps I may say pity, which every gentleman feels and exercises, when he is treating with the softer sex, "the weaker vessel."—Such a conduct is like beating and kicking a man, after you have effectually prevented any resistance or defence by tying his hands and feet.—My lady would be terribly affected, should she read in some romance, that Don Rigmarole, after having treacherously got Don Prigmarole in his power, had tied him to a post, and wantonly pricked him with his sword of valour.

How far, in the case beforementioned, the rules of politeness bind a gentleman, I may consider another time.—At present I am of opinion, that, when a lady thus bids defiance to decency, it is the duty of the gentleman to throw off the restraints of politeness; when she disregards the delicacy necessary in her sex, he is absolved from the observance of [illegible] conduct, which is due only to that delica[illegible]

heart-[illegible]

These are some of the means by which a person may be thought to possess a wicked and malicious disposition, by not observing a proper prudence and judgment in his conversations.—In another paper I shall endeavour to point out the ways, by which he may acquire the character of a fool, or a *weak man.*—"O," cries a wit, "I can tell you that at once; it is by being a fool."—Yes, my friend, and sometimes he is not so, and has more sense than your honor. H.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

The HISTORY *of* LEANDER *and* MATILDA.

TO those whose hearts sympathise in the trials and afflictions of innocent and unwary youth; who, born with minds capable of the highest refinement, and susceptible of the tenderest impressions, indulge the soothing ideas, which virtuous love never fails to produce; who, approaching with steady progress, the goal of connubial happiness, look back with compassion on those, who wander in the labyrinths of disappointment, or are ready to sink into the abyss of misery—this tale, not the effusion of fancy, but the true exhibition of illusive hope, and fatal despair, is addressed; from the sole motive of correcting at once the mistaken prudence of age, and the irregular impetuosity of youth.

Leander and *Matilda* inhabited the same village in one of the United States. The former being deprived of his father at a very early period of his life, received an excellent education under the inspection of his mother, whose good sense taught her, that unnecessary indulgence is too often productive of future misery. Matilda's parents, who are still living, equally sensible of the advantages resulting from useful and ornamental instruction, were not less attentive to the improvement of their daughter; who, as she advanced in life, like the polished corners of the temple, conciliated general esteem, as well from strength of mind, as from elegance of demeanor. As they were nearly of the same age, they contracted an early intimacy, which, at a more advanced season, ripened into all the luxuriance of virtuous love. During the last war, the place of their residence was infested by the British army; and whilst Leander was necessarily absent on that account, Matilda was unfortunately noticed by a youth, whose connexions were highly respectable, and whose property was by no means inconsiderable. *Lothario* soon conceived, or appeared to have conceived, a violent passion for Matilda, which, as his conduct was, in many respects, reprehensible, met with no encouragement from the prudent maiden; but was warmly advocated by her mother, who often expressed her opinion, that a very early attachment ought to have no weight with a discreet young woman, especially when more eligible prospects presented themselves.

Painful was the conflict between love and obedience, in the bosom of the tender Matilda. Her reason, as well as her regard for Leander, reprobated the idea of an union with Lothario. During the day, she gave a loose to anguish and lamentation; and, even when exhausted nature sunk into the arms of sleep, her sighs expressed the perturbations of her mind. But the mildness of her disposition yielded at length to the entreaties and even supplications of a beloved parent; especially as she had frequently declared, that her happiness, nay her life, depended on her marrying Lothario. Thus prevailed upon, the distressed Matilda was, with evident reluctance, led to the altar; where, immediately after the ceremony was concluded, she fainted away. On her recovery, as her friends were conducting her to her chamber, she, in a frantic manner, declared, that, although she was in form married to Lothario, she was, in the eye of Heaven, the wife of Leander.

Lothario was in no respect alarmed, by this declaration, as during his visits he had frequently heard similar protestations from her. His seeming insensibility was however, soon roused to brutality; and he underwent no difficulty in bringing himself to regard Matilda rather as the slave of his appetites, than as the wife of his bosom. Inclined to dissipation, he now gave a loose to unwarrantable excesses, and the tavern soon became his daily abode, the only scene of his enjoyments.

Notwithstanding his conduct, Matilda did not forget the duties of a wife. Often, as if called out on domestic business, has she quitted a select company in order to be assured that her husband was safely put to bed. After a cohabitation of two years, she bore him a female child; shortly after which event, his irregularities increasing, her parents received her and her infant into their habitation. This check on his conduct, little as he seemed to regard it,

being removed, he became more diſſolute; and at length, utterly abandoned, and deſtitute of every reſource, except in the compaſſion of his relations.

Let us now return to Leander, whoſe virtues and ſufferings entitle him to that pity, which we are compelled to withhold from the intemperate and brutal Lothario.

On hearing of Matilda's marriage, he was attacked by a fever, the violence of which, co-operating with the anguiſh of his mind, occaſioned a temporary loſs of his reaſon. The ſtrength of his conſtitution alone, which had fortunately never been injured by exceſſes, preſerved him from death. During his recovery, he was acquainted, through the imprudence of an attendant, with the deceaſe of his mother, which occaſioned a dangerous relapſe. When reſtored to ſome degree of health, he reſolved thenceforward on leading a recluſe life. Unhappy Leander! why didſt thou delay to execute this reſolution? Doomed to be the victim of thy own generous feelings, thou haſt narrowly eſcaped the grave, from a virtuous attachment. Fly from the alurements of the world! Take refuge in the deepeſt receſſes of the foreſt! The ſmiles of women are fatal to thy repoſe and life. How few Matildas adorn this vale of tears, this abode of heart-rending anguiſh!

Whilſt he was planning his retirement and anticipating its comforts, he lodged with a gentleman, whoſe daughter conceived a violent paſſion for him, and artfully made him acquainted with it. Diveſted of all hope of poſſeſſing Matilda, he was inſenſibly led to pay attention to the overtures of *Caſſandra*. Actuated by gratitude, and hoping to free himſelf from the deſpondency, which preyed on his mind, he offered her his hand, which was readily accepted. The match was extremely agreeable to her parents; more eſpecially as the family would be thereby freed from the preſence of one, whoſe temper was by no means conciliating.

Their nuptials were ſolemnized with all poſſible expedition. But, although ſhe experienced every degree of reſpect and tenderneſs from Leander, and bore him two children, her attachment was but of ſhort duration. Her fidelity was juſtly ſuſpected; and ſuſpicion was ſoon converted into proof, by her own confeſſion of guilt. Notwithſtanding the violation of her marriage vow, her (perhaps too placable) huſband conſented to overlook her aberrations from virtue, and to receive her again to his arms, provided ſhe would ſolemnly promiſe to return to the paths of honor, and ſteadily to perſevere in them. Theſe promiſes ſhe did not heſitate to make; but ſoon again tranſgreſſed, and became notoriouſly ſcandalous in her conduct.

Whilſt matters were in this ſituation, induced by the hope of alleviating his ſorrows, Leander paid ſeveral viſits to his friends, who lived at ſome diſtance from his abode. At one of thoſe viſits, he accidentally met with Matilda. After the firſt emotions of ſurpriſe had ſubſided, tears involuntarily guſhed from the eyes of both. Their hearts acknowleged their former attachment; and nature demanded and received the tribute of virtuous ſenſibility. After frequent interviews, their love was renewed; but, from a regard for the reputation of her, whom he valued more than life, he returned to his own houſe, where, after a few weeks, during which he was the prey of extreme anguiſh, he, in a fit of deſperation, bordering on infanity, put an end to his woes and his exiſtence, by a piſtol-bullet. On his deſk was found a ſhort letter, addreſſed to Matilda, wildly expreſſive of the anguiſh, which he felt on her account, as well as his own. Soon after receiving it, ſhe was taken ill, and did not long ſurvive the ſhock. In her laſt moments ſhe pathetically bequeathed to her parents the care of her offſpring, together with Leander's, whoſe widow, by the unmerited bounty of his relations, has been hitherto preſerved from the extremes of poverty, and perhaps infamy.

The affection of his friends is transferred to his orphans; nor are they unmindful of Matilda's daughter. The youth of the vicinage ſtill repeat the tale with tender ſympathy; lamenting the woes of the unfortunate lovers, condemning the obduracy of too many parents, and execrating the memory of the guilty Caſſandra.

A remarkable Inſtance of COURAGE *and* ADDRESS, *in the Conduct of two* BOYS.

ABOUT the middle of laſt October, two brothers, by the name of Johnſon, one twelve, the other nine years old were playing on the weſtern bank of Short Creek, about twelve miles from Wheeling, ſkipping ſtones in the water.—At a diſtance they diſcovered two men, who appeared to be ſettlers, being dreſſed with coats and hats: theſe men, to amuſe and

deceive the children (as the event ſhowed) engaged in the ſame ſport, advancing towards the children, till by degrees they got ſo near, that the children diſcovered them to be Indians; but it was then too late to make their eſcape: the Indians ſeized and carried them ſix miles into the woods, where they made a fire, and took up their lodgings for the night: their rifles and tomahawks they reſted againſt a tree, and then laid down, each Indian with a boy on his arm:—the children, as may be ſuppoſed, kept awake—the oldeſt began to move, and finding his Indian ſound aſleep, by degrees diſengaged himſelf, and went to the fire, which had then got low, and ſtirred it up; the Indian not waking, he whiſpered to his brother, who likewiſe crept away, and both of them went to the fire. The oldeſt boy then obſerved to his brother, "I think we can kill theſe Indians, and get away from them"—the youngeſt agreed in the propoſal of attempting it; the oldeſt then took one of the rifles, and placed the muzzle, which he reſted on a ſmall ſtick, that he found for the purpoſe, cloſe to the head of one of the Indians, and committing the execution of this part of the buſineſs to his brother, ordered him to pull the trigger at the moment he ſaw him ſtrike the other Indian with one of the tomahawks The oldeſt gave the ſignal; he youngeſt pulled trigger—the rifle ſhot away the lower part of the Indian's face, and left him ſenſeleſs; he then told his brother to lay on, for he had done for his, after which he ſnatched up the gun and ran; the boy with the tomahawk gave he ſtroke with the wrong end, the Indian ſtarted on his ſeat—the boy found the miſtake, and turning the tomahawk in his hand, gave him another blow, which brought him to the ground: he repeated his ſtrokes till he had diſpatched him, and then made the beſt of his way after his brother. When the boys had found the path which they recollected to have traveled before, the oldeſt fixed his hat on a buſh, as a directory to find the ſcene of action the next day. The tomahawked Indian was found near the place where the boys had left him: the other was not there; but was tracked by his blood, and although ſo weakened by his wounds that he could not raiſe his rifle to fire at his purſuers (two men), they ſuffered him to eſcape; but it is ſuppoſed he muſt have died of his wounds. Theſe two Indians were ſent out to reconnoitre the beſt place for an attack, which was to have been made by a body of warriors, waiting in the neighbourhood.——The gentleman who gives this account, ſaw and converſed with the two children, in October laſt.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

EASTERN GENEROSITY: A TALE.

ALI-IBN-ABBAS, favourite of the Caliph Mamoun, and lieutenant of the police, in the reign of this prince, relates in theſe words, a ſtory that happened to himſelf.

"I was one evening with the Caliph, when a man, bound hand and foot, was brought in. Mamoun ordered me to keep a watchful eye over the priſoner, and to bring him the next day. The Caliph ſeemed greatly irritated; and the fear of expoſing myſelf to his reſentment, induced me to confine the priſoner in my haram, as the moſt ſecure place in my houſe. I aſked him what country he was of. He ſaid Damaſcus; and that his habitation was in the quarter of the great moſque. May Heaven, cried I, ſhower down its choiceſt bleſſings upon the city of Damaſcus, and particularly upon the quarter where you reſided! He was ſolicitous to know the motive that ſo much intereſted me for that diſtrict. It is, ſaid I, that I owe my life to a man that lived there. Thoſe words excited his curioſity, and he conjured me to gratify it. It is many years ſince, continued I, that the Caliph, diſſatisfied with the viceroy of Damaſcus, depoſed him. I accompanied the perſon whom the prince had appointed his ſucceſſor; and at the inſtant we were taking poſſeſſion of the governor's palace, a quarrel broke out between the new and the old governor; the latter had poſted ſoldiers, who aſſaulted us: I eſcaped out of a window, and finding myſelf purſued by other aſſaſſins, took ſhelter in your quarter. I obſerved a palace open, and ſeeing the maſter at the door, ſupplicated him to ſave my life. He immediately conducted me into the apartment of his women, where I continued a month in peace and plenty. My hoſt came one day to inform me, that a caravan was ſetting out for Bagdad; and that, if I wiſhed to return to my own home, I could not avail myſelf of a more favourable opportunity. Shame held my tongue, and I had not courage to confeſs my poverty: I had no money, and for want of that, ſhould be forced to follow the caravan on foot—but how great was my ſur-

prise, when on the day of my departure, a very fine horse was brought me, a mule loaded with all sorts of provisions, and a black slave to attend me on the road. My generous host presented me at the same time a purse of gold, and conducted me himself to the caravan, when he recommended me to several of the travellers who were his friends.—These are the kindnesses I received in your city; and that render it so dear to me: all my concern is, that I am unable to discover my generous benefactor. I should die content, could I find an opportunity of testifying my gratitude. Your wishes are accomplished, cried my prisoner, in a transport; I am he, that received you in my palace. Do you not remember me? The time that had elapsed since that event, and the grief into which he was sunk, had greatly altered his face; but, on a more close examination of his features, I easily recollected him; and some circumstances he brought to my mind, left me not the least room to doubt, but that the prisoner, who was then in danger of losing his life, was the very person, who had so generously saved mine. I embraced him with tears in my eyes, took off his chains, and asked him by what fatality he had incurred the Caliph's displeasure—— Some contemptible enemies, he replied, have found means to asperse me unjustly, to Mamoun: I was hurried away from Damascus, and cruelly denied even the consolation of embracing my wife and children: I know not what fate attends me: but, as I have reason to apprehend my death is determined, I request you to acquaint them with my misfortunes. "No," said I to him, "you shall not die; I dare give you this assurance; you shall be restored to your family: be at liberty from this moment." I presently provided some of the richest gold stuffs of Bagdad, and begged him to present them to his wife: depart immediately, added I, presenting him with a purse of a thousand sequins; haste to rejoin those pledges of your affection, which you left at Damascus; let the Caliph's indignation fall on me; I dread it not, I am happy enough to preserve you. What a proposal do you make me! answered my prisoner, and can you think me capable of accepting it? What! shall I, to avoid death, sacrifice that same life now, which I formerly saved? Endeavour to convince the Caliph of my innocence: this is the only proof I will admit of your gratitude: if you cannot undeceive him, I will go myself, and offer him my head: let him dispose of myself at his pleasure, provided your's be safe. I again intreated him to escape, but he continued inflexible. I did not fail to present myself next morning before Mamoun. The prince was dressed in a crimson coloured mantle, the symbol of his anger. As soon as he saw me, he enquired where my prisoner was? and at the same instant ordered the executioner to attend. My Lord, said I, throwing myself at his feet, something very extraordinary has happened with regard to the person you yesterday committed to my custody. Will your majesty permit me to explain it? These words threw him into a passion. I swear, cried he, by the soul of my ancestors, that thy head shall pay for the prisoner, if thou hast suffered him to escape. Both my life and his are at your majesty's disposal: vouchsafe to hear me. Speak, said he. I then related to the Prince, in what manner that man had saved my life, at Damascus; that, desirous to discharge the obligation I lay under to him, I had offered him his liberty; but that he had refused it, from the fear of exposing me to death. My Lord, added I, he is not guilty; a man of such generous sentiments cannot be so. Some base detractors have calumniated him to you; and he is become the unfortunate victim of their hatred and envy. The Caliph appeared affected, and having naturally a greatness of soul, could not help admiring the conduct of my friend. I pardon him, said Mamoun, on thy account: go carry him this good news, and bring him to me. I threw myself at the Prince's feet, kissed them, and made my acknowledgments, in the strongest terms my gratitude could suggest. I then conducted my prisoner into the Caliph's presence. The Monarch ordered him to be clothed with a robe of honor, presented him with ten horses, ten mules, and ten camels, out of his own stables; to all which favours, he added a purse of ten-thousand sequins, for the expense of his journey, and gave him a letter of recommendation to the governor of Damascus." B. Z.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

On NEGRO SLAVERY *and the* SLAVE-TRADE.

THE subject of Negro slavery and of the slave-trade, deservedly, claims the attention of every benevolent mind. The enlightened part of mankind begins to be ashamed of this inhuman traffic, and of the base degradation of that part of our species who, to speak in the language of an ami-

able and eminent *philosopher of our own country, "have been doomed to endless slavery by us,—merely because *their* bodies may be disposed to reflect or absorb the rays of light, in a way different from *ours*."

At a period, when the spirit of liberty, and the light of true philosophy, are extending their benign influence among the nations of the earth;—in a country, too, where the natural rights of men are perfectly understood, and where the civil rights of the citizen are better defined and secured, than in any other;—the unhappy condition of the Negroes, held in bondage, must be peculiarly interesting.—The time, it is hoped, is †*not very remote*, when those ill-fated people, dwelling in this land of freedom, shall commence a participation with the white inhabitants, in the blessings of liberty; and experience the kindly protection of government, for the essential rights of human nature.

The cause of the Africans is very ably advocated, in a work recently published in England, (and, as yet, scarcely known here) entitled, "Letters on Slavery, by William Dickson," &c. The ninth letter contains a summary of the principal arguments, employed in the investigation of the subject:—its insertion in the Magazine will not, we trust, be unacceptable to our readers.

An EXTRACT *from* DICKSON'S LETTERS *on* NEGRO SLAVERY.

'———*Deus almus eandem*
'*Omnigenis animam, nil prohibente dedit.*'
WILLIAMS, vid. tit. pag.

WE have, hitherto, proceeded with as much security on the supposition, that the Africans are men co-ordinate with ourselves, as if the apologists for slavery had not refused to grant us any such postulatum: or, as if they had not called in the joint aid of sophistry and modern metaphysic, to wrest humanity, as well as liberty, from an injured and insulted race of men. Shame on European pride, avarice, and tyranny, which, by wreathing the chains of slavery on their persons, have sunk the Africans to, or, at least, have kept them in, a state so brutish, as to give sanction to a doubt, whether the slave and his haughty lord partake of the same common nature!!

On this very difficult part of my subject, I cannot pretend to offer much that is original, though several thoughts and arguments I have, which, I think, I may call my own. A narrow plan obliges me to confine, to one letter, a discussion on which a volume might be written. My brevity is of the less importance, as the subject has been very fully handled by much abler writers—by Buffon, by Beattie, by Ramsay, by Clarkson, and lately by a person who had uncommonly good opportunities for making observations, as well as ability to draw conclusions from them.* Are the *doubts* of some philosophers, whose means of information were very much circumscribed, to be put in the scale against the *arguments* and the *facts* of writers, one of whom (Mr. Ramsay) spent a great part of his life, and the other (Doctor Smith) I believe, his whole life, among different tribes of men? The motives of those philosophers, for expressing such doubts, are well known; but it is

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* *David Rittenhouse, Esq.*—*See his oration, delivered before the American Philosophical Society, in February* 1775.

† *It may be reasonably presumed, that the year* M.DCCC.VIII, *will be the Æra, from which we may date the institution of some national plan, for the gradual abolition of Negro slavery.*—*See the constitution of the United States*—*Article* I. *Section* 9.———*Col. Mag. Vol. I. p.* 661.

* The Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, D D. in "An Essay on the causes of the variety of complexion and figure, in the human species; printed at Philadelphia in 1787, reprinted at Edinburgh in 1788, with additional notes, by a gentleman of the university."—This gentleman is B. S. Barton, member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, &c. author of a very ingenious and interesting work, entitled, "Observations on some parts of Natural History, to which is prefixed, an account of several remarkable vestiges, of an ancient date, which have been discovered in different parts of North-America." (See Kalm's and Carver's Travels.) This last curious account has already appeared, and the rest of the work will shortly be published. One part of it will be "An Essay towards a Natural History of the N. American Indians," in which Doctor Barton, from his own observation, will rectify several mistakes, respecting those tribes. He assures me, that Doctor Smith's account of the colour, &c. of the Indians, is perfectly just.—Dr. Smith, in my humble opinion, has, in a very masterly manner, refuted the arguments of Lord Kaimes, to prove that there are different species of men. See prel. disc. to his Lordship's sketches, which, in most other respects, is a valuable work. That a writer of so much ability and humanity should have reasoned so weakly on a subject, which leads, we see, to such serious consequences, is only to be accounted for, from the well known effects of hypotheses, in misleading the mind. *Knowing*, as I do, how grossly *one* part of mankind have been misrepresented, I humbly think, no man is so fully competent to write on this subject, as he who has *resided* among the people he means to describe, long enough to receive the full and fair impression of their character; and, even then, he ought to be unbiassed by *interest*, or *prejudice*, which are still more unfriendly to mankind than hypotheses.

highly probable, that the humane Voltaire, and the good-natured, benevolent Hume, would not have thrown them out, had they dreamt that their *conjectures* and their *assertions*, would have been magnified into *arguments*, by the apologists for slavery. With all due respect to these, and to some other great modern names, I cannot assent to this their doubt, any more than I can to some of their dogmas. Several of their literary productions are as admirable, as, in my very humble opinion, their philosophical, or rather unphilosophical chimeras are absurd: and, till their followers support their flimsy, tottering fabric of their untenable philosophy, with reasonings more accurate and conclusive than any we have yet seen; I shall take leave to consider it, as a jumble of refined sophistry, and heterogeneous paradox, which it is impossible for the human understanding (I know it to be impossible for my understanding) to reduce to any thing like a consistent whole.

On the present subject, though I am not a match for those writers in argument, still less in the illusive semblance of argument, I may surely say, without vanity, that in point of information, I have the advantage of them; having seen and observed more of the Negroes, than any of one of them, or, perhaps, than all of them put together. And God forbid, I should be guilty of insulting the wretched and the forlorn, by affirming that any single instance of their behaviour ever gave me the shadow of a reason to doubt of their *natural* equality, both in intellect and sentiment, to the Europeans. Sir, I never did observe in them any mark of inferiority, which might not very fairly be referred to those most powerful causes; *the savage state*, which suffers not the faculties to expand themselves, combined with a *state of slavery*, which, it is well known, debases and crushes every power of the human soul. Nay, since *Britons* have been insulted by an execrable comparison of their condition with that of Negro *slaves*, I will ask (but without any intention of offending), wherein the superiority of the poor Barbadian whites, over the Negroes, consists? For my own part, though I have been at some pains to satisfy myself, on this disputed point, by purposely mixing with both, and putting their mental faculties to the test of experiment, I declare I never could discover, in the poor, uninstructed whites, any other mark of superiority, than the very equivocal one of colour, and some slight differences in figure.

I call colour (the principal difference in the varieties of men) a very equivocal mark of superiority. I cannot tell, Sir, what passes in the minds of other men; but, in my own mind, I never could perceive any connection whatsoever between my idea of *intellect*, and my idea of *colour*. The white man reasons thus; the Negro's *colour* is different from mine, *ergo* I am naturally *superior* to the Negro. May not a copper-coloured man, or an olive-coloured man, or a tawney man, or a *black* man thus demonstrate the natural superiority of men of *his own* colour, to all others? By such sort of logic, we find the celebrated Francis Williams attempting to demonstrate the superiority of the Negro to the Mulatto: "A simple white or a simple black complexion was respectively perfect, but a Mulatto, being a heterogeneous medley of both, was *imperfect*, ergo *inferior*."* I suspect, Sir, that the ideas of intellect and of colour have a mutual dependence in minds, which pretend to be superior to that of our black philosopher.—The whites paint the devil black, and the Negroes paint him white; but do such chimeras prove the devil to be either black or white? A man may *associate* his idea of *blackness* with his idea of the devil, or with his idea of *stupidity*, or with any other of his ideas he thinks proper; but he ought not to reason from such arbitrary associations.

The *truly important national* question, which has been so long agitated by the Scotch and Irish antiquaries,† will help farther to *illustrate* my meaning. Set aside the sophistry of both parties, and strip their arguments to the bare thought; and, then, possibly, they may be found to amount to these. *My* country, says the Scotchman, lies to the *northward* of your's, therefore *Ireland was peopled from Scotland*. Nay, replies the Irishman, but *my* country lies to the *southward* of your's, therefore, *Scotland was peopled from Ireland*. Now, what force is there in these arguments, that is not resolveable into the *prejudices* of the casuists, couched in a *laughable* kind of emphasis, which they are apt to place on the word *my*, when combined with the word *country*? for, where is the connec-

* History of Jamaica, vol. 2. p. 478.—This argument, absurd as it is, has more of the appearance of logical connection than any other of the kind, that has been offered on this subject.

† See the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, vol. 2. p. 528.

ion between the *points of the compaſs* and the *antiquity* of a nation? Or where is the connection between the *colour* of the human ſkin, and the *faculties* of the human mind? And, if it appear, that there is no *connection* or *relation*, of any kind whatever, between ideas, which ſome prejudiced and weak minds have, abſurdly, unaccountably, and unphiloſophically *aſſociated*; how, in the name of common ſenſe, is it poſſible to infer the one from the other?

Thus I have endeavoured to lay the axe of demonſtration to the root of this moſt monſtrous production of diſeaſed imaginations. The ſame mode of reaſoning is evidently applicable to all the other marks of diſtinction, which have been fondly aſſumed, and confidently preſſed upon the public, as marks of inferiority in the Negroes.

From a connection of ideas ſo very capricious and chimerical, we cannot expect very legitimate conſequences. Towards the equator, in the eaſtern,* weſtern, and middle parts of the old world, the human complexion is black; towards the northern extremity of the temperate zone, it is white; and, in the intermediate latitudes, it gradually verges from each extreme to the oppoſite, making ſome allowances for high and low, dry and moiſt ſoils, with other cauſes which act on the complexion, eſpecially for civilization and mode of life, by which it is well known to be greatly influenced. Now, if intellect had any connection with colour, we ſhould find the like gradation in the one, as in the other. Thus, ſince we find the Dane is *fairer* than the Frenchman, we muſt conclude he is proportionably *more rational*; contrary to what would ſeem to be the fact; for Denmark has not produced nearly ſo great a proportion of men of genius, as France. But genius—original inventive genius, has ſhone in nations of a much darker hue than the French, or than any nation in Europe. Not to mention that the Chaldeans were the firſt aſtronomers, let it be remembered that the Ægyptians, who are themſelves very dark, and who border on nations perfectly black, firſt inſtructed the proud Europeans in the rudiments of geometry; that the Arabians taught them arithmetic and algebra; and that the Indians, who were alſo ſkilled in thoſe ſciences, invented the difficult and ſcientific game of cheſs.*

Again, if it be juſt to affirm that the blackeſt and the faireſt nations had different origins, may not the ſame be as juſtly affirmed of thoſe, of the intermediate ſhades of colour? Muſt we not, then, conclude that the ſwarthy Spaniard, and the fair German or Pole, are deſcended from two original human pairs, of their reſpective complexions? At this rate, we ſhall have Adams and Eves without number—one pair, at leaſt, for every country. The difficulty will be, to find gardens of Eden in ſome countries; in Labrador, for example, or Lapland, or Kamtſchatſcha.†

But let us try whether analogy will throw any light on this ſubject. Hogs, in this country, are very often white, and ſheep are univerſally covered with wool. In tropical countries, the former are generally black, the latter have a ſlight covering of ſhort ſmooth hair, and the rams in Barbadoes have no horns. No naturaliſt regards theſe ſpecific differences. Why then are the colour, and other peculiarities of the Negro, regarded as ſpecific differences?

Moſt animals are deſtined for, or at leaſt, thrive beſt, in particular climates. Man was intended to aſſert his dominion over the inferior animals, in all climates. Hence he can roam, with impunity, from the arctic to the antarctic regions, as the voyages of our late great navigator evince. "Nous verrons evidemment qu'aucun des animaux n'a obtenu ce grand privilege; que loin de pouvoir ſe multiplier par tout, la pluſpart ſont bornés et confinés dans de certains climats, et meme dans des contrées particuliers."† Man, it will be al-

* The people of Pekin are fair; at Canton they are nearly black. "The Perſians, near the Caſpian ſea, are amongſt the faireſt people in the world; near the gulph of Ormus, they are of a dark olive. The inhabitants of the ſtoney and deſart Arabia are tawney; while thoſe of Arabia the Happy are as black as the Æthiopians.—The Jews are fair in Britain and Germany, brown in France and in Turkey, ſwarthy in Portugal and Spain, olive in Syria and Chaldea, tawney, or copper-coloured in Arabia and in Egypt." Dr. S. S. Smith's Eſſay, p. 35. See alſo Buff. Nat. Hiſt. vol. 3. Smellie's Tranſ.

* Wallis's Algebra, ch. 12.

†—or *Scotland*, ſay certain *great* wits, whoſe *patriotic* aim ever has been to *unite* this *divided* kingdom, and whoſe *brilliant irradiations* have penetrated the gloom, even of the weſtern hemiſphere. It is certain, nevertheleſs, that the Paradiſe of that country was at or near *Edenburgh*, as the name plainly imports. To the men of profound philological indagation we ſubmit, whether *Paris* be not a mere contraction of the French word *Paradis*. *Nobis enim verisimile eſt, nomen proprium* PARIS *a* PARADIS *formari elidendo ſyl. litteras* A *et* D. Having thus diſcovered the Edens of ancient Caledonia, and of her ancient great and good ally, we leave other nations to find out their's.

* Buffon Hiſt. Nat. tom. xviii. p. 177.

lowed, is the moſt perfect animal, and his being leſs incommoded by local circumſtances, than moſt other animals, is undoubtedly one of his perfections. This eaſy accommodation to climate, and the dominion man every where poſſeſſes over other animals, demonſtrate the ſuperiority of his nature. And ought the being who, in Africa, ſubjugates the *elephant*, and hunts the lion and the tyger, to be accounted inferior to him, who, in Europe, tames the horſe and the ox, and hunts the wolf and the boar?

From the comparatively ſhort experience we have had, of the various climates of the earth, we cannot, or at leaſt, ought not, to decide, with dogmatiſm, on the effects of climate, during a long ſeries of ages. We have ſeldom ſeen climate and ſavage manners acting, together, on Europeans, in tropical countries. But where thoſe cauſes have been combined, the effects have been very conſiderable. According to Lord Kaimes himſelf, a Portugueſe colony, on the Coaſt of Congo, in a courſe of time, have degenerated ſo much, that they ſcarce retain the appearance of men.* Another Portugueſe ſettlement, in Sierra Leona, and the Spaniards in the torrid zone of America, afford farther proofs of the ſame effect. The former are aſſimilated, in figure and complexion, to the Negroes;† the latter are become copper-coloured, like the Indians.‡ With reſpect to the Anglo-Americans, "a certain countenance of paleneſs and ſoftneſs (ſays Dr. S. S. Smith) ſtrikes a traveller from Britain, the moment he arrives upon our (the North-American) ſhore. A degree of fallowneſs is viſible to him, which, through familiarity, hardly attracts our obſervation. This effect is more obvious in the middle, and, ſtill more, in the ſouthern, than in the northern ſtates."§ The effects of climate and mode of living, in America, is farther proved by the whites, who have been captivated by the Indians, in their infancy; and by the Indian children, who have been brought up among the whites, and whoſe colour and features aſſume a very near reſemblance to thoſe of the people, among whom they have been educated.‖

Upon the whole, Sir, I am, by no means, ſingular in thinking, that, as difference of ſoil and culture give riſe to many varieties of vegetables, thoſe of the potatoe, for example, or the apple; and as very conſiderable changes are known to be produced on ſome ſpecies of animals, as dogs, horſes, ſheep, &c. by domeſtication, climate, and other cauſes; ſo the varieties of the human ſpecies may be produced by the *ſlow* but *long continued* and combined operation of ſoil, climate and mode of living; by *phyſical* joined with *moral* cauſes. This doctrine is evidently favoured by the prince of naturaliſts, Linnæus. "Afri pilos contortuplicatos, quamvis albos, in huc miratus ſum, *collatis, imprimis varietatum cauſis in plantis, et animalium generatione ambigena*, nec tamen quidquam de Mauris nigris et albis ſtatui."*

This opinion of Linnæus, I ſhall reinforce with an obſervation of one of the greateſt phyſiologiſts in Europe: that moſt animals in their wild ſtate are of a dark colour; and that, when domeſticated, they generally aſſume a lighter hue, and often become perfectly white. Of this we have very ſtriking example in the duck, the gooſe, the dunghill fowl, the pigeon, the turkey, the cat, and others perhaps, which may occur to gentlemen ſkilled in natural hiſtory. Let the apologiſts for ſlavery beware, leſt they ſtir up naturaliſts to inveſtigate this matter with redoubled ardour; for it ſeems not improbable, that the reſult of their inquiries may be, that the Negroes are the aborigines of mankind.

Thus, perhaps, this intereſting problem may, one day, be completely ſolved. We may, at laſt, be able to account for the various colours of men in the old, as well as for their more uniform complexion in the new hemiſphere,† and for its general reſemblance to that of the Tartar hoardes; for the dark complexion of the Samoieds, and the clear brown complexion of the Otaheiteans. But this ſuppoſes a know-

* Sketches of Man, prel. diſc.

† Treatiſe on the trade of Great Britain to Africa, by an African merchant.

‡ Phil. Tranſ. No 476 § 4.

§ Dr S. S. Smith's Eſſay, p. 37.

‖ Of this Dr. Smith gives remarkable inſtances at p. 93. 94. and his Edit. Dr. Barton, at p. 39. note.

* Syſtema Naturæ. edit. 13. This great man, we ſee, ſpeaks on this ſubject, with the caution which becomes a philoſopher.

† The complexion of the North-American Indian is, by no means ſo uniform, as has been imagined. "In travelling from the great lakes to Florida, or Louiſiania, through the Indian nations, there is a viſible progreſſion in the darkneſs of their complexion. And, at the councils of confederate nations, or, at treaties for terminating an extenſive war, you often ſee Sachems or warriors of very different hues." Doctor S. S. Smith's Eſſay, p. 159, note.

ledge of facts, which we are not yet poſſeſſed of; a knowledge not to be obtained from the legends of ignorant, credulous, book-making travellers, many of which have been found, by the great and juſtly celebrated philoſophers, who, of late years, have explored diſtant regions, to be falſe—fables, which ſcarcely deſerve a place in the humourous itineraries of Captain Lemuel Gulliver! "Nothing, (ſays Doctor S. S. Smith, p. 136) can appear more contemptible than philoſophers, with ſolemn faces, retailing, like maids and nurſes, the ſtories of giants, of tailed men,* of a people without teeth, and of ſome abſolutely without necks;" to which, I may add, the Formoſan women, who, according to Struys, quoted by Buffon, have beards; and the North-American (Indian) men who, if we believe ſome travellers, are abſolutely without them.

It has been ſuggeſted, that the Negro occupies a place in the ſcale of being, or forms a link in that chain which connects the white man with the Orang Outang; but, here, Sir, is a chaſm, which it is impoſſible for any one link to fill up; and, I am apt to think, that the modern manufacturers of ſyſtems will have hard work to forge links, ſufficient in ſtrength and number, to connect creatures ſo widely diſtant, as a human being and a Kakurlacko.‡ The external reſemblance, however, in figure and motion, of ſome of the monkey tribes, to mankind, is a ſtriking and a mortifying reſemblance. "Simia quam ſimilis, turpiſſima beſtia, nobis!"† This circumſtance it is, which miſleads ſuperficial obſervers; for their moral ſtructure is totally different from that of mankind. Indocile, ſpeechleſs*, and, conſequently, deſtitute of the power of abſtraction and the moral and religious ſenſe, in real and uſeful ſagacity, they fall much behind the dog and the horſe, not to mention what we have been told of the "half-reaſoning elephant."† The Creator, when he wiſely allotted to every animal that portion of thoſe myſterious faculties, inſtinct and ſagacity, which was moſt proper for their condition, ſeems not to have impreſſed, on any being, inferior to man, the leaſt ſignature of himſelf. Accordingly, ſome philoſophers chuſe to characteriſe mankind by the religious ſenſe, rather than by reaſon; the former being, in their opinion, the moſt unequivocal criterion of his nature. "And God ſaid, let us make man *in our image*," is the deciſion of revelation. "Homo *ſolus* Deum contemplatur,"‡ is the language of philoſophy. Now it is certain, that the Negroes have a juſt ſenſe of right and wrong, and make the common moral diſtinctions, with much acuteneſs and accuracy.—They may even be ſaid to "draw a haſty moral—a ſudden ſenſe of right."—If they do not, I aſk *with what* JUSTICE *the pretended, ſuperior race of men inflict on them* EXEMPLARY *puniſhments, and, ſometimes, doom them to expire by horrible tortures?*—Like other men, too, they believe in, and often appeal to the great God, the acquitter and the avenger, who, they firmly and fondly believe, has prepared for them a better world beyond the grave. Nor, Sir, does either natural or revealed religion, ſo far, at leaſt, as I underſtand them, teach us, that even ſuch rude hopes, cheriſhed, in the "houſe of bondage," by innocent, though ignorant men, will be diſappointed; for, "to whom little is given, of them little will be required."

(To be continued.)

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* "Among theſe (people of Manilla), ſome have been ſeen who had tails, four or five inches long, like the Iſlanders mentioned by Ptolemy," Le Voyages de Gemelli Carreri, v. 3. p. 87.—Mark Paul ſays, "that in the kingdom of Lambry, there are men with tails about a palm long only;" —Struys expreſsly declares "that (in Formoſa) he ſaw a man with a tail more than a foot long." —Les Voyages de Struys, tom. 1. p. 100.—"It appears (ſays Buffon) that Struys reſts on the authority of Mark Paul, as Gemelli Carreri does upon that of Ptolemy." See Smellie's Buffon, v. 3. p 87, 88. 89.

‡ Linnæus's ſynonymes of this animal are troglodytes, homo nocturnus, homo ſylveſtris, orang outang, kakurlacko. Buffon's ſuſpicion, that Linnæus has confounded the orang outang with the albinoe, would appear to be groundleſs, from the paſſage we quoted at p. 66. "Afri pilos, quamvis albos," &c. mauris nigris et albis, &c. Perhaps the edition Buffon quoted did not contain this paſſage.

† Ennius.

* Mr Camper, in Phil. Tranſ. for 1779, has demonſtrated, that orang outangs are, from the texture of their organs, incapable of forming ſpeech. See alſo Dunbar's Eſſays, p. 203.

† The elephant has a ſmall brain. See Sparrman's Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, vol. 1. p. 319. The ſkull of a rhinocero contained only a quart of peas. Id. vol. 2, p. 106.

‡ Linn. Syſt. Nat. edit. 13.—Such too is the language even of infidelity. "To believe inviſible, intelligent power, is a ſtamp ſet by the divine workman on human nature, nothing dignifies man more than to be ſelected from all the other parts of the creation to bear this image (Moſes's word) of the Univerſal Creator." Hume's Natural Hiſtory of Religion.

Rules *and* Maxims *for promoting* Matrimonial Happiness.

THE likelieſt way, either to obtain a good huſband, or to keep one ſo, is to be good yourſelf.

Never uſe a lover ill, whom you deſign to make your huſband, leſt he ſhould either upbraid you with it, or return it, afterwards; and if you find, at any time, an inclination to play the tyrant, remember theſe two lines of truth and juſtice:

Gently ſhall thoſe be rul'd, who gently ſway'd:
Abject ſhall thoſe obey, who haughty were obey'd
Battle of the Sexes.

Avoid, both before and after marriage, all thoughts of managing your huſband. Never endeavour to deceive or impoſe on his underſtanding, nor give him uneaſineſs (as ſome do, very fooliſhly, to try his temper); but treat him always, before-hand, with ſincerity, and afterwards, with affection and reſpect.

Be not over-ſanguine before marriage, nor promiſe yourſelf felicity without alloy; for that is impoſſible to be attained, in this preſent ſtate of things. Conſider, before-hand, that the perſon you are going to ſpend your days with, is a man, and not an angel: and if, when you come together, you diſcover any thing in his humour or behaviour, that is not altogether ſo agreeable as you expect, paſs it over as a human frailty; ſmooth your brow, compoſe your temper, and try to amend it by chearfulneſs and good-nature.

Remember always, that whatever misfortunes may happen to either, they are not to be charged to the account of matrimony, but to the accidents and infirmities of human life; a burden which each has engaged to aſſiſt the other in ſupporting, and to which both parties are equally expoſed. Therefore, inſtead of murmurs, reflections, and diſagreement, whereby the weight is rendered abundantly more grievous; readily put your ſhoulder to the yoke, and make it eaſier to both.

Reſolve, every morning, to be chearful and good-natured that day: and, if any accident ſhould happen to break that reſolution, ſuffer it not to put you out of temper with every thing beſides,—and eſpecially with your huſband.

Diſpute not with him, be the occaſion what it will; but much rather deny yourſelf the trivial ſatisfaction of having your own will, or gaining the better of an argument, than riſque a quarrel, or create a heart-burning, which it is impoſſible to know the end of.

Be aſſured, a woman's power, as well as happineſs, has no other foundation but her huſband's eſteem and love; which, conſequently, it is her undoubted intereſt by all means poſſible to preſerve and increaſe.—Do you, therefore, ſtudy his temper, and command your own; enjoy his ſatisfaction with him, ſhare and ſooth his cares, and with the utmoſt diligence conceal his infirmities.

Read frequently, with due attention, the matrimonial ſervice; and take care, in doing ſo, not to overlook the word *Obey*.

In your prayers, be ſure to add a clauſe for grace to make a good wife; and, at the ſame time, reſolve to do your utmoſt endeavours towards it.

Always wear your wedding-ring; for therein lies more virtue, than is uſually imagined: if you are ruffled unawares, aſſaulted with improper thoughts, or tempted in any kind againſt your duty; caſt your eyes upon it, and call to mind, who gave it you, where it was received, and what paſſed at that ſolemn time.

Let the tenderneſs of your conjugal love be expreſſed with ſuch decency, delicacy, and prudence, as that it may appear plainly, and thoroughly diſtinct from the deſigning fondneſs of a harlot.

Have you any concern for your own eaſe, or for your huſband's eſteem? Then have a due regard to his income and circumſtances, in all your expenſes and deſires; for if neceſſity ſhould follow, you run the greateſt hazard of being deprived of both.

Let not many days paſs, together, without a ſerious examination how you have behaved as a wife; and if, upon reflection, you find yourſelf guilty of any foibles, or omiſſions, the beſt atonement is, to be exactly careful of your future conduct.

Benevolence Recommended.

A Mouſe coming, by accident, under the paw of a lion, begging hard for life, urging that clemency is the faireſt attribute of power. The lion generouſly ſet it at liberty. The mouſe afterwards obſerving the lion, entangled in the toils of the hunter, flew to his aſſiſtance, knawed the net to pieces, and ſet him free. Hence an uſeful leſſon: neglect no opportunity of doing good; for even the loweſt may have it in their power to be uſeful to the higheſt.

View of several Public Buildings, in Philadelphia.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

EXPLANATION *of the* PLATE, *exhibiting a View of ſeveral* PUBLIC BUILDINGS *in the City of* PHILADELPHIA.

THE plate repreſents a ſouth-weſt view of a group of the following public buildings in the city of Philadelphia, ſituated in the vicinity of each other.

No. 1. The back part of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Academy; a large, handſome brick building, fronting on Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets from the Delaware—Not entirely finiſhed.

No. 2. The County Court-houſe; a large, new building, finiſhed in a neat and elegant ſtyle. It is ſituate on the north-weſt angle of the State-houſe ſquare (the corner of Cheſnut and Delaware-Sixth-ſtreets, with the front on Cheſnut-ſtreet. The view here given, exhibits the weſt ſide, on Sixth-ſtreet, and the back part, extending into the State-houſe ſquare.

No. 3. The State-houſe, towards the ſquare. This ſpacious and venerable ſtructure, which was erected in the year 1735, is ſituate on the ſouth-ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, midway between Delaware-Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets. Though plain, it has an air of magnificence. It was furniſhed with a lofty ſteeple, which was taken down a few years ſince. A north-weſt view of this building, as it appeared in the year 1778, is given in the Columbian Magazine for July 1787, accompanied with a deſcription.

It is intended to erect a City Court-houſe, on the north-eaſt angle of the State houſe ſquare; of the ſame dimenſions and appearance (*externally*, at leaſt), as the County Court-houſe, on the other end of the State-houſe. The accompliſhment of this deſign will render the whole *front* of the ſquare, noble and uniform. And, ſhould the State-houſe itſelf be put in thorough repair;—the doors be ſomewhat ornamented,—the wings be rebuilt in a better ſtyle,—and the ſteeple reſtored;—the appearance of this front would, then, be really magnificent.

No. 4. The Hall of the American Philoſophical Society. This is a large, neat and commodious brick building; ſituate on the Eaſt-ſide of the State-houſe ſquare, in Fifth-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-Streets. It has a garden-front towards the ſquare, being that which is repreſented in the annexed view.

An account of the inſtitution, to which this building belongs, is contained in our laſt month's Magazine and in the Supplement.

No. 5. A front view of the Hall of the Library Company of Philadelphia. This is an elegant and ſtately edifice, of brick; and was begun in the courſe of laſt ſummer. It is ſituate in Fifth-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Hall of the American Philoſophical Society. Over the front-door of the Library-Hall is a niche, in which it is deſigned to place a marble ſtatue of the celebrated Dr. Franklin, the principal promoter of this valuable inſtitution: and a gentleman of this city has, it is ſaid, offered to have it executed by an eminent artiſt, at his own expenſe.

No. 6. The Carpenter's Hall. This is a roomy brick building; fronting a ſmall avenue or court, leading to it, from the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets. The City Library, before mentioned, is kept here at preſent, and ſome of the apartments are occupied for public ſtores and offices.—This edifice, though more humble in its architecture, and leſs conſpicuous in its ſituation, than ſome of the others, is, nevertheleſs, rendered famous, by being the place in which that auguſt body,—the firſt general Congreſs of America, aſſembled, and held their councils.

The State-houſe ſquare, already mentioned, is bounded on the north by Cheſnut-ſtreet, on the ſouth by Walnut-ſtreet, on the eaſt by Fifth-ſtreet, and on the weſt by Sixth-ſtreet. It is incloſed, on three ſides, by a brick wall; the State-houſe, County Court-houſe, &c. conſtituting its boundary towards Cheſnut-ſtreet. This area has, of late, been judiciouſly improved, under the direction of Samuel Vaughan, Eſq. It conſiſts of a beautiful lawn, interſperſed with little knobs or tufts of flowering ſhrubs, and clumps of trees, well diſpoſed. Through the middle of the gardens, runs a ſpacious gravel-walk, lined with double rows of thriving elms, and commmunicating with ſerpentine walks which encompaſs the whole area. Theſe ſurrounding walks are not uniformly on a level with the lawn; the margin of which, being in ſome parts a little higher, forms a bank, which, in fine weather, affords pleaſant ſeats. When the trees attain to a larger ſize, it will be proper to place a few benches under them, in different ſituations, for the accommodation of perſons frequenting the walks.

Theſe gardens will ſoon, if properly attended to, be in a condition to admit of our citizens indulging themſelves, agreeably, in the ſalutary exerciſe of walking.

The grounds, though not so extensive as might be wished, are sufficiently large to accommodate very considerable numbers: the objects within view are pleasing; and the situation is open and healthy. If the ladies, in particular, would occasionally recreate themselves with a few turns in these walks, they would find the practice attended with real advantages.

B.

An Allegory *on the* Dispute *respecting* Precedency *between the* Belles Lettres *and the* Fine Arts.

By Mr. Klopstock. Translated from the German.

THE Belles Lettres and the Fine Arts had often solicited Taste, to decide their ancient quarrel respecting precedency; but she had always address enough to defer passing sentence. The exhibition of a painting, and a poem in her temple, revived the dispute with more warmth than ever, and the judge could no longer find any pretence for delay. It is said, that some eager glances which she cast upon the poem, at the time she ought to have been employed in examining the painting, awakened the former animosity of the two parties, and that she was then forced to allow them to plead their cause. Painting, Architecture, Engraving, and Music, commissioned Sculpture to defend their rights; and Philosophy, not that who, disdaining the assistance of the Belles Lettres, teaches useless things in volumes never read, and who, never sacrificing to the Graces, delivers her precepts in the most barbarous style, but that Philosophy which was the friend of Socrates, spoke for Poetry, Eloquence and History.

The Belles Lettres having consented that Sculpture should open the cause, she began in the following manner: "Our judge will doubtless permit us to take notice of the reproach often thrown upon us, of being sometimes uncertain respecting the object of our present contest. As we have no share in this reproach, we have so much the greater reason to hope that she will decide in our favour. Our claims are, indeed, founded upon the most incontestible rights; do not thy favourites the connoisseurs, and those who are fond of the beautiful, when they travel through cities that are honored with thy particular protection, stop there only to admire our productions? It is to us that cities are indebted for their celebrity and fame. It is not the proprietors of these sumptuous palaces, enriched with our tre[illegible] attract the attention of the stranger, few, indeed, are worthy of his attention; but the eye of the connoisseur is fixed with complacency upon the orders and beautiful proportions of Architecture. He by turns admires the creative pencil of the painter, the sweet and bold strokes of the engraver, and the chissel, which in my hands, can give animation even to the hardest marble. He there also finds our companion Music, who alone has power to retain him by her melodious harmony; but he soon hastens to traverse gardens embellished by Venus and the Graces, or to return to some gallery where works of art exhibit a faithful representation of nature. Can the sight of a library afford to those who are fond of beauty so delicious an enjoyment? They there see buried in dust, works of pretended immortality, dismal monuments of the weakness and vain efforts of the human mind, which a penury of authors alone, or their insatiable avidity, revive periodically, under new forms, and in other languages; but notwithstanding these shifts, they would scarcely find purchasers, did not Engraving deign to ornament them with the productions of her art. Besides, nothing is so common as books; their cheapness places them within the reach of every one, and what is their utility, but to amuse idleness, and often to suggest false ideas to the reader, who, by his own reflections, might have more easily discovered the truth? With how much greater advantages are our works attended! Architecture renders the habitations of men agreeable, by the conveniencies and ornaments which she distributes in them with taste. Painting, Sculpture and Engraving, immortalize genius and great men of all conditions. Would the remembrance of those who are the benefactors of mankind be preserved, did we not continually exhibit to admiration and gratitude, their lasting images in public places, in collections of the works of art, and even in the houses of private individuals? Pleasure and gaiety would be banished from the earth, did not Music detain them by the melody of her songs, and the harmony of her concerts. The most savage breast is touched by them, and it is their enchanting power which softens the manners of man, by awakening his sensibility. An ill-timed modesty would hurt our cause; let us, therefore, boldly say, that we are entitled to pre-eminence over our rivals. The flowers, which with a li-

beral hand, we ſcatter in the thorny path of life never fade, and every age is delighted with their charms. We imitate nature better than our rivals; our productions ſpeak directly to the ſenſes, and by their aſſiſtance we afford agreeable employment to the imagination and the heart. Truth adds new charms to our imitations, whilſt the Belles Lettres make painful efforts to give a faint copy of nature; as they labour only for the heart, and the imagination, it is the vivacity of the latter which muſt finiſh the picture. But let us not loſe ourſelves in philoſophical reſearches concerning this valuable advantage which diſtinguiſhes our productions; it is ſufficient that it exiſts, and it is univerſally acknowledged. The eſteem in which we are held is equal to that of which the Belles Lettres can boaſt, and we often are even ſuperior to them, by the number and importance of the ſuffrages which we obtain. We may be reproached, perhaps, with being leſs ſenſible than our rivals of the value of glory. Glory without doubt animates our labours, but after their example, we hope, we ſhall be permitted to join it to utility; it is an additional motive, to excite emulation, and our maſter pieces by encreaſing our fame, add alſo to our fortune."

Philoſophy next addreſſed the judge, in the following words: "Our rivals have ſupported their pretenſions with a vivacity and an attention which, in a good cauſe, pleaded before a judge ſuch as ours, would be unneceſſary. In general they do not diſallow that at all times we have rendered them more juſtice than they have rendered us. The genius neceſſary for producing their works, acts in a ſmaller circle, and has not, perhaps, the ſame elevation, as that which characteriſes us. It appears, therefore, that this obſervation alone, may prove the arrogant tone which they have aſſumed. As for us, we think more nobly, and far from refuſing them that merit which is their due, we will mention ſome circumſtances which they have omitted, and which they might have undoubtedly turned to their advantage.

Religion may acquire more force by the aſſiſtance of the Fine Arts; and its ſublime truths, rendered ſenſible, as one may ſay, in their productions, make a much greater impreſſion on the hearts of men.

The ſubjects which Painting and Sculpture take from the holy ſcriptures, to ornament thoſe ſacred monuments raiſed by architecture, excite and keep alive piety. The graver cannot appear upon ſo large a ſcene, but by acting in a more confined ſphere, its ſucceſs, will receive additional increaſe, if whatever it repreſents unites truth to expreſſion. And what elevation may not the ſoul receive from Muſic in our churches, when, ſtripped of its ſuperfluous ornaments, it ſpeaks to the heart by a ſimple and affecting melody; and diſplays all its reſources to celebrate in a becoming manner the ſublime objects of its ſongs?

Notwithſtanding this impartial juſtice which we render to our antagoniſts, we conceive, that we deſerve the preference, and we ſhall proceed to explain upon what grounds our pretenſions are founded.

Our rivals pretend to be poſſeſſed of more beauty than we are. The ſagacity of our judge, renders any diſcuſſion upon this ſubject needleſs. The effects produced by beauty are certain perceptions, and agreeable ſenſations, the vivacity, delicacy, and force of which determine its different degrees. By proving that we produce theſe effects, with more ſucceſs, and by obſerving, that the number of our means in that which is ſuſceptible of being repreſented in a beautiful manner, ſurpaſſes the number of thoſe of our rivals, they will we truſt, without heſitation, allow us the ſuperiority. They labour for the imagination and the heart; ſo do we: but we act directly, and they by the aſſiſtance of the ſenſes. This circumſtance, which they conſider as ſo favourable to their cauſe, in another point of view turns to their diſadvantage. The ſoul, too much engaged with the impreſſions conveyed by the ſenſes, is incapable of feeling with the ſame warmth, as when an effect is produced by immediate action. It enjoys without diſtraction and in a ſuperior manner, every impulſion that we give it.

But even ſetting aſide this advantage, we ſhould ſtill have that of modifying without end, the repreſentation of objects, and of preſenting them to the imagination under new relations, whilſt our rivals aſſume much conſequence to themſelves for adhering to one only. By what kind of image or harmony can they follow us through the different degrees to which we are capable of riſing? and with regard to the heart, can they move it with the ſame force as we? What ſtatue, or what painting has ever been known to call forth a tear? In that reſpect, Muſic alone approaches us.

Every action that they preſent is, and can be only the action of a moment. What

a series of similar situations, and each more beautiful than the other, is contained in the Eneid. How many artists, and how much time would be required to paint them? Do you think, that any one who had never read the Eneid would have a perfect knowledge of it, after having surveyed this gallery? How many new things which Painting cannot represent, would be found upon reading Virgil? If we observe, that it is impossible for the greatest masters to express, by their arts, intellectual beauty, they will, perhaps, tell us that this kind of expression does not belong to them; but shall it cease to be a merit, because it is beyond their powers and ability? Ought not the sublime thoughts of our great authors charm men of taste in all ages, because their paintings, statues and songs cannot express them.

But let us hasten to make known our most important claim, and that which gives the greatest support to our cause. We teach virtue with more success than our rivals can ever to expect obtain, even when their labours are directed to that noble end. We are then more useful than they. To give perfection to the moral sense in man, is our principal object; we are even constrained to renounce our desire of pleasing, when it happens to interfere with the cause of virtue.

A nation may become flourishing by agriculture, commerce, wise laws, and an application to the learned sciences. But will this nation be happy? It can only become so by virtue. Neither riches, science, nor laws, the power of which is confined to the actions of men, can procure it this inestimable advantage; it must be indebted for it, to Religion and to moral truths, the investigation of which has been left by the former to the human mind. It is not only useful but even necessary to render virtue amiable; whoever will maintain the contrary, must be little acquainted with the heart of man.

The sacred scripture presents sublime models of poetry and eloquence, the beauty and force of which surpass every thing that the most enlightened connoisseurs admire in that kind. It is thus, that in teaching her eternal truths, Religion hath conformed to the manner of thinking among men, in order to have more influence upon the soul. It is, therefore, a great honor for us, that this daughter of heaven hath deigned to make use of our language. Our favourites by imitating, even at a distance these grand models, rise to the summit of glory, because their labours then become generally useful. Religion hath revealed every important truth that concerns those duties which man ought to discharge, and she hath left only for the exercise of his faculties, the explanation of a few of her sublime lessons. To render study easy and agreeable, is our task. The advantage which we have, of directing the mind and heart of man in these important researches, of making him fond of his duty, and of continually leading him towards that happiness which awaits him, is the only just title we have to assume an air of pride, and without which all our efforts would be attended neither with advantage nor glory. We will pleasure allow, that the Fine Arts are able also to diffuse certain charms over virtue; but we will venture to maintain, without dread of being refuted, that the means of our rivals are insufficient to extend her empire. According to their nature, beauty rather than utility seems to be the object of their productions; for what they can express is very much circumscribed and incapable of producing that series of ideas and sensations, which must be excited in the mind of man, to make him sensible of the charms of virtue. Music, generally cultivated, serves indeed to soften the character of man, and to render him more sociable. Sculpture, and her amiable sisters, correct and form his taste, by directing it to beauty, continually represented under new forms, and they render him more delicate in the choice of his pleasures. This merit belongs also to our productions, even to those of them which are more agreeable than useful. All their efforts, however, are confined to a simple preparation, which disposes the heart to receive, with more facility, impressions of moral beauty, and are not sufficient to render a nation virtuous; but let our best works be dispersed through it, and it will soon enjoy that happiness.

It will be objected to us, perhaps, that we forget the force of the example of great men; but how can we forget that from which we derive most glory? Have we not always scattered with a liberal hand the most valuable gifts among those privileged beings who do honor to humanity? And who transmits, better than we, the example of their virtues to future ages? Our rivals have this advantage also, but in a much smaller degree. Is it by their works or by ours, that posterity beholds Socrates such as he was?

These great men even, whose example is of so much importance to morality, are much less so when they do not enjoy our favour. They do not indeed, on that account, cease to be virtuous, but they are deprived of a very powerful motive for continuing to be so. Suppose we were strangers to a whole nation: its language will be poor and weak, without force and without energy, and equally unfit for poetry as for prose; it will be incapable of embellishing any moral beauty, or it will speak in an ignoble style; every useful and important thing, which might be happily communicated in prose, will remain unknown; History, by not bringing past ages before the tribunal of the public, will not make great events serve for the instruction of posterity, or she will disfigure them entirely: and, lastly, for at present I am permitted to instance myself, disguised under a scholastic dress, I shall be employed only in futile researches and vain subtleties, tending neither to promote the knowledge nor happiness of man. I should then be no longer the guide and friend of sound reason, and I should in vain attempt to check the imagination, heated by excessive curiosity. A false taste would take possession of every mind, and wretched quibbling, or indecent pleasantry, would obscure every idea of moral beauty. But let a few only of our productions be given to this nation; what happy revolution will they not operate by rectifying its taste, making it acquainted with real beauty, and rendering virtue more amiable?

Our rivals have considered our productions in a very unfavourable point of view; and yet they may serve to ornament the mind with the most beautiful images, and to captivate the heart with charms more irresistible, than those produced by all their forces united. The long duration of our works is, without doubt, the greatest fault they have in their eyes. Could we indeed know that Greece, so famous in history; had not the works of its great men been handed down to us? What remains at present of that country, formerly the mother of the Arts, the Sciences, and the Belles Lettres? Fields, once fertile, converted into barren deserts by ignorance, barbarity and despotism, under which slaves spring up, who are unworthy of the name of their glorious ancestors. Horace says of his works, "I have erected a monument more durable than brass, and loftier than the pyramids of Egypt, which will brave the destruction of time." Our rivals, doubtless, will not dispute the truth of this prediction, accomplished according to the unanimous consent of all civilized nations.

Are our authors, who immortalize themselves by excellent works, to be less esteemed because they procure them glory without much profit? Many of them leave their Raphael far behind; are they therefore less entitled to just preference, because certain fortuitous circumstances, which favoured that artist, did not concur to augment their fortunes? It would be as ridiculous to condemn the desire which one has of being paid for one's labour, as to establish upon the importance of that price, the exclusive measure of the merit of a work."

Philosophy having ended her harangue, both parties waited for the decision of the judge, with that anxiety, which Virgil has described in so beautiful a manner!

——— Exultantiaque haurit
Corda pavor pulsans, laudumque arrecta cupido.*

The Goddess of Taste appeared lost in a profound reverie; not that she was uncertain in whose favour she should determine; for it is said, that she cast a soft look, mixed with pity, upon the rivals of the Belles Lettres, but her hesitation was probably occasioned, by doubting whether she should not pronounce equally respecting the merit which the latter claimed, of being serviceable to the public by their moral utility. This hesitation was not, however, of long duration, and she was going to pass sentence, when an unforeseen event prevented her.

Dancing, who had not assisted at the contest, suddenly appeared with her usual vivacity. She soon understood what was going forward. The Belles Lettres could not conceal their uneasiness when she entered, nor could their rivals conceal the joy which they felt from her presence; for though they had not a very clear idea of the preference founded upon moral beauty, yet intimidated by the compassionate glance with which Taste had honored them, they began to suspect that this preference might have a certain weight. But Dancing was astonished to find, that they had mentioned a beauty of which she had not the least notion; and she could not conceal her discontent, at not having been invited

* Now press'd with beating fears they sink away,
Now throb with rising hopes to win the day.
VIR. ÆNEID. B. v. l. 137.

to be present at the dispute. With that winning air which is peculiar to her, she pointed out the successful manner in which she would have pleaded her cause, and that of her friends; and she requested in so pressing a manner, the affair to be put off till another day, that the judge consented, and permitted the fair pleaders to retire.

An Essay *on* Humour.*

Translated from the German.

THE celebrated St. Evremond gave the following advice to his friend Count d'Olone, who had been banished from the court of Louis XIV. "The unfortunate ought never to read books which may give them occasion to be afflicted on account of the miseries of mankind; but rather those which may amuse them with their follies; prefer therefore Lucian, Petronius and Don Quixote, to Seneca, Plutarch and Montaigne." In the early part of my youth, I happened to meet with this passage, and I have since often reflected upon this great truth, that events apparently of very little importance, have sometimes the greatest influence upon our happiness or unhappiness during the course of our lives.

The lively impression which the advice of St. Evremond made on my mind, induced me very clearly to follow it; and whenever I found myself too much afflicted by disappointments, or misfortunes, I had recourse to his remedy, and always with the happiest success. Researches respecting the nature of that powerful antidote against melancholy, will not therefore I hope displease those, who, tormented by its black vapours, may have need of such assistance. A celebrated physician of the mind,† who with this remedy performed miraculous cures, shall be my guide. The English call this antidote *Humour*, and its history is as follows. It was found out among the Greeks by Aristophanes; and after him Lucian, and other authors who succeeded, carried it to perfection. Plautus, Horace and Petronius, among the ancient Romans, employed it with advantage; among the modern Latinists, Erasmus, Sir Thomas More and Holberg; among the Italians, Pulci Ariosto, Cæsar Caporali, Passeroni, Gozzi and Goldoni; among the Spaniards, Cervantes, Quevedo, Hurtodo de Mendoza, Diego de Luna, Luis Velez de Guevera and Father Isla; among the French, Rabelais, Cyrano de Bergerac, Sorel, Moliere, Regnard, Dufresny, la Fontaine and Scarron in his *Roman Comique*; and among the English, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Butler, Congreve, Shadwell, Swift, Addison, Steel, Arbuthnot, Fielding, Smollet, and Sterne. Of the Germans, I shall say nothing; by naming no one in particular, none of my countrymen, who have pretensions to Humour, can reproach me with having treated them with neglect.*

England produces more characters of this kind than any country in Europe, and the cause of this is attributed to that liberty, which distinguishes the English government from all others. This opinion appears very probable; but I should believe it to be better founded, were we to take the word liberty in a more extensive sense, and to consider it not only as the absence of arbitrary power, and of all restraint imposed by the laws, but as a neglect of those rules of conduct, which are expressed by the words *urbanity* and *politeness*. These laws are not written, and the execution of them does not depend on the sovereign power; but in the circle, where they are adopted, they are perhaps better observed than those which, under the sanction of government, have been formed into a code. An entire freedom from such rules, is, if I mistake not, absolutely necessary for humour Fielding's Squire Western, and Sir Andrew Free-

* Though it is generally believed, and though Congreve has been at great pains to prove, that the words *humour* and *humourist*, are originally English, it is however certain, that they are derived from the Italian. We find the word *umorista* in the comedies of Buonarotti, who wrote in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and it was employed also by several other writers of that period. According to the Dictionary della Crusca, this word signifies some one, *che ha humore, persona fantastica ed inconstante* In the beginning of the last century, there was a society or academy at Rome, called *Societa de gli humoristi*.

The French have no expression answering to humour, in the sense in which it is here taken. Facetiosite is, perhaps, that which would approach nearest to it, could it be adopted. The Germans have *Laune*, and the Dutch *Luim*, which correspond perfectly with the meaning of our English word.

† Fielding, in his Covent Garden Journal, No. 55.

* The principal humourous writers among the Germans, are Henry Alcmar, who wrote a heroi-comic poem, Rollinhagen, whom they consider as their Rabelais, Liscow, Wieland, Michalis, Lavater, &c. The Dutch have Van Moonen, Rusting, Weyerman, Doeyden, Dekker, Huygens, Langendyk and Fokenbrog, who is accounted the Dutch Scarron.

To the English writers of this class mentioned by the author, we may join Garth, Philips and Prior. Among the Italians we may reckon also, Dolce, Aritin and the Archbishop de la Casa, author of a work entituled *Capitolo del Forno*.

port, in the Spectator, may ſerve as examples. Politeneſs and good breeding tend indeed to extirpate all thoſe ſeeds of humour, which nature has implanted in our ſouls. To convince the reader of the juſtneſs of this obſervation, I muſt explain in what humour conſiſts. Several authors have ſpoken of it, as an impenetrable myſtery; but what is moſt extraordinary is, that others have given a very clear and juſt definition of it, aſſuring us, at the ſame time, that they did not know what it was. Congreve ſays, in a letter to Dennis, "We cannot determine, what humour is," and a little after, "there is a great difference between a comedy in which there are many humourous paſſages, that is to ſay, expreſſed with gaiety; and thoſe, the characters of which are ſo conceived, that they ſerve to diſtinguiſh in an eſſential manner the perſonages from one another. This humour," continues he, "is a ſingular and unavoidable manner of ſpeaking and acting, peculiar and natural to one man only, by which his ſpeech and actions are diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of other men. The relation of our humour with ourſelves, and our actions, reſembles that of the accidental to the ſubſtance. This humour, is a color and a taſte, which is diffuſed over the whole man. Whatever be the diverſity of our actions in their objects and forms, they are, as one may ſay, all chips of the ſame block." This definition of Congreve, has been attacked by Home.* According to this author, a majeſtic and commanding air, and juſtneſs of expreſſion in converſation, ought alſo to be called humour, if the opinion of Congreve be true; and he adds, that we cannot call humour any thing that is juſt or proper, or any thing that we eſteem and reſpect, in the actions, the converſation, or the character of men.

Ben Jonſon, whom I ſhall quote as one of the firſt humouriſts of his nation, ſays, in one of his comedies,†

—— Humour as (tis *ens*) we thus define it,
To be a quality of air, or water,
And in itſelf holds theſe two properties,
Moiſture and fluxure: as for demonſtration,
Pour water on this floor, 'twill wet and run:
Likewiſe the air forc'd through a horn or trumpet
Flows inſtantly away, and leaves behind
A kind of dew; and hence we do conclude,
That whatſoe'er hath fluxure and humidity,
As wanting power to contain itſelf,
Is humour. So in every human body,
The choler, melancholy, phlegm, and blood,
By reaſon that they flow continually
In ſome one part, and are not continent,
Receive the name of humourous. Now thus far
It may, by metaphor, apply itſelf,
Unto the general diſpoſition:
As when ſome one peculiar quality
Doth ſo poſſeſs a man, that it doth draw
All his affects, his ſpirits and his powers
In their conſtructions, all to run one way.

Theſe three explanations may enable us to give a fourth. Humour, then, in my opinion, is a ſtrong impulſe of the ſoul towards a particular object, which a perſon judges to be of great importance, although it be not ſo in reality, and which, by conſtantly engaging his moſt ſerious attention, makes him diſtinguiſh himſelf from others in a ridiculous manner. If this explanation be juſt, as I hope it will be found, the reader will readily obſerve, how much humour muſt offend againſt the rules of politeneſs and good breeding; ſince both conſiſt in the art of ſuiting our conduct to certain regulations, tacitly adopted and generally followed by all thoſe who live with us in ſociety.

Thus far have I ſpoken of humour, as belonging to character: I ſhall now conſider that which is to be found in compoſition. Singularity, and a certain air of ſeriouſneſs, indicate humour in character, and they are alſo the marks of humour in writing. This ſingularity and riſibility are found either in the invention* or the ſtyle†. An author poſſeſſes real humour, when, with an air of gravity, he paints objects in ſuch colours as promote mirth and excite laughter; and in company, we often obſerve the effect which this humour produces on the mind. When, for example, two perſons amuſe themſelves in telling ludicrous tales, he who laughs before he begins to ſpeak, will neither intereſt nor entertain the auditors half as much, as he who relates gravely, and without the leaſt appearance even of a ſmile. The reaſon of this, perhaps, is the force that contraſt has upon the mind. There are ſome authors, who treat ſerious ſubjects in a burleſque ſtyle, as Taſſoni in the *Rape of the Bucket*, and Scarron in his *Typhon*. Such authors, without doubt, excite mirth; but as they are different from real humouriſts, we cannot properly rank them in that claſs. They poſſeſs only the burleſque, which is very diſtinct from humour‡. However, if their works are good, they are no leſs deſerving of praiſe.

* Elements of Criticiſm, vol. ii. page 44.
† Every Man out of his Humour.

* Gulliver's Travels.
† Tom Jones, by Fielding.
‡ Fielding, in his diſſertation prefixed to Joſeph Andrews.

No kind of poetry is contemptible, from the epopea and tragedy to fairy tales and farces. Every thing consists in treating a subject well; and the *Devil let Loose*,* may be as good in one kind, as *Zara* is another. Irony and parody, are great helps to authors who are humourists. Of this Lucian furnishes proofs without number.

In this species of writing, comic comparisons have a great effect, especially when one part is taken from morals and the other from nature. Of this, the first chapter of Tom Jones may serve as an example. The author there compares himself to a person who keeps a public ordinary; his work is the dishes provided for his guests, and the titles to the chapters are his bill of fare. The singular character of Uncle Toby in Tristram Shandy, and many passages in the Spectator and Tatler, are of the same kind, and may all serve as models of true humour.

In Dr. Johnson's Idler, we find also a passage of this kind, where the author proves, that the qualities requisite to conversation, are very exactly represented by a bowl of punch.

"Punch," says he, "is a liquor compounded of spirit and acid juices, sugar and water. The spirit, volatile and fiery, is the proper emblem of vivacity and wit; the acidity of the lemon will very aptly figure pungency of raillery and acrimony of censure; sugar is the natural representative of luscious adulation, and gentle complaisance; and water is the proper hieroglyphic of easy prattle, innocent and tasteless."

Authors who possess humour in character, show it also in their writings; strokes of it even escape involuntarily from them, when they wish to treat a subject in a grave and serious manner. Sir Roger L'Estrange, in his translation of Josephus, speaking of a queen extremely violent and passionate, who was so much displeased with a proposition made to her by a certain ambassador, that scarcely had the latter finished his speech, when she rose up suddenly and retired, translates the latter part of this sentence in the following manner, *scarce had the ambassador finished his speech, when up was madam.* No one will be astonished at the humour which reigns throughout the works of Fontaine, when we are told that this author asked an ecclesiastic one day, with much gravity, whether Rabelais or St. Augustine had most wit.† An author who is a humourist will do better to attack small foibles than great vices. As men fall into the former every hour, without reflecting, they have more need to be reminded of them; while the laws take care to suppress the latter. The archbishop of la Casa, was therefore right in saying, that he would be more obliged to one who should tell him the means of securing himself from the stinging of insects, than to one who should teach him how to prevent his being bit by tygers or lions.

These are my observations respecting this powerful antidote against melancholy, and I advise all those who may be subject to frequent fits of it, to read a few pages of Lucian, Don Quixote, Tom Jones, Tristram Shandy, or some other work of the same kind; the salutary effects of which, I am certain, they will soon experience.

* A German comedy so called.

† It is well known that Fontaine asked this question of the Abbe Boileau, brother of the celebrated poet, who made no other answer than to tell him, that he had put on one of his stockings with the inside out, which was really the case.

The following article is replete with important political truths:—The sentiments it contains, reflect great honor on its magnanimous author; and the exalted source from which they spring, gives them superior weight and dignity. The subject is peculiarly interesting to the citizens of this free country. In defining the duties of a virtuous and patriotic chief magistrate, he has delineated a truly noble character: and every American must exult, with a virtuous pride, in the reflection,—that, however nearly soever Marcus Aurelius may have resembled the portrait, the characteristic features indicate a very striking likeness to the illustrious President of our Union.

EXTRACTS *from an* ESSAY *on the* FORM *of* GOVERNMENT, *and the* DUTIES *of* KINGS. *By the late* KING *of* PRUSSIA *Sent, in* 1781, *to his Secretary of State* DE HERTSBERG; *but written in* 1776, *or* 1777, *as appears from his* LETTERS *to* VOLTAIRE.

"Laws teach men to prefer the general good to the interest of individuals."

THIS great truth, to do unto others what we would they should do unto us, is the foundation of law, and of society; from thence springs the love of our country, considered as the asylum of our own happiness. But as laws could not be

ſupported or executed without ſomebody to watch over them conſtantly, this gave riſe to magiſtrates, choſen by the people, and ſubmitted to by them. This was the true origin of ſovereignty. The magiſtrate is the firſt ſervant of the ſtate. Some thought that the greateſt political happineſs was to be found in being ruled by wiſe and good men. Hence aroſe ariſtocracies. Others preferred an oligarchy. Athens, and the greater part of the Greek republics, choſe a democracy. Perſia and the Eaſt, gave way to the government of a deſpot.

But, however wiſe the legiſlators, and however good their inſtitutions, there is none of theſe governments which hath maintained itſelf whole and entire; and why? becauſe men are imperfect, and their works are ſo of courſe; becauſe the ſubjects of each government, excited by their paſſions, are blinded by their private intereſt, which often overturns that of the public; in ſhort, becauſe nothing in this world is permanent. In ariſtocracies, the abuſe of authority is ordinarily the cauſe of revolutions. The democracy of the Romans was overturned by the Romans themſelves; and this is the fate which England muſt expect, if the Houſe of Commons ſhould not prefer the true intereſt of the nation to that vile corruption which debaſes it. As to the monarchical form, we have ſeen many different ſpecies; the true monarchical form of government is either the beſt or the worſt of all, according as it is adminiſtered.

We have already remarked, that mankind has only conferred pre-eminence on one of their own ſpecies, on account of the ſervices they expect from him. Theſe conſiſt in maintaining juſtice and the laws, in counteracting the corruption of manners, in defending the ſtate againſt its enemies. The firſt magiſtrate ought to have a conſtant attention to agriculture, to promote plenty, to encourage induſtry and commerce. He is like a permanent centinel, whoſe duty it is to watch over his neighbours, and the conduct of thoſe who are, or may be, enemies to the ſtate. It is expected of him, that his foreſight and prudence ſhould form connections, and chooſe allies, moſt conducive to the intereſts of his people. There ſhould be joined to this a deep application to the peculiar ſituation of the country he is to govern, and a thorough knowledge of the genius of the nation; becauſe the Monarch is as much to blame if he err through ignorance, as if he erred from deſign. The one indeed proceeds from malice, the other from indolence; but the evils that reſult from it to ſociety, are the ſame. Princes and Kings, then, are not clothed with the ſupreme authority, in order to plunge themſelves into luxury and debauch. They are not raiſed above their fellow-citizens, that their pride, pluming itſelf in idea, may look down with contempt on innocence and poverty. They are not at the head of the ſtate, to entertain near their perſons a herd of drones, whoſe idleneſs and uſeleſſneſs engender every vice. The ill adminiſtration of monarchies proceeds from various cauſes, which have their origin in the character of the Monarch. Thus, a Prince devoted chiefly to women, will be governed by his miſtreſſes and his favourites, who, abuſing the influence they have over him, will employ that aſcendancy to commit injuſtice, to patroniſe bad men, to ſell or diſpoſe of public employments to unworthy objects, and to other diſgraceful actions. If the Prince, through indolence, totally abandons the government of the ſtate to mercenary hands, one pulls to the right, another to the left, none of them act on any general plan; each miniſter overturns what he finds done before him, however ſalutary, in order to have the credit of ſomething new, and to realiſe his whims, often at the expenſe of the public: others, who ſucceed them, are in haſte to overturn all theſe arrangements with the ſame ſolidity, and for the ſame reaſons with their predeceſſors; and thus this continual variation of ſyſtem prevents any from taking root. From hence ariſe diſorder, confuſion, and all the evils of a bad government. Theſe diſſemblers have always an excuſe ready; they cover their baſeneſs under their perpetual alterations; and, as miniſters of this ſort are perfectly ſatisfied if their conduct eſcapes inquiry, they take care not to ſet the example, by complaining of thoſe under them. Men are attached to what property belongs to them; but the adminiſtration does not belong to ſuch miniſters; they have not, therefore, the true intereſt of the ſtate at heart. Every thing is executed with indifference and careleſſneſs; from whence ariſes the decay of juſtice, of the revenue, and of every public eſtabliſhment. From a monarchy it degenerates into a pure ariſtocracy, under which generals and miniſters govern according to their caprice. A general ſyſtem is no longer purſued. Every one follows his own particular ideas; the central point, the point of unity, that connects the whole, is loſt and gone. As the different ſprings of a

watch conſpire to the ſame end, which is that of meaſuring the time, ſo the ſprings of government ſhould be wound up in the ſame manner, that all the different parts of the adminiſtration may equally concur to that important object, which ſhould never be loſt ſight of, the greateſt good of the ſtate. Beſides, the perſonal intereſts of miniſters and generals frequently counteract every thing, and ſometimes obſtruct the execution of the beſt plans, becauſe they are not deſigned by themſelves. But the evil arrives at its height, if perverſe minds ſhould ſucceed in perſuading the Monarch that his intereſts are different from thoſe of his ſubjects. Then the Monarch becomes the enemy of his people, without knowing the reaſon. Through miſunderſtanding he becomes cruel and ſevere; for the principle on which he proceeds being falſe, the conſequences muſt be ſo of courſe. The Monarch is united to the ſtate by indiſſoluble bands; conſequently, he feels, in a duplicate proportion, all the evils that affect his people; and they equally ſuffer from thoſe evils which affect him. There is but one good, which is that of the ſtate in general.

If the Prince loſes any of his provinces, he is not equally able to protect his people. If, unfortunately, he has been under a neceſſity of contracting debts, it will fall on his ſubjects to pay them. On the other hand, if population diminiſhes, if the people become poor, the Monarch is deprived of every reſource. Theſe are ſuch inconteſtable truths, that it is not neceſſary to dwell further upon them.

I repeat it then, the Sovereign repreſents the ſtate. He and his people form only one body, which can only be happy as they are united. The Prince is, to the country which he governs, what the head is to the body. He ought to think and act for the whole in ſuch a manner as to procure it the greateſt advantages of which it is capable. This is the idea I have of his duties.

The royal author proceeds to expatiate on the particular duties of Kings in the various departments of government, and then goes on:

Theſe are, in general, the duties which a Prince ought to diſcharge; and, that he may never forget them, he ought often to recal to his mind, that he is a human being, as well as the loweſt of his ſubjects. If he is the firſt magiſtrate, the firſt general, the firſt officer of the ſtate, it is not to repreſent only, but to fulfil the duties which thoſe appellations announce. He is only the *firſt ſervant* of the ſtate, under a ſolemn obligation of acting with prudence, probity and diſintereſtedneſs, as if he was liable, every moment, to give an account of his adminiſtration. Thus he is culpable if he ſquanders the produce of the taxes, which is the money of his people, in pomp, luxury, or debauch: he, who ought to watch over the morals, the beſt guardians of the law; who ought to improve and bring to perfection the national education, not to pervert it by bad example. The preſervation of the public morals is an object of the greateſt importance. The Monarch may contribute much to it, by diſtinguiſhing and rewarding thoſe who are eminent for their virtue and merit, and by ſhowing his diſapprobation of thoſe who are not aſhamed of their own depravity. He ought to diſapprove loudly every diſhonorable action, and to decline taking notice of thoſe who are not to be reclaimed. It is likewiſe an intereſting object, which ought not to be loſt ſight of, and which, if neglected, would be an irreparable injury to the public morals, that the Prince ſhould not diſtinguiſh unworthy perſons merely on account of their riches. Honors laviſhed in this manner would confirm the public in the common opinion, that, to be diſtinguiſhed, it is enough to be rich. From that moment, ſelfiſhneſs and depravity throw off all reſtraint; every one is intent on accumulating wealth; the moſt iniquitous means are uſed for maintaining it; corruption thrives, it takes root, and becomes univerſal. Men of abilities, men of merit, are diſregarded; and the public, dazzled by its ſplendour, is taught only to reſpect wealth, however acquired or deſerved. To prevent the national manners from being perverted to this ſhameful degree, the Prince ſhould be conſtantly on his guard, not to diſtinguiſh any but men of merit, and to ſhow a contempt for all wealth that is not accompanied with morality and virtue. For the reſt, the Monarch is properly the head of a family of citizens, the father of his people: he ought on all occaſions, to ſerve as the laſt refuge to thoſe of diſtinguiſhed merit who are unfortunate; to be a parent to the orphan, to ſuccour the widow, to have an eye of pity and compaſſion on all, and to extend his hand to thoſe who, having no other reſource, can only be relieved by his bounty.

This, according to the principles laid down in the beginning of this Eſſay, is

he precise idea that one ought to form of he duties of a King, and of the only nanner which can render the monarchical orm of government advantageous. If there ire many Princes who hold a different :onduct, it is owing to their having little reflected on their own elevation, and the luties that result from it. They have undertaken a trust, the weight and importince of which they are ignorant of, and iave been misled for want of consideration; or in this age, ignorance is the cause of nore crimes even than wickedness. This haracter of a King will perhaps appear o the critics like the archetype of the toics, the idea of their imaginary wise nan, who never existed, and to whom M. Aurelius approached the nearest.

I could wish that this feeble Essay may contribute to form such monarchs as M. Aurelius. It would be the noblest reward I could expect, and at the same time a service to mankind: but I ought to add, hat a Prince, who should take the pains I iave been pointing out, would not arrive it absolute perfection; because, with the best inclinations possible, he may be deceived in the choice of those whom he employed in the administration of affairs; because things may be represented to him n a false light; his orders may not be properly executed; abuses and enormities nay be hid from his sight; persons employed to execute them may use too much severity and haughtiness in their deportment: in short, because, especially in extensive dominions, the Prince cannot be every where himself.—Such then is, and always will be, the fate of every thing here below, that the perfection of government, requisite to make a people completely happy, can never be obtained; and that in this, as in every thing else, one must be content with what has the fewest imperfections. B.

Purport of a LETTER *on* SHEEP.

Written in Maryland, March 30, 1789. *By J. J. B. Esquire, and read to the Philadelphia Agricultural Society.*

THE increasing of wool, and to that end the enlarging flocks of sheep, ought to be a capital object with the farmers in America. I have endeavoured to promote the idea in this part of the country.

It may entertain the Society, when they shall have exhibited to them the manner of keeping sheep here, in comparing the difference of the expense and valuation of them with those of your country: to speak of my own, is to speak with the greater certainty.

I usually shear near 130 sheep, mostly ewes: they pasture through the summer, with little other attention to them than from now and then counting them. In winter they also shift for themselves in fields unsown, without being housed, or fed with aught else than a few corn blades, when a snow is so deep as to deprive them of their common pasture food, and some green food from tailings of small grain sown for the purpose, and roots, to about 20 muttons. The flocks however have a large range, are sheltered by pines at the heads of coves, and find food amongst bushes and some woods in points and broken grounds along the margin of a salt water river and its creeks.

An estimate might be made of a flock of sheep supposed to be improved, when in numbers affording a shepherd constantly to attend them, feed them, and use the best means to preserve them in safety and in high case: but the statement below is only of 100 sheep, as they are kept by me. Estimates vary greatly: scarcely two men are found to agree in the articles of charge and discharge: the attention and the neglects of sheep—the manner of keeping them, are various: let these apologize for the venturing to expose my estimate, so different from the estimates of others. In this statement no charge is made of interest; —it is but ideal when not really paid, and when, instead of paying interest, I rather receive it from the sheep in the income they give, of not only six per cent. but above six times six. No charge is made for common casualities, because a flock systematically managed is not lessened by them, below the designed number, whilst new sheep are annually raised at no perceptible expense, and instantly take place of those lost: it is so of the aged sheep sold; their place is filled up by the stock lambs yearly kept over for the purpose. It may be said of sheep so attended to as is said of kings—they never die. When instead of casual losses of sheep they are sold or used in the family, we receive the value; for which the flock is to have credit in the account kept of them. A lamb costs so little in raising him, that by the time he ceases to be a lamb, his wool pays the cost. A charge might be made against sheep for damage in untilling the soil, in their treading it, and thereby eventually injuring the future crop of wheat, on an arable farm, more than their dung scattered in troops improves it: but then, against this differ-

ence may be set off the advantage derived from their eating down and preventing to rise up into seed many sticky stout weeds, which other live stock suffer to grow up, foul the pastures, and exhaust the soil. I have had notable instances of this benefit from sheep eating down those weeds. I make no charge against my sheep for their pasturage, because in an arable system of husbandry, some fields must necessarily rest under grass, spontaneous or sown, for the sake of future corn crops; but on a grazing farm it is otherwise, for as there is no corn crop on this, grass is the only tenant that can pay the rent; besides it would be nice and difficult to satisfactorily apportion the rent between arable and grazing fields. If upon the whole, between treading the soil and the destruction of weeds, and the giving some small quantity of dung, whilst pasturing, sheep do no notable damage to the soil of an arable farm, I see not sufficient cause for charging the flock for the pickings they obtain from fields turned out from tillage, at present, for the benefit of future corn crops or as being necessary in an arable system. The little benefit that soil receives from sheep pasturing on it, where there is neither summer folding nor winter keeping upon litter, may be about balanced by damage in compacting the soil with their feet, as it seems to me.

An estimate of the income and expenses of 100 sheep as kept by J. B. B. at Wye, in Maryland:

	£.	s.	d.
Corn blades, occasionally, other winter food, is, in pasturing,	1	10	0
Winter green food and roots to 20 muttons, - -	3	0	0
Some attendance, slight, -	1	10	0
Taxes, washing, shearing,	1	0	0
£.	7	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Wool, 338lbs. at 1s. 6d -	25	7	0
Lambs, 50 out of 78, sold at 9s.	22	10	0
Muttons, 20 at 18s. -	18	0	0
Manure in pasturing and treading the soil close, opposed to each other, - -	0	0	0
£.	65	17	0

Annual income,	£. 65	17	0
Annual expense,	7	0	0
Annual profit,	£. 58	17	0

This profit on the 100 sheep, is 11s. 9¼d. each. In England, the Duke of Grafton's very accurate account of seven years sheep business, gave an average of but 4s. 9d. currency profit on each sheep. His charges were on high keeping of sheep that yielded but about 1½lb. of wool each, and were on grass, rent, county, poor and parish-rates, rye, rye-pasturage, turnips, hay, barley, washing, shearing, carriage of wool, tithe, interest. The Duke's 4s. 9d. a-head is 25 per cent. on his capital. Others in England reckon they make 8s. 4d. to 30s. currency and upwards a-head, on their sheep. I reckon 7s. 6d. current money equal to 4s. 6d. sterling.

So far as dung improves soil, it ought to be allowed for; and this is for all dung applied from winter littering or summer folding: but how far, if at all, it is to be prized when slowly dropt about in pasturing, is a question. Beasts constantly ramming the soil of a pasture into a close compact state, until it more than is commonly apprehended.—That the foot of the beast does more damage to the soil, than his dung so dispersed and exposed to exhalation does good, is probable from several instances, related by serious good people, of clover fields having been divided and the one half pastured on, all the summer; the other mown twice, and both sown at the same time with wheat on one plowing; when the mown gave considerably the best crops of wheat. Let us suppose a lay of grass has been left unpastured, and even uncut, for three years; another like field at the same time is pastured close, as is usual during the same three years: now let the farmer walk into these, and observe how mellow, light, and lively the one is,—how firm the other. Which of these will he prefer for a crop of grain?—If the former, it then may be suspected, that pasturing doth not improve the soil; that on the whole it even injures it. When, however, pasture ground has been of many years standing, especially if cloathed with grass to shield the soil from the midsummer sun, it will have gained advantages from the atmosphere and the scraps of dung, together, that will be greater than the disadvantage from treading the ground. After two or three years, we may conceive the settling and compacting the ground cannot be much further encreased.

Amongst the attentions to sheep, it is particularly recommended to farmers, that they let only a few ewes run at large with a ram, for giving a few early lambs; that

he reſt of the ewes be kept ſeparate from he rams till the middle of October, and hen be allowed a ram to 20 or at moſt 25. Their lambs will come from the middle to he end of March. It is alſo advantage- ous to keep ewe and ram lambs apart 18 or 20 months, from January or March till October come twelve months, before they are ſuffered to be together. It is beſt that here be not more than one ram with a di- viſion of ewes at a time, where they can be parcelled off into different fields or lots for two or three weeks.

To obſerve the ages of ſheep is import- ant. Some age ought to be fixed on by the farmer, beyond which nothing ſhould in- duce him to keep them. At ſhearing time the mouth of every ſheep and lamb is to be inſpected; when the lambs having blackiſh gums or that are not ſtraight, well made and promiſing, are marked for ſale; as alſo are the aged rams, ewes, and wethers; whatever is the age fixed on by the farmer for clearing his flock from old ſheep, be it four or five years; which ſeem to be the ages for governing us in this particular, in the climate of America. As many lambs, the beſt, are to be turned out for breeders and for muttons, proportioned, as there are to be ſheep diſpoſed of as being aged,—and a few more to ſupply loſſes whilſt they are growing up.

The farmer will firſt determine on the number of grown ſheep to be kept by him: then on the age he means to obſerve for diſpoſing of them,—for he is to have none in his flock that are not in full vigour. Dividing the number in the whole flock, by the age he means to diſpoſe of them, gives the number of lambs he is to turn out as a ſupply to the ſame number of ſheep to be diſpoſed of from the old flock;—and a few more lambs are to be turned out with the ſtock lambs, for mak- ing good any loſſes. If five years are fixed on, for the full age, and there are 100 ſheep, the fives in a hundred being 20 times, direct to the diſpoſing of 20 aged ſheep, and to the turning out 20, more 4 or 5, in all 25 lambs for a ſupply to the flock. After ſix years of age, ſheep de- cline in figure and in wool. Brambles are charged, by common farmers, with taking off all the wool that ſheep appear to have loſt: but when ſheep decline in vigour and good plight, they decline in the quantity of their wool, and look mean, even in paſtures clear of brambles.

Your wool is dearer,—your meat cheap- er than with us:—a ſtrong indication that we indulge more,—you work more; and which affords the moſt comfort, *temperance* with *employment*, or *intemperance* with *idle- neſs*, no ſerious perſon can be at a loſs to decide. B.

A certain CURE *for the* ROT *in* SHEEP.

TAKE of Roman wormwood and Spa- niſh radiſh, equal parts, and reduce them to powder. For one hundred diſtem- pered ſheep, take two ounces of this powder, four ounces of pounded juniper berries, and about ſeven or eight pounds of meſ- ling of oats: add a ſmall handful of ſalt, and half the weight of the whole of com- mon wormwood powdered. Throw this compoſition into the troughs or mangers where they feed, every week, or at leaſt, once in the month of March, again about Eaſter, and laſtly in the latter end of June. Thus they will be preſerved againſt the diſtemper; or if they ſhould catch it, it will make but ſmall progreſs.

Account of the Culture and Produce of the TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE. *By Sir* THOMAS BEVOR, *Bart.*

[From the 3d. vol. of the Bath Society Papers.]

IN the firſt or ſecond week in June, I ſow the ſame quantity of ſeed, hoe the plants at the ſame ſize, leave them at the ſame diſtance from each other, and treat them in all reſpects like the common turnip. In this method I have always obtained a plentiful crop of them; to aſcertain the value of which, I need only inform you, that on the 23d day of April laſt, having then two acres left of my crop, ſound and in great perfection, I divided them by fold hurdles into three parts of nearly equal di- menſions. Into the firſt part I put 24 ſmall bullocks of about 30 ſtone weight each (14lb. to the ſtone), and 30 middle ſized fat wethers, which at the end of the firſt week, after they had eaten down the greater part of the leaves, and ſome part of the roots, I ſhifted to the ſecond diviſion, and then put 70 lean ſheep into what was left of the firſt: theſe fed off the remainder of the turnips, left by the fat flock; and ſo they were ſhifted through the three diviſi- ons, the lean flock following the fat as they wanted food, until the whole was con- ſumed.

The 24 bullocks, and 30 fat wethers, continued in the turnips until the 31ſt of May, being exactly four weeks; and the 70 lean ſheep until the 29th, which is one day over four weeks: ſo that the two acres kept me 24 ſmall bullocks, and one hun-

dred sheep four weeks (not reckoning the overplus day of the 70 lean sheep). The value, at the rate of keeping at that season, cannot be estimated in any common year at less than 4d a week for each sheep, and 18. 6d. per week for each bullock, which would amount together to the sum of 15l. 13s 4d. for two acres.

A Method to dye CLOTH *of a fine, fresh* SEA-GREEN COLOUR *; discovered by M.* ALBERT, *Member of the Royal Society of Sciences at Montpelier.*

FOR three pieces of cloth, each seventeen ells in length, and five quarters breadth, dissolve six pounds of Castile soap in water, and pour it into the bath of the great copper, when it begins to boil: mix it well; then dipping the cloths which had been before wetted at the fulling-mill, turn them round gently for an hour, taking care that the bath does not boil outright; otherwise, it will become violent and outrageous. After this boiling, while the cloth is taken out to cool, pour into another copper or boiler, a solution of nine pounds of Cyprus vitriol prepared for the purpose: this being mixed with the bath when it begins to be luke-warm, must be stirred for about seven or eight minutes; then shut the door of the fire place with the fire in it; and dipping the cloth, turn it about very quick for a quarter of an hour, and afterwards gently, for half an hour longer; taking care that the bath shall be always about the same degree of heat; for, if the bath is too hot, the colour will not take, but become rusty; and this will also be the case after the colour is well struck, if, in the dressing, it be put in the press too hot.

The colour thus given is of a beautiful green, so admired in foreign markets, that there is a great demand for it at Constantinople, and through every part of the Levant; where it is greatly preferred to the English green cloth, which is fallen in its price accordingly.

The VOLUPTUARY'S SOLILOQUY.

From the Observer, a Collection of Essays, by Mr. Cumberland.

I Find myself in possession of an estate, which has devolved upon me, without any pains of my own: I have youth and health to enjoy it, and I am determined so to do: pleasure is my object, and I must therefore so contrive as to make that object lasting and satisfactory: If I throw the means away, I can no longer compass the end; this is self-evident. I perceive therefore, that I must not game; for though I like play, I do not like to lose that, which alone can purchase every pleasure I propose to enjoy; and I do not see that the chance of winning other people's money, can compensate for the pain I must suffer if I lose my own: an addition to my fortune can only give superfluities: the loss of it may take away even the necessaries; and in the mean time, I have enough for every other gratification but the desperate one of deep play: it is resolved therefore, that I will not be a gamester: there is not common sense in the thought, and therefore I renounce it.

But if I give up gaming, I will take my swing of pleasure; that I am determined upon. I must therefore ask myself the question, what is pleasure? Is it high living and hard drinking? I have my own choice to make, therefore I must take some time to consider of it. There is nothing very elegant in it, I must confess; a glutton is but a sorry fellow, and a drunkard is a beast: besides I am not sure my constitution can stand against it: I shall get the gout, that would be the devil; I shall grow out of all shape; I shall have a red face full of blotches, a foul breath, and be loathsome to the women: I cannot bear to think of that, for I doat upon the women, and therefore adieu to the bottle and all its concomitants; I prefer the favours of the fair sex to the company of the soakers, and so there is an end to all drinking; I will be sober, only because I love pleasure.

But if I give up wine for women, I will repay myself for the sacrifice; I will have the finest girls that money can purchase—Money, did I say? What a sound has that!—Am I to buy beauty with money, and cannot I buy love too? for there is no pleasure even in beauty, without love. I find myself gravelled by this unlucky question: mercenary love! that is nonsense; it is flat hypocrisy; it is disgusting. I should loath the fawning caresses of a dissembling harlot, whom I pay for false fondness: I find am wrong again: I cannot fall in love with a harlot; she must be a modest woman; and when that befalls me, what then? Why then, if I am terribly in love indeed, and cannot be happy without her, there is no other choice left me; I think I must even marry her! nay I am sure I must; for if pleasure leads that way, pleasure is my object, and marriage is my

ot: I am determined therefore to marry, nly becauſe I love pleaſure.

Well! now that I have given up all ther women for a wife, I am reſolved to ake pleaſure enough in the poſſeſſion of ier; I muſt be cautious therefore that nobody elſe takes the ſame pleaſure too; for otherwiſe how have I bettered myſelf? I might as well have remained upon the common. I ſhould be a fool indeed, to pay ſuch a price for a purchaſe, and let in my neighbours for a ſhare; therefore I am determined to keep her to myſelf, for pleaſure is my only object, and this I take it is a ſort of pleaſure, that does not conſiſt in participation.

The next queſtion is, how I muſt contrive to keep her to myſelf.—Not by force; not by locking her up; there is no pleaſure in that notion; compulſion is out of the caſe: inclination therefore is the next thing; I muſt make it her own choice to be faithful: it ſeems then to be incumbent upon me to make a wiſe choice, to look well before I fix upon a wife, and to uſe her well when I have fixed. I will be very kind to her, becauſe I will not deſtroy my own pleaſure; and I will be very careful of the temptations I expoſe her to, for the ſame reaſon. She ſhall not lead the life of your fine town ladies; I have a charming place in the country; I will paſs moſt of my time in the country; there ſhe will be ſafe, and I ſhall be happy. I love pleaſure, and therefore I will have little to do with that curſt intriguing town of London; I am determined to make my houſe in the country as pleaſant as it is poſſible.

But if I give up the gaieties of a town life, and the club and the gaming-table, and the girls, for a wife and the country, I will have the ſports of the country in perfection; I will keep the beſt pack of hounds in England, and hunt every day in the week.—But hold a moment there! what will become of my wife all the while I am following the hounds? Will ſhe follow nobody; will nobody follow her? A pretty figure I ſhall make, to be chacing the ſtag and come home with the horns! At leaſt I ſhall not riſque the experiment; I ſhall not like to leave her at home, and I cannot take her with me, for that would ſpoil my pleaſure; and I hate a horſe-dog woman; I will keep no whipper-in, in petticoats. I perceive therefore I muſt give up the hounds, for I am determined nothing ſhall ſtand in the way of my pleaſure.

Why then, I muſt find out ſome amuſements that my wife can partake in; we muſt ride about the park in fine weather; we muſt viſit the grounds, and the gardens, and plan out improvements, and make plantations; it will be rare employment for the poor people—That is a thought that never ſtruck me before; methinks there muſt be a great deal of pleaſure in ſetting the poor to work—I ſhall like a farm for the ſame reaſon; and my wife will take pleaſure in a dairy; ſhe ſhall have the moſt elegant dairy in England; and I will build a conſervatory, and ſhe ſhall have ſuch plants and ſuch flowers!—I have a notion I ſhall take pleaſure in them myſelf—And then there is a thouſand things to do within doors; it is a fine old manſion, that is the truth of it: I will give it an entire repair; it wants new furniture; that will be very pleaſant work for my wife: I perceive I could not afford to keep hounds and do this into the bargain. But this will give me the moſt pleaſure all to nothing, and then my wife will partake of it—And we will have muſic and books—I recollect that I have got an excellent library—There is another pleaſure I had never thought of—And then no doubt we ſhall have children, and they are very pleaſant company, when they can talk and underſtand what is ſaid to them; and now I begin to reflect, I find there are a vaſt many pleaſures in the life I have chalked out, and what a fool ſhould I be to throw away my money at the gaming-table, or my health at any table, or my affections upon harlots, or my time upon hounds and horſes, or employ either money, health, affections, or time, in any other pleaſures or purſuits, than theſe, which I now perceive will lead me to ſolid happineſs in this life, and ſecure a good chance for what may befal me hereafter.

On the National Character *of the* Spaniards *

If the Spaniards have ever had diſtinguiſhing marks applicable to all the inhabitants of their peninſula, it was when the Arabs, by eſtabliſhing themſelves among them, imprinted on them a peculiar character, and notwithſtanding the different cauſes which ſeparated them, communicated to them a part of their manners, their turn of thinking, their taſte for the arts and ſciences, and whatever other traces we find of them, in thoſe provinces in which they remained longeſt; and when the high idea which they entertained of their nation, and which was juſtified by circumſtances, rendered them all like the portrait drawn of them at preſent, in which they are repreſented as grave, auſtere, and ge-

* From Nouveau Voyage en Eſpagne.

nerous, fond of war and romantic adventures; and laſtly, when in their general aſſemblies, which they called *Cortes*, they all had more or leſs an active part in the government; when they directed or watched over its operations, and when they entertained more lively ſentiments than at preſent, of that patriotiſm which has ſo powerful an influence over the opinions, the affections and the manners of thoſe whom it animates. But theſe three cauſes of uniformity in the national character have almoſt diſappeared, and have given up the Spaniard to the more immediate influence of climate, laws, and the productions of different provinces; ſo that in order to paint theſe people ſuch as they are at preſent, it would be neceſſary to ſubdivide them into Caſtilians, Catalans, Arragoneſe, Navarreſe, Andaluſians, Biſcayans and Aſturians, and to delineate a particular character of each of theſe; a difficult and diſagreeable taſk, which one could not execute, without placing almoſt always the exception by the ſide of the rule, and in diſcharging which, it would be difficult to be exact without being too minute, to be juſt without appearing ſevere, and to be an apologiſt without ſeeming a flatterer.

This revolution, however, has not been ſo general, as not to leave ſome characteriſtic marks, by which the whole Spaniſh nation may ſtill be known. A part of their manners has ſurvived thoſe events which changed them. The empire of its climate has been modified, but not deſtroyed. In many reſpects the provinces live under the ſame form of government. The court of a monarch, almoſt abſolute, is ſtill the centre of the vows and affections of the whole kingdom. All the modern Spaniards profeſs the ſame worſhip. In literature, they have ſtill the ſame models, and the ſame taſte. In theſe reſpects they have preſerved marks of reſemblance with their anceſtors, and theſe we ſhall endeavour to diſplay.

At the period when Spain acted ſo great a part on the public theatre, when it diſcovered and conquered the new world, and when, not contented with ruling great part of Europe, it convulſed and ſhook the other, either by its intrigues or military expeditions, the Spaniards were intoxicated with that national pride which appeared in their external actions, in their geſtures, in their diſcourſe, and in their writings. As it then had a cauſe, it gave them an air of grandeur, which thoſe at leaſt pardoned, in whom it did not create reſpect. But by a concourſe of unhappy circumſtances, this ſplendour became eclipſed, and thoſe pretenſions which it excuſed have ſurvived it. The Spaniard of the ſixteenth century has diſappeared, but his maſk has remained: hence that exterior pride and gravity which diſtinguiſh him ſtill in our days, and which have often recalled to my remembrance the following lines of one of our poets, reſpecting original ſin, notwithſtanding the conſequence of which, the auguſt deſtination of man may ſtill be perceived. The poet calls him,

> A fallen king, in whoſe exalted mien
> Strong traces ſtill of majeſty are ſeen.

The modern Spaniard preſerves ſtill in his, the marks of his former conſequence. Whether he ſpeaks or writes, his expreſſions have a peculiar turn of exaggeration which approaches near to rodomontade. The Spaniards, I hope, will forgive me, for treating them with a little ſeverity upon this point: for they ought to keep in mind, that every nation has its faults, as well as good qualities, and that theſe are ſo intimately connected, that faults are often the conſequences or an exceſs of good qualities, in the ſame manner, as the latter are often the conſequences of the former, and plead their excuſe.

I will venture, therefore, to repeat, that the Spaniard entertains a high idea of his nation and of himſelf, and expreſſes this ſentiment openly and without reſerve. His ſelf-love does not appear in thoſe ludicrous exaggerations of ſpeech which provoke laughter rather than anger, and which characterize the inhabitants of one of the provinces of France.* Whenever he boaſts, it is with gravity, and with all the pomp of his language. In a word, a Spaniard, as a man of genius ſaid to me one day, is *a Gaſcon in buſkins*.

I am, however, very much inclined to believe, that the genius of his language may account for the bombaſt of his ſtyle. The Spaniards have not only adopted many of the words and expreſſions of the Arabians, but they have been tinctured alſo with the oriental ſpirit, which theſe people naturaliſed in Spain. This ſpirit is found in all Spaniſh works of imagination, in their books of piety, in the comedies, and in their romances. It is perhaps, one of the cauſes of the ſlow progreſs which ſound philoſophy makes among them; becauſe, carrying every thing beyond truth and reality, loading the ſimple

* Gaſcony.

ea with images, and fond of every thing harvellous, they furround the fanctuary of ruth with illufions, and render it inacceſble. They are ſo fertile, and ſo flighty n their conceptions, that it has beome cuſtomary to ſay, when we ſpeak of perſon who produces brilliant chimeras, nd embraces them as truth, *he builds caſles in Spain*, an expreſſion, for the etyology of which, I think it would be in ain to ſeek elſewhere. But this haughtieſs, which would be noble, were it more oderate, and that gravity, which always ommands reſpect, and which is ſometimes iſguſting, are compenſated by very valuble qualities, or rather are the ſource of hem. The pride of individuals, like that f the nation, elevates the ſoul, and puts t on its guard againſt meanneſs, and ſuch s, indeed, the pride of the Spaniards. n Spain, as well as elſewhere, there are ices and crimes, but, in general, pride is he moſt prominent feature in the national haracter of the Spaniards. It appears mong the loweſt claſſes, even in a dungeon nd under the rags of miſery. It regulates n a certain degree, the genius of a lanuage naturally diffuſe, in which the ear eems to delight in throwing together ſoorous words, and in which abundance of hraſes is often taken for abundance of deas. Pride is generally conciſe; it diſdains details, and delights in thoſe enigmatic expreſſions, which leave employment or the thoughts, and often even much to be gueſſed. Hence it happens, that the Spaiards, who when their imagination is in he leaſt animated, diſplay all the luxury f their language, are very laconic when heir minds are free from the turbulence of aſſion. I could mention an hundred exmples, but I ſhall be contented with one. Having had occaſion to ſpeak to a Spaniard, who lodged on a lower floor, and having found him careſſing a young child, with much gravity, I ſaid to him, are you the father of the child? A Frenchman of the ſame rank, would have modeſtly replied, *Yes, Sir*, or at leaſt, *I have reaſon to believe ſo*, and would have told me much more than I wiſhed to know; but the Caſtilian, without the leaſt emotion, and even without ſmiling at my queſtion, replied coldly, *he was born in my houſe*, and then changed the converſation.

This gravity of the Spaniards, which is now become proverbial, is, however, far from being what it is commonly thought; it indeed generally baniſhes from among them what we call affability and pre-poſ-

ſeſſing manners. They do not go to meet you, they wait for you. But this external ſeverity conceals often a good and obliging diſpoſition, which may be eaſily diſcovered by thoſe who gave themſelves the leaſt trouble to ſearch for it. Strangers to the vain levities of French politeneſs, they are very ſparing of demonſtrations. Their ſmile of benevolence is not the maſk of duplicity, and their hearts expand, for the moſt part, at the ſame time as their features. Often have I been diſcouraged by the exterior of a Spaniard, and remained a long time without venturing to accoſt him; but having at length overcome my repugnance, I have found him complaiſant, not in words, but in actions; and obliging, not in promiſing, but in performing. The Spaniards, perhaps, are deſtitute of that urbanity which is the effect of a refined education, and which often ſerves as a cloak for falſehood and contempt; but they make ample amends for this want, by that frankneſs which is not feigned, and by that benevolence which both announces and inſpires confidence. Their great lords are deſtitute of dignity, if we call dignity that haughtineſs which is always circumſpect in its advances, for fear of producing familiarity, and which cares little for being loved, provided it be reſpected. Without forgetting what they are, they do not ſhow in an offenſive manner the difference of rank, and they do not diſdain to form connexions in thoſe which are below their own. One no longer ſees among them a duke of Alva, a Don Louis de Haro, or a Penaranda, whoſe characters, diſplayed to the eyes of all Europe, have without doubt greatly contributed to propagate that idea which is ſtill entertained of the imperious haughtineſs of the high nobility in Spain; it is at leaſt, much leſs than what it was formerly. If ſome of them have retained any traces of it, they appear only in coldneſs, timidity and embarraſſment, which they ſhare in common with the reſt of the nation.

This exterior gravity in all claſſes, conceals a gaiety which needs only be called forth to appear. I ſhall not quote as a proof of this aſſertion, thoſe Spaniſh amuſements in which buffoonery is ſo well received; this would rather be an argument againſt my opinion, ſince it has been remarked, that the theatre of gay nations, is more ſerious than that of grave nations, as if the mind delighted principally in emotions which draw it from its habitual ſtate.

But to judge whether the Spaniards are ſprightly, I ſhall conduct the reader into their circles when they are there at their eaſe; to their repaſts before the vapours of their food and wine have diſturbed their brains; I ſhall make him take a ſhare in their converſation, full of lively ſallies, pleaſantry and quibbling, all children either lawful or illegitimate of mirth, and I ſhall aſk him, if it appears leſs free or worſe ſupported than in our clubs and *petit ſoupers*. I ſhall be doubtleſs told, that this gaiety is too noiſy and diſagreeable; but, however it may be condemned, it is certain, that it exiſts, ſpite of every prejudice to the contrary.

The caſe is almoſt the ſame reſpecting other faults which are continually attributed to the Spaniards. If I have not acquitted them altogether of the charge of lazineſs, I have, however, taken the liberty of aſſerting, that it is owing to changeable circumſtances, and with them it may diſappear. Indeed, when one ſees the activity which reigns along the coaſts of Catalonia, in all the kingdom of Valencia, in the mountains of Biſcay, and, in a word, in every part where induſtry is encouraged, where proviſions are cheap, and can be readily procured; and on the other hand, when one conſiders the hard and laborious life of thoſe mule-drivers and carters, who courageouſly climb the ſteepeſt roads, thoſe huſbandmen, who in the plains of Andaluſia and la Mancha, inure themſelves to the labours of the field, which the nature of the ſoil, the diſtance of their habitations, and the ſcorching heat of the warmeſt climate in Europe, render more painful than they are elſewhere; when one conſiders that quantity of Gallicians and Aſturians, who, like the inhabitants of Auvergne and Limouſin in France, go to a great diſtance to ſeek for the tedious and painful means of ſubſiſtence, and laſtly, when one ſees that lazineſs with which the Spaniards are ſo much reproached, confined within the bounds of the two Caſtiles, that part of Spain which has the feweſt roads, canals or navigable rivers; has not one a right to conclude, that this vice is not an indelible feature in the national character of the Spaniards, that it depends upon changeable circumſtances, and that the government, active and enlightened as it is at preſent, may make it ſoon diſappear entirely?

There is another fault, which has much affinity to lazineſs, or which at leaſt diſcovers itſelf by the ſame ſymptoms, and from which it would be difficult to exculpate the Spaniards. This fault is ſlowneſs. Enlightened knowledge, it muſt be confeſſed, makes a very ſlow progreſs among them. In politics, in war, and the other operations of government, and in thoſe even which occur in the ordinary courſe of life, when others are in action, they are ſtill deliberating. Diſtruſtful and circumſpect, they ruin as many affairs by ſlowneſs as other nations by precipitation; and this is the more ſurpriſing, as their imagination, ſo lively, ought rather be irritated by delay. But among nations, as among individuals, there is not a ſingle quality which is not often modified by a contrary quality, and in this conteſt, the triumph inclines to that ſide to which the mind is carried with the greateſt force by the circumſtance of the moment. Thus the Spaniard, naturally cool and collected, when agitated by nothing extraordinary, is enflamed even to enthuſiaſm, when his pride, his reſentment, or any of thoſe paſſions which compoſe his character, is rouſed by inſult or contradiction. Hence, therefore, this nation, the graveſt, the cooleſt, and apparently the ſloweſt in Europe, becomes ſometimes the moſt violent, when particular circumſtances take them from their ſtate of habitual tranquillity, and deliver them over to the empire of their imagination. The moſt formidable animals are not thoſe which are ſubject to the moſt violent agitations. When we look at the lion, his viſage appears as grave as his ſtep, his motions have all ſome object, and his voice is not ſpent in vain noiſe. As long as one reſpects his inaction, he loves ſilence and peace; but if provoked, he ſhakes his mane, his eyes dart forth fire, he roars, and is immediately acknowledged as the king of animals.

It is this combination of ſlowneſs and violence which conſtitutes, perhaps, the moſt formidable ſpecies of courage, and ſuch is, in my opinion, that of the Spaniards. Thoſe cauſes which kept it in continual activity have diſappeared. For a long time they have not had as neighbours the Moors, who daily added fuel to it; nor have they been ſo much actuated by hatred, jealouſy, and fanatiſcim, three united motives, which increaſed its intenſity. The wars of the laſt century, and thoſe of the ſucceſſion, have not been ſufficient to preſerve it in the ſame degree of fermentation in which it was formerly. The courage of the Spaniards ſeems, therefore, to be dormant; but it may be eaſily rouſ-

, and it is indeed roufed on the leaft fig-l. The revolution which has been brought out in this refpect is not fenfible, but in rcumftances, where courage, ufelefs, and metimes fatal, is rather the vice of a rocious people, than the virtue of a po-hed nation. The times when the name ily of the infidels excited fury, and the ge of Pizarro, and an Almagro have dif-peared, much for the happinefs of Spain id of humanity. The inhabitants of the lonies in Spanifh America, and the na-ves which are ftill preferved, no longer oan under the yoke of the mother coun-y. If religious intolerance fubfifts ftill Spain, it appears only in declamation, id the fpirit of perfecution is much aba-d. People have even begun to perceive, iat religion may allow policy to confider ufeful neighbours thofe in whom they itherto beheld irreconcileable enemies. In pain, as elfewhere, the progrefs of know-dge and philofophy, though flow, has nfibly foftened the manners of the inha-itants, and the traces of ancient barbarity iceffively difappear. Formerly affaffina-ons were very common in Spain; every ian of the leaft diftinction kept affaffins i his pay, and they were hired in the pro-ince of Valencia, as falfe witneffes are ired in fome of our provinces in France. The weapon ufed in this horrid cuftom was triangular poignard, which concealed un-er the cloke, was taken forth with impu-ity on the firft fit of refentment, the rounds of which were more dangerous han thofe of a fword, as the latter can-ot be ufed privately, and as the manage-nent of it requires fome dexterity. The fe of this perfidious weapon is not abo-ifhed entirely, and leaves room for fome f thofe inculpations with which foreign ations are continually blackening the Spa-iards. The manners of a people are not corrected by violent and fudden means: a miniftér under the late reign experienced his to his coft. Long clokes and flouch-d hats favored every diforder, and in par-icular thofe which endanger the fafety of he citizen. Defirous of reforming fuch abufes, he had recourfe to coercive laws, and even to force, in order to abolifh thefe nodes in the capital; but the people mu-inied, and the miniftér was facrificed. Fa-fhion, rudely attacked, furvived him in part; but milder and flower means, the example of the court, and of thofe who depended on it, and the activity of a vigi-lant police, have greatly removed thefe in-conveniencies. That kind of maft which under the name of hat, encouraged info-lence, by infuring impunity, has entirely difappeared, and the cloke, a veftment very convenient for thofe who know how to ufe it, no longer favours any thing but lazinefs.

The ufe of the fatal poignard fubfifts yet in fome parts of Spain, and above all in the fouthern provinces, but only among the loweft of the people. There are ftill bravadoes who make it the terror of the weak, and violent men, to whom it is the inftrument of fpeedy vengeance. The eccleiaftics have exerted themfelves much to difarm their hearers, by their influence, and by charity. The Archbifhop of Grenada, in particular, has employed preaching with great fuccefs for this purpofe. The poignard and affaffination are ftill, however very common in Andalufia, and one may there fee how powerful the influence of climate is, when it is not counteracted by moral remedies. During fummer, a certain wind in that province caufes a fpecies of phrenfy, which renders thofe exceffes much more common than at any other time of the year. But let the phyfical face of Spain be changed, let canals and roads be formed, in places which have hitherto been inacceffible, let readier means of communication facilitate and render more active the watchful care of the agents of government; let a more extenfive population keep under the eye of public vengeance thofe villains, whofe folitude proves their fecurity, as wild beafts reign only with impunity in the defert; let the progrefs of agriculture, induftry and commerce, give employment to idlenefs, which is the fource of all mifchief; in a word, let the plan formed by the prefent government be put in execution, and we fhall fee in this refpect, as in others, the influence of climate yield to thefe powerful caufes. The revolution which has been operated in the manners of the Spaniards within thefe fifty years atteits the certainty of this prognoftic. It is in the prefent century, that two barbarous cuftoms have been almoft gradually abolifhed, the *Rondalla* and the *Pedrantes*, which reafon and humanity ought to have proferibed long ago. One of them was a kind of challenge given by two bands of muficians one to another, without any other motive than that of trying their valour. They prefented themfelves before one another, with firearms and fwords, and after having difcharged their fufees, they commenced their attack with their fide weapons. Will any

one believe, that this cuſtom ſtill ſubſiſts in Navarre and Arragon. That of the *Pedrades* has not diſappeared long. This was alſo a kind of combat, between two bodies of people, armed with ſlings, who attacked each other with ſtones. Such manners undoubtedly equally impeach thoſe who preſerve them, and the government which tolerates them. However, as there is ſcarcely any pernicious uſage, which has not ſome cauſe and advantages, at leaſt in appearance, there are ſome people who regret that thoſe inſtitutions are attacked, which, while they diſplay ferocity, prove and ſupport bravery. But thoſe are to be pitied, who by ſuch opinions prove, that in their conception, reaſon is incompatible with true courage, the only courage, which the glory and ſafety of a nation requires; as if in the wars which one nation carries on with another, armies of barbarians have never been ſeen to contend ſucceſsfully againſt diſciplined troops, and as if being accuſtomed to unreſtrained diſorder, ſecured the ſucceſs of military operations. It has been without doubt, the favourers of ſuch paradoxes, who have regretted the revolution brought about by Cervantes in the manners of the Spaniards, by throwing indelible ridicule upon thoſe adventurers, who neglecting the duties of their ſituation, and the care of their families, created to themſelves dangers, that they might have the vain glory of braving them; who gratuitouſly offered the aſſiſtance of their reſtleſs valour to thoſe who did not ſeek for it, and whoſe importunate ſervice is, at leaſt, uſeleſs in a country where charity aſſiſts the wretched, and the police protects the weak.

A Sketch of the CHARACTER *of the* PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

[*From Dr. Ramſay's Hiſtory of the American Revolution.*]

AN attempt to draw the character of this truly great man would look like flattery. Poſterity will doubtleſs do it juſtice. His actions, eſpecially now, while freſh in remembrance, are his ampleſt panegyric. Suffice it, in his life time, only to particulariſe thoſe qualities, which being more common, may be mentioned without offending the delicate ſenſibility of the moſt modeſt of men.

General Waſhington was born on the 11th of February 1732. His education was ſuch as favoured the production of a ſolid mind and a vigorous body. Mountain air, abundant exerciſe in the open country——the wholeſome toils of the chace, and the delightful ſcenes of rural life, expanded his limbs to an unuſual but graceful and well proportioned ſize. His youth was ſpent in the acquiſition of uſeful knowledge, and in purſuits, tending to the improvement of his fortune, or the benefit of his country. Fitted more for active, than for ſpeculative life, he devoted the greater proportion of his time to the latter, but this was amply compenſated by his being frequently in ſuch ſituations, as called forth the powers of his mind, and ſtrengthened them by repeated exerciſe. Early in life, in obedience to his country's call, he entered the military line, and began his career of fame in oppoſing that power, in concert with whoſe troops, he acquired his laſt and moſt diſtinguiſhed honors. He was with General Braddock in 1755, when that unfortunate officer from an exceſs of bravery, choſe rather to ſacrifice his army than retreat from an unſeen foe. The remains of that unfortunate corpſe were brought off the field of battle, chiefly by the addreſs and good conduct of Colonel Waſhington. After the peace of Paris, in 1763, he retired to his eſtate, and with great induſtry and ſucceſs purſued the arts of peaceful life. When the proceedings of the Britiſh parliament alarmed the Coloniſts with apprehenſions that a blow was levelled at their liberties, he again came forward into public view, and was appointed a Delegate to the Congreſs, which met in September 1774. Poſſeſſed of a large proportion of common ſenſe, directed by a ſound judgment, he was better fitted for the exalted ſtation to which he was called, than many others, who to a greater brilliancy of parts, frequently add the eccentricity of original genius. Engaged in the buſy ſcenes of life, he knew human nature, and the moſt proper method of accompliſhing propoſed objects. His paſſions were ſubdued and kept in ſubjection to reaſon. His ſoul, ſuperior to party ſpirit, to prejudice and illiberal views, moved according to the impulſes it received from an honeſt heart, a good underſtanding, common ſenſe, and a ſound judgment. He was habituated to view things on every ſide, to conſider them in all relations, and to trace the poſſible and probable conſequences of propoſed meaſures. Much addicted to cloſe thinking, his mind was conſtantly employed. By frequent exerciſe, his underſtanding and judgment expanded ſo as to be able to diſcern truth, and to know what was proper to be done in the moſt difficult conjunctures.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

The HISTORY *of* ARABELLA; *or the* UNFORTUNATE COUPLE.

YE falſely wiſe, who in contemplating virtue, neglect her milder, yet more permanent influence, and gaze on her more in her meridian luſtre, than when ſhe gently riſes towards her zenith, or prepares to ſink beneath her horizon; deign to beſtow ſome degree of attention on the hiſtory of Arabella. Weigh her failings and her virtues in the ſcales of philoſophical preciſion, and tell us, ſince minute calculation is your glory, which in your opinion preponderated.

The daughter of a man, eſtimable in the eyes of the multitude (for he was rich), and not contemptible in the opinion of the few (for he was learned)—Arabella entered her eighteenth year. Her Father improved thoſe talents, with which nature had liberally endowed her. But as with the one hand he endeavoured to evadicate luxuriant vice, with the other he unfortunately ſcattered thoſe ſeeds, which, whilſt they ſeemed to flouriſh by the culture of philoſophy, were at length deſtructive both of religion and morality.

Unwilling to ſhock her tender years (for ſhe had experienced 'till her fourteenth year the cares and example of her maternal aunt), he at firſt gently inſinuated, that appearances, or, in another word, decorum, were the certain baſis of eſteem; that worldly prudence could alone inſure happineſs; and that happineſs conſiſted in wealth and ſplendour. He marked the difference between the fortunes of Altomera and Iſabella. He ſhowed, that the former was followed, admired and almoſt adored, however ſhunned by the *envious* part of her own ſex, or ſneered at by the *hypocritical* of the other; that *wit* was her conſtant gueſt; that learning often viſited her; that *wiſdom* was ſometimes known to aſſiſt at her entertainments; and that even *religion* was more than once ſeen an unwelcome intruder at her feſtivals. Yet thus flattered, careſſed and almoſt idolized, on how ſlender a thread would the conſequence of Altomera depend, ſhould ſhe be left unſupported by riches? Learn then, my daughter, to eſtimate that bleſſing, which caſts a veil over every failing, and adds luſtre to every virtue.

"Iſabella!" he exclaimed, "unfortunate Iſabella! the dupe of extreme refinement, of exquiſite ſenſibility! How often did her fond parents hang enraptured over her infant graces! How often did they anticipate thoſe bleſſings, which her beauties in their opinion, could not fail to procure her? and not only dwell on her perſonal beauties, but on thoſe mental accompliſhments, which they flattered themſelves, they would be able to beſtow on her. They inſtructed her in the duties of religion and morality. They taught her by their example not to look with envy on the ſplendour of affluence, or with contempt on the gloom of poverty; that complaiſance was due to thoſe, who had not forfeited all claim to it; that wealth was not always a bleſſing, but was capable however of promoting happineſs; that health was generally inſured by temperance, and that true enjoyment was invariably the reſult of a good conſcience. Thus inſtructed, continued this parental monitor, Iſabella was mild, unaſſuming and timid. She dreſſed with neatneſs, never calling to her aſſiſtance the glare of ſuperfluous ornament. She converſed with eaſe and delicacy, diſdaining thoſe ſallies of imagination, which procure the applauſe of the falſely witty, and the contempt of the truly wiſe. She danced and ſang, as a decent maiden ought to dance and ſing. But with all theſe accompliſhments, none regarded her with eſteem, and few with even complacency. She was looked on by the gay as a mere expletive in ſociety, whoſe company, if it did not excite abſolute diſguſt, was far from conciliating the ſmiles of wit, or the approbation of faſhion. In ſhort, ſhe married a man, whoſe mind unfortunately reſembled her own. They retired to a farm, which the huſband cultivates with his own hands, whilſt the wife dedicates to the dairy thoſe hours, which ſhe can ſpare from the education of her children. The ruſtics ſpeak much of their happineſs, if that can be called happineſs, which is a ſtranger to feſtivity and grandeur. Competency is at beſt their lot; but how ſcanty muſt be that pittance, which their numerous offſpring may expect to inherit from them?"

By ſuch examples and precepts did the father of Arabella inflame the (perhaps naturally aſpiring) heart of his daughter. She liſtened with extreme attention to his leſſons, eſpecially as they coincided with her wiſhes. Wealth became the ſole object of her hopes, and dreſs and diſſipation the ſole means of accompliſhing that object. The gay fluttered round her in glittering aſſemblage. Flattery hailed her *morning-hours* with melody particularly grateful to her ears, and uſhered in that

repose, which enabled her to support the fatiguing pleasures of the day.

Amidst the very numerous admirers, which her beauty and accomplishments (such as they were) conciliated, Mercutio was soon distinguished by her for the superior elegance of his dress, and the superior emptiness of his conversation. He spoke his *passion* with confidence; and was therefore listened to with prompt attention. He promised splendour, which her heart could not resist; and, whilst he fascinated her imagination, degraded her unfeeling mind. They were soon married. Mercutio, from motives far from honorable, exulted in the charms of his spouse, who in turn readily parted with (at least) that delicacy of sentiment, which, in conjunction with virtue, gives dignity and happiness to the married pair.

Since they are deficient in the graces of the mind, satiety is their portion. Discontented at home, they in vain expect happiness abroad; but are ever disappointed. The tumult of false pleasure is invariably succeeded by disgust and reproach. Their days are imbittered by incessant and mutual clamour. Not having aimed at electing happiness on the basis of esteem and virtue, they experience all the keenness of hatred, and all the horrors of vice amidst seeming gaiety and ostentatious splendour.

Ye, who anticipate happiness in the married state, reflect on the merited sufferings of this guilty pair; and whilst ye condemn *their* crimes, learn to imitate the conduct of *Isabella*, and her spouse. Thus shall ye avoid the woes, which too often attend on matrimony; and experience those blessings, which it is calculated to bestow.

EULOGIUM *on* AMERICA. *By Dr.* JONATHAN SHIPLEY, *Bishop of St. Asaph.*

[Extracted from a Speech intended to have been spoken by his Lordship, on the bill for altering the Charters of the (then) Colony of Massachusetts-Bay.]

MY Lords, I look upon North-America as the only great nursery of freemen now left upon the face of the earth. We have seen the liberties of of Poland and Sweden swept away in the course of one year, by treachery and usurpation. The three free towns in Germany are like so many dying sparks, that go out, one after another; and which must all be soon extinguished under the destructive greatness of their neighbours. Holland is little more than a great trading company, with luxurious manners, and an exhausted revenue; with little strength and less spirit. Switzerland is alone free and happy within the narrow inclosure of its rocks and vallies. As for the state of this country, my Lords, I can only refer myself to your own secret thoughts. I am disposed to think and hope the best of public liberty. Were I to describe her according to my own ideas at present, I should say that she has a sickly countenance, but I trust she has a strong constitution.

But whatever may be our future fate, the greatest glory that attends this country, a greater than any other nation ever acquired, is to have * formed and nursed up

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* Mr. Charles Townsend, a member of the British House of Commons, concluded his speech in favour of the stamp-act, with words to this purpose: "And now, will these Americans, children planted by our care; nourished up by our indulgence, until they are grown to a degree of strength and opulence; and protected by our arms; —will they grudge to contribute their mite, to relieve us from the heavy weight of that burden which we lie under?

On this Colonel Barré rose, and after explaining some passages in his speech, took up Mr. Townsend's concluding words in a most spirited and inimitable manner, saying, "*They planted by* YOUR *care!* No, your oppressions planted them in America. They fled from your tyranny, to a then uncultivated and unhospitable country, where they exposed themselves to almost all the hardships to which human nature is liable; and among others, to the cruelties of a savage foe, the most subtle, and I will take upon me to say, the most formidable of any people upon the face of God's earth; and yet, actuated by principles of true English liberty, they met all hardships with pleasure, compared with those they suffered in their own country, from the hands of those that should have been their friends.—*They nourished up by* YOUR *indulgence!* They grew by your neglect of them. As soon as you began to care about them, that care was exercised in sending persons to rule them, in one department and another, who were perhaps, the deputies of some members of this house, sent to spy out their liberties, to misrepresent their actions, and pry upon them---men, whose behaviour on many occasions, has caused the blood of those *sons of liberty* to recoil within them—men promoted to the highest seats of justice; some who to my knowledge were glad, by going to a foreign country, to escape being brought to the bar of a court of justice in their own.—*They protected by* YOUR *arms!* They have nobly taken up arms in your defence; have exerted a valour, amidst their constant and laborious industry, for the defence of a country, whose frontiers was drenched in blood, while its interior parts yielded all its little savings to your emolument.—And believe me, remember I this day told you so, that same spirit of freedom, which actuated that people at first, will accompany them still —but prudence forbids me to explain myself further. ---God knows, I do not at this time speak from motives of party heat; what I deliver are the ge-

o such a state of happiness, those colonies vhom we are now so eager to butcher. We ought to cherish them as the immortal monument of our public justice and wisdom; s the heirs of our better days, of our old arts and manners, and of our expiring national virtues. What work of art, or power, or public utility has ever equalled he glory of having peopled a continent vithout guilt or bloodshed, with a multitude of free and happy common-wealths; o have given them the best arts of life ind government; and to have suffered them inder the shelter of our authority, to acquire in peace the skill to use them. In comparison of this, the policy of governng by influence, and even the pride of war ind victory are dishonest tricks and poor contemptible pegeantry.

A Remarkable Instance *of the* Fatal Effects *of* Duelling *in* France.

IN the month of January 1627, Count de Boutteville*, and the celebrated la Frette, having fought between Poissy and St. Germainen-Laye, Boutteville's second was killed in combat, by Doinbille, the second of la Frette.

After this duel †, Boutteville fearing that he should be arrested, retired into Flanders, to the court of the Archduchess. The Marquis de Beuvron, who was desirous of avenging the death of his friend Thorigny, killed by Boutteville, having learned, that he resided at Brussels, hastened thither with his Squire, Buquet, to find him; but being both known immediately upon their arrival, notwithstanding their disguise, guards were appointed to watch them closely, in order to prevent any further mischief. Boutteville, upon this, having protested to the Archduchess, that he would never fight in her territories, the Marquis of Spinola was commissioned by that Princess, to endeavour to reconcile the two antagonists. He therefore invited Boutteville, Des Chapelles, and Beuvron to dinner at his hotel, where a number of people of the first quality were assembled, in presence of whom each of the parties, after a cordial embrace, solemnly promised, that he would never do any thing which might give the least offence to the other.

Some days after this reconciliation, Boutteville, who was probably sincere, having repaired to Nancy, received no less than eight different letters from Beuvron, in which he informed him, that being too prudent to go and meet him in Lorraine, he begged he would be so obliging as to approach Paris. Des Chapelles* wrote also to Beuvron, "you make a great deal of noise, Sir, giving out every where, that you intend to fight; but this I shall never believe till I see you in action."

The Archduchess, in the mean time, had requested letters of remission for Boutteville; but the King declared, that he could not in conscience grant them, and that all he had in his power to do, to oblige his aunt, was not to give orders for his being arrested, unless he returned to court, or to Paris.

When Boutteville was informed of this refusal, he said, he would fight in Paris, and even in the *Place Royale*; and having posted thither with all speed, sent word to Beuvron, that he was ready to give him satisfaction. At nine in the evening, they repaired to the *Place Royale*, where Beuvron said to Boutteville, "Let us now settle our quarrel, without putting our friends to pain."—"By no means," replied Boutteville, "I wish the sun to be witness to our actions. Besides, I am under a particular engagement with two friends, who wish to be of the party, and were I to fail, I should be obliged to give them satisfaction also: Des Chapelles is one of them, and La Berthe is the other. For this reason, let us meet here to-morrow about three in the afternoon, and do you, Sir, endeavour to bring with you two friends."

When Beuvron quitted his antagonist, he ran to St. Martin's in the Fields, to President de Mesmes, in order to speak with the Marquis d'Amboise, son-in-law of that magistrate, whom he found ill,

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nuine sentiments of my heart. However superior to me in general knowledge and experience the respectable body of this house may be, yet I claim to know more of America than most of you, having seen and been conversant in that country.---The people, I believe, are as truly loyal as any subjects the king has; but a people jealous of their liberties, and who will vindicate them, if ever they should be violated---but the subject is too delicate——I will say no more."

* Francis de Montmorenci, father of the famous Marshal de Luxemburg.

† In 1624, he had fought with Pongibault; and in 1626, he had killed the Count de Thorigny in another private rencounter.

* Des Chapelles was one of the most desperate duellists of that period. Blot, the famous song writer, speaks of him in the following couplet. "Pluto enchanted with his arrival in hell, made him a captain of his guards."

and very weak through loſs of blood. "What a misfortune," ſaid Beuvron! "the opportunity you ſo much wiſhed for, is now arrived. Bouteville expects me to-morrow with two friends. The Count des Chapelles, whom you are deſirous of ſeeing with his ſword in his hand, is one of them, but weakened as you are, you muſt not think of it." "Not think of it," cried d'Amboiſe! "were I certain of expiring the next moment, I would be of the party."

Next morning the combatants met, and after each of them had been examined by a gentleman, to ſee that none of them had private armour, each took his adverſary. Bouteville attacked Beuvron; Des Chapelles, Buſſy d'Amboiſe; La Berthe, Buquet; and the combat began with ſwords and poignards. Bouteville and Beuvron, ruſhing forward and ſeizing one another by the collar, threw their ſwords on the ground, and held their poignards elevated without ſtriking. At length, Bouteville, as they lay, firſt propoſed to put an end to the combat, and they reciprocally begged their lives from one another. Buſſy d'Amboiſe, however, was not ſo fortunate; Des Chapelles gave him a mortal wound in the breaſt, and La Berthe was alſo wounded dangerouſly by the Squire of Beuvron.

A duel ſo public, and of which thouſands had been ſpectators, having ſoon reached the ears of the King, Louis XIII. an order was ſent to the Grand Prevot, to ſeize Bouteville and Des Chapelles, but they had betaken themſelves to flight, as well as Beuvron and Buquet, who retired to England.

The two former, leſs prudent, or leſs diligent, were arreſted at *Vitry le-Brule*, conducted on foot as far *Vitry le François*, and there put into an apartment, cloſely guarded, where they paſt ſeven days, during which they appeared to be very quiet, and amuſed themſelves in playing at piquet.

When they arrived in Paris, and were ſhut up in the Baſtille, commiſſaries were appointed to interrogate them. Bouteville confeſſed every thing ingenuouſly, but Des Chapelles did not ſhow the ſame candour.

Madam de Bouteville, alarmed for the fate of her huſband, threw herſelf at the King's feet, in order to ſolicit for his pardon. The Prince and Princeſs of Condé, the Duke and Ducheſs of Montmorency, the Duke and Ducheſs of Angouleme, Cardinal de la Valette, and the Count d'Alais, all endeavoured to ſecond her petition, and to excite the monarch's pity, but without effect. His majeſty remained inflexible, and the parliament received orders to bring the two criminals to trial.

The Biſhop of Nantz, who had liberty to ſee them, attended them regularly, and prepared them for death. "Madam," ſaid the Count de Bouteville to the lady of the preſident de Meſmes, in a letter which he wrote to her, "Were I not truly ſenſible of the crime I have committed againſt God, and of the wrong which I have done to you, I ſhould not have taken the liberty to requeſt you to do the greateſt act of piety which can proceed from a generous and Chriſtian mind, which is, Madam, to forgive me, for having torn from you your dear and only child, not by hatred, or a deſire of revenge, having never had any cauſe but to eſteem him, but thro' a vain and falſe idea of worldly honor, which I muſt confeſs, is contrary both to the law of God and to natural reaſon. Be ſatisfied with my blood, which I ſhall ſhed for the expiation of my crime; I hope divine juſtice will be ſo, and that you will not call for the vengeance of Heaven againſt me, while, by my prayers, I endeavour to repair the injury you have received from an unhappy wretch, who dies, madam, yours, &c."

At the ſame time he ſent the following letter to Madame de Bouteville.

"The Biſhop of Nantz will tell you, my dear wife, in what diſpoſition of mind I am about to quit the world, and I flatter myſelf, that it will afford you ſome conſolation for the loſs which you muſt ſuſtain. You will conſider with him, what may be beſt for the ſafety of my ſoul, and take care to pay whatever debts I may owe. Prayers may be of much ſervice to me; but the principal thing will be to ſatisfy my creditors. Adieu.——I will not tell you how much I love you, leſt that might increaſe your affliction."

On the 11th of June, Bouteville and Des Chapelles were conducted to the Palais. Bouteville appeared firſt in the Grand Chamber, and was interrogated, after which Des Chapelles was brought in, and having anſwered ſome queſtions put to him by the firſt preſident, he begged permiſſion of the judges to ſay a few words, and having obtained it, addreſſed them as follows:

"Gentlemen, ſince you have done me the favour to aſſemble here on my account, and ſince my crime has brought me into your preſence, I muſt beg two things of

ou: the firſt is, that juſtice may be ſatisfied my perſon, and the ſecond, that you would ow mercy towards my couſin. Though I n ſenſible, that you are not ignorant of s merit, for all France is ſenſible of it; t as I have the honor of knowing him ore intimately, I can with juſtice aſſert, at it is ſuperior to that which the applauſes the public give him; a regard to his mily, and the ſervices which his anceſ- rs have done to the kingdom, ought al- to make you incline to the ſide of mercy. appears to me, that by ſaving an excel- nt officer and a valiant general, you will ntribute to the good of the public, and revent the lamentations of poſterity, who ndoubtedly will be ſenſible of this loſs. is paſſion for duelling will grow cool ith age, and a man like him, who has no her object but the glory of the ſtate, d of his prince, may be employed on ery occaſion. With regard to myſelf, I pect from your juſtice what is due to the tion I have committed, for I do not pre- nd to plead any excuſe, but only to beg ou would conſider the family, the merit d the actions of my couſin Boutteville."

Next day, about eleven in the forenoon, eir ſentence was read to them, which d been paſſed the evening before, and hich was, that they ſhould both be be- aded. The Princeſs of Condé, the uchefs de Montmorency, the Ducheſs of ungoulême, the Counteſs de Boutteville, d ſeveral other ladies, haſtened to the ouvre, to ſpeak to the King, who con- nted, but with great difficulty, to ſee em. All the ladies threw themſelves at s feet, and implored mercy. The Coun- ſs de Boutteville fainted, and the reſt rſt into tears, while the King, who was ther teazed than ſoftened by their ſolici- tions, ſaid to the Princeſs of Condé, "I el as much for their fate as you, but my nſcience forbids me to pardon them."

About five in the evening, the two cri- inals, having arrived at the place where ey were to go through the laſt ſcene, e executioner cut Boutteville's hair be- nd, and the latter putting his hand wards his beard, the biſhop of Nantz id to him, "Did you not promiſe, y ſon, to think no more of the things of is world, and yet you think of them ll!" He was then aſked whether he ould have his eyes covered with a ban- ge, but he replied in the negative, and moment after his head was ſeparated from s body.

Des Chapelles, who had remained in the cart, and who had his back turned towards the ſcaffold, having learned that Boutteville had ſatisfied juſtice, cried out, "My couſin is dead, let us pray to God for his ſoul." When he mounted the ſcaffold, perceiving Boutteville's body, he ſaid, "This then is the body of my couſin!" Then reſting upon the arm of a young eccleſiaſtic, who was near, he kneeled down, roſe up again, and having laid his head upon the block, ſubmitted to the fate of his unhappy companion.

After the death of the Count des Chapelles, many letters were handed about in Paris, which he had written to different people the evening before his execution. That which he wrote to Madam de Boutteville was as follows:

"My dear couſin, were you leſs virtuous, I ſhould not attempt to give you conſolation. You have loſt every thing that you could loſe, but all France loſes with you. Your huſband was ſtill young, but he could not have acquired more honor in this world. What could you expect from his courage, but an untimely end? You enjoyed him only amidſt continual fear and terror, and God, who as by a miracle always preſerved his life, gives you this powerful conſolation, that he hath taken him from you in order to bring him near to himſelf.——Rejoice then, Madam, if you ſincerely love him, as I am convinced you do. Let not your grief make you abandon your children, who have need of being educated under your protection. Teach them, what you know ſo well, to live in the world in the boſom of virtue. Change not your condition, if you wiſh to be the moſt eſteemed female of the age, as your huſband was the moſt eſteemed of men. Dear Couſin, I give you part of the conſolation, which I ſhall find in accompanying him, and I recommend to you with my whole ſoul, my poor mother. ——May God bleſs and comfort her! I am, &c."

History *of the* American War.

[*Continued from page* 723, *of Vol.* III.]

THE Maſſachuſetts committee of ſafety had directed, in the beginning of January, that all the cannon, mortars, ſhot and ſhells, ſhould be depoſited at Worceſter and Concord; and, while the Provincial Congreſs were ſitting (Feb. 13, 21,) voted, "That the committee of ſupplies ſhould purchaſe all the powder they could, and alſo all kinds of

war like ſtores, ſufficient for an army of fifteen thouſand men to take the field."

General Gage having received intelligence that ſome braſs cannon, and carriages, were depoſited in the neighbourhood of Salem, ſent a detachment of troops from the Caſtle, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Leſlie, on board a tranſport, to ſeize upon and bring them to Boſton. The troops having landed at Marblehead, proceeded to Salem, but were diſappointed as to finding the cannon; but ſuppoſed they had only been removed that morning, in conſequence of their approach, they were induced to march farther into the country, in hopes of overtaking them. They paſſed on to the drawbridge leading to Danvers, where a number of the country people were aſſembled; and thoſe on the oppoſite ſide had taken up the bridge, to prevent their croſſing. The officer ordered the bridge to be let down, which the people peremptorily refuſed, ſaying that it was a private road, and that he had no authority to demand a paſſage that way: for, to the laſt moment, the language of peace was preſerved; and, until the ſword was deciſively drawn, all reſiſtance was carried on, upon ſome legal ground. On this refuſal, the officer determined to make uſe of the boats which were at hand: but the country people perceiving his intention, the owners leaped into their own boats; and, with their axes, rendered them uſeleſs for the time. During this tranſaction, ſome ſcuffle enſued between the people and the ſoldiers, in and about the boats.

Feb. 26, 1775.

Matters were now tending to extremities; as the commander ſeemed determined to force his paſſage, and the others as reſolutely bent on obſtructing it. In this ſituation, the Rev. Mr. Bernard, a congregational clergyman of Salem, and other gentlemen, who had attended the whole tranſaction, remonſtrated with the Lieutenant-Colonel, upon the fatal conſequences which would inevitably attend his making uſe of force. But finding that the point of military honor, with reſpect to making good his paſſage, was an important object with that officer,—it being then too late in the evening to effect his original deſign, much time having been ſpent in the altercation,—they prevailed upon the people to let down the bridge. During this interval, the articles which were the object of Colonel Leſlie's purſuit, were conveyed to a place of greater ſecurity. When, therefore, the opportunity of croſſing offered, he marched about thirty rods, to the ſpot where the artificers had been employed in making carriages, and the like; but finding nothing, and the night advancing, he returned; and embarked with the troops, on board the tranſport, without meeting any farther moleſtation. This expedition took place on a Sunday; which circumſtance, probably, contributed to its ending without miſchief. Had it been undertaken on any other day, when the people were not attending public worſhip, but diſperſed about and following their ſecular employments; the landing of the troops would have been diſcovered, and perhaps would have been vigorouſly oppoſed. The apprehenſion of ſuch an oppoſition may have induced the Britiſh general to fix on Sunday, for the accompliſhment of his purpoſe; knowing, as he did, the ſtrict obſervance of the Sabbath, among the people of New-England. Enough appeared, from the reſult of this expedition, to ſhow upon how ſlender a thread the peace of the empire hung; and that the leaſt exertion of the military would, certainly, lead to extremities. The people of Maſſachuſetts, ſince the acts for annulling their charter, and for protecting the ſoldiery from any trial in the province, conſidered themſelves as placed under military government. Every motion of that body, in conſequence, became ſuſpected, and was, in their eyes, an exertion of the moſt odious and moſt dreadful tyranny.

The Maſſachuſetts Congreſs continued their ſeſſion, and recommended the ſixteenth of March to be obſerved as the annual day for faſting and prayer, which was kept accordingly, by the inhabitants of Boſton, no leſs than of the country. But they did not preſume to rely upon religious exerciſes in the neglect of thoſe civil means which prudence preſcribed. The people, both within and without, uſed every device for conveying ſafely from Boſton into the country, all kinds of military articles, which might be wanted in caſe of a rupture. Cannon, balls, and ſuch like heavy ſtores, were put into carts and carried out over the neck, under the appearance of loads of dung. Half barrels of gunpowder were put into butchers' peds, or the hampers of the market people, and brought out under ſome ſlight negligent and unſuſpected cover, as they returned home in the evening. Cartridges were packed up in candle-boxes, and ſent off under that deſcription; but ſome were at length diſcovered. The ſoldiers on the neck did not make many prizes; however one day [*March* 18.]

hey seized 13,425 musket cartridges, with 3000lb. weight of ball, which, though private property, the general was warranted in refusing to restore, on the application of the owner.

That Gen. Gage might not succeed in seizing any military stores in the country, should he send out troops upon that errand, the committee of safety had voted four days before, "that members from this committee belonging to Charlestown, Cambridge and Roxbury, be desired to procure at least two men, for a watch every night to be placed in each of these towns, and that said members be in readiness to send couriers forward to the towns where the magazines are placed, when sallies are made from the army at night."

April 23. The selectmen of the town of Bellerica presented a most spirited remonstrance to Gen. Gage, on account of an inhabitant of that town's being tarred and feathered, and much abused on the 8th of the month, by a party of his Majesty's 47th regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Nesbit. The firmness, resolution and freedom, with which the people both of town and country conducted things, when their business called them to an intercourse with the governor, had often embarrassed, and convinced him, that they were not wholly destitute of sterling courage. There might be some ground for punishing the person, whose case produced the remonstrance; but the punishment should have been under the direction of a civil and not a military officer, and of another kind; for, though it might be deemed a retaliation upon the country, it tended greatly to irritate.

The Massachusetts Congress were solicitous to keep their proceeding from coming to the knowledge of General Gage; but from several circumstances which occurred, they entertained a strong suspicion, that they had some * one among them, who betrayed their counsels.

March 30. General Gage marched out about eleven hundred men into the country; who, doing much damage by throwing down the stone fences, occasioned a committee's waiting upon the Massachusetts Congress on the Saturday, when upon the point of adjourning; which kept them sitting till they received on the Monday following, accounts by a vessel from Falmouth of what parliament had done and was doing, in relation to their colony.

It was a providential circumstance that they had so early intelligence, and obtained it before General Gage had received his dispatches: they were careful to improve it. The intelligence spread fast, and induced more of the inhabitants of Boston to remove out of the town. A number had been for some time withdrawing themselves. The town was liable to be converted instantly, at the discretion of the governor, into a secure prison; and the people of it might be held as hostages for the conduct of the province at large, or be kidnapped and sent to England, to stand trial for supposed offences. Continuance in it was hazardous to many, who had distinguished themselves by taking an active part against the measures of government. But the dauntless courage of some such inclined them to remain, though there was no knowing what private orders might be sent to General Gage; who was not inattentive to the service in which he was employed, while he evidenced a prevailing desire after a peaceable accommodation. He sent private orders to the commanding officer at New-York, to purchase up all the duck, blankets, pick-axes, pots, and other articles proper for camp service. Application was made by the officer to the Philadelphia merchants, who penetrated the design, and no less nobly than unanimously, refused a compliance. Three of the New-York merchants had for some time been buying up, selling and sending the several articles to Boston; but at length a stop was put to their proceedings by the influence of Captain Sears, who upon his return from Philadelphia, urged that they might want those things themselves, and made a considerable stir upon the occasion. But a great number were purchased at Portsmouth, before the discovery of the General's intention.

The news of the parliamentary proceedings encouraged the soldiery to insult the people more than ever: their conduct seemingly intimated, that they meant to provoke the other to begin a quarrel; while these bore all with patience, as they were determined not to be the aggressor. Nothing was wanting, but a spark to set the whole continent in a flame. The important moment, big with inconceivable consequences, was evidently approaching, when, through accident or design, it would be applied to those combustibles, which had been long collecting.

* Dr. Church.

The grenadier and light infantry companies were taken off duty, upon the plea of learning a new exercise, which made the Bostonians jealous, that there was some scheme on foot. A daughter of Liberty, unequally yoked in point of politics, sent word, by a trusty hand, to Mr. Samuel Adams, residing in company with Mr. Hancock, at Lexington, about thirteen miles from Charlestown, that the troops were coming out in a few days. Upon this their friends at Boston were advised to move out their plate, &c. and the committee of safety voted, "that all the ammunition be deposited in nine different towns; and that other articles be lodged, some in one place, some in another, such as the 15 medicinal chests, 2000 iron pots, 2000 bowls, 15,000 canteens, and 1100 tents; and that the six companies of matrosses be stationed in these different towns."

Mr. Adams inferred from the number to be employed, that these were the objects, and not himself and Mr. Hancock, who might be more easily seized in a private way by a few armed individuals, than by a large body of troops that must march, for miles together, under the eye of the public.

The provincial stores had been hitherto deposited at Worcester and Concord. To the last of these places, but half the distance of the other from Boston, the general turned his attention; and, being continually pestered by the repeated solicitations of the American tories, with whom he was surrounded, and who persuaded him there was no danger of resistance, their whig countrymen being too cowardly, he determined, without the advice of the council, when and in what way to attempt the seizure of the many stores supposed to be in the place.

April 18. A number of officers dined together at Cambridge, and toward night scattered themselves upon the road leading to Concord; and took their station so as to be ready to intercept any expresses going from Boston to alarm and raise the country, with intelligence of the troops being upon their march. When the corps was nearly ready to proceed upon the expedition, Dr. Warren, by a mere accident, had notice of it just in time to send messengers over the neck and across the ferry, on to Lexington, before the orders for preventing every person's quitting the town was executed. The officers intercepted several, but some being well mounted, escaped their vigilance; and the alarm, being once given, spread apace, by the ringing of bells, and the firing of signal guns and vollies. By eleven at night, eight hundred grenadiers and light infantry, the flower of the army, embarked at the common, proceeded and landed at Phipps's farm, from whence they marched for Concord, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Smith, aided by Major Pitcairn, who led the advanced corps.

Provisions were also collected and stored in different places, particularly at Concord about 20 miles from Boston. General Gage, though zealous for his royal master's interest, discovered a prevailing desire after a peaceable accommodation. He wished to prevent hostilities, by depriving the inhabitants of the means necessary for carrying them on. With this view, he determined to destroy the stores which he knew were collected for the support of a provincial army. Wishing to accomplish this without bloodshed, he took every precaution to effect it by surprise, and without alarming the country. Neither the secrecy with which this expedition was planned—the privacy with which the troops marched out, nor an order, that no one inhabitant should leave Boston, were sufficient to prevent intelligence from being sent to the country militia, of what was going on. About two in the morning 130 of the Lexington militia had assembled to oppose them; but the air being chilly, and intelligence respecting the regulars uncertain, they were dismissed with orders to appear again at beat of drum. They collected a second time to the number of 70, between four and five o'clock in the morning, and the British regulars soon after made their appearance. Major Pitcairn, who led the advanced corps, rode up to them and called out, "Disperse you rebels, throw down your arms and disperse." They still continued in a body, on which he advanced nearer—discharging his pistol—and ordered his soldiers to fire. This was done with a huzza. A dispersion of the militia was the consequence, but the firing of the regulars was nevertheless continued. Individuals finding they were fired upon, though dispersing, returned the fire. Three or four of the militia were killed on the green. A few more were shot after they had begun to disperse. The royal detachment proceeded on to Concord, and executed their commission. They disabled two 24 pounders—threw 500lb. of ball into rivers and wells, and broke in pieces about 60 barrels of flour. Mr. John Butterick of Concord,

jor of a minute regiment, not knowing hat had paſſed at Lexington, ordered his en not to give the firſt fire, that they ight not be the aggreſſors. Upon his pproaching near the regulars, they fired, d killed Captain Iſaac Davis, and one ivate of the provincial minute men. The e was returned, and a ſkirmiſh enſued. he King's troops having done their buſi-ſs, began their retreat towards Boſton. his was conducted with expedition, for e adjacent inhabitants had aſſembled in ms, and began to attack them in every rection. In their return to Lexington, ey were exceedingly annoyed, both by oſe who preſſed on their rear, and others, ho pouring in from all ſides, fired from hind ſtone walls, and ſuch like coverts, nich ſupplied the place of lines and re-oubts. At Lexington the regulars were ined by a detachment of 900 men, un-r Lord Piercy, which had been ſent out r General Gage to ſupport Lieutenant-olonel Smith. This reinforcement, hav-g two pieces of cannon, awed the pro-ncials, and kept them at a greater diſtance, it they continued a conſtant, though ir-gular and ſcattering fire, which did great xecution. The cloſe firing from behind e walls by good markſmen, put the re-ular troops in no ſmall confuſion, but ey nevertheleſs kept up a briſk retreating re on the militia and minute men. A ttle after ſunſet the regulars reached unker's-hill, worn down with exceſſive fa-gue, having marched that day between irty and forty miles. On the next day ey croſſed Charleſtown-ferry, and re-rned to Boſton.

There never were more than 400 pro-ncials engaged at one time, and often ot ſo many. As ſome tired and gave it, others came up and took their aces. There was ſcarcely any diſcipline bſerved among them. Officers and pri-tes fired when they were ready, and ſaw royal uniform, without waiting for the ord of command. Their knowledge of e country enabled to them to gain op-rtunities by croſſing fields and fences, d to act as flanking parties againſt the ing's troops who kept to the main road.

The regulars had 65 killed, 180 wound-, and 28 made priſoners. Of the pro-ncials 50 were killed, and 38 wounded d miſſing.

As arms were to decide the controverſy, was fortunate for the Americans that the ſt blood was drawn in New-England. he inhabitants of that country are ſo con-nected with each other by deſcent, man-ners, religion, politics, and a general equality, that the killing of a ſingle indi-vidual intereſted the whole, and made them conſider it as a common cauſe. The blood of thoſe who were killed at Lexington and Concord proved the firm cement of an ex-tenſive union.

April 22. To prevent the people within Boſton, from co-operating with their countrymen without, in caſe of an aſſault, which was now daily expected, General Gage agreed with a committee of the town, that upon the inhabitants lodging their arms in Faneuil-hall, or any other convenient place, under the care of the ſelectmen, all ſuch inhabitants as were inclined, might depart from the town, with their families and effects. In five days af-ter the ratification of this agreement, the inhabitants had lodged 1778 fire arms, 634 piſtols, 273 bayonets and 38 blunderbuſſes. The agreement was well obſerved in the beginning, but after a ſhort time, obſtruc-tions were thrown in the way of its final completion, on the plea that perſons who went from Boſton to bring in the goods of thoſe who choſe to continue within the town, were not properly treated. Con-greſs remonſtrated on the infraction of the agreement, but without effect. The Ge-neral, on a farther conſideration of the conſequences of moving the whigs out of Boſton, evaded it in a manner not conſiſt-ent with good faith. He was in ſome meaſure compelled to adopt this diſhonor-able meaſure, from the clamour of the to-ries, who alledged that none but enemies to the Britiſh government were diſpoſed to remove, and that when they were all ſafe with their families and effects, the town would be ſet on fire. To prevent the pro-vincials from obtaining ſupplies which they much wanted, a quibble was made on the meaning of the word effects, which was conſtrued by the General as not including merchandize. By this conſtruction, un-warranted by every rule of genuine inter-pretation, many who quitted the town were deprived of their uſual reſources for a ſupport. Paſſports were not univerſally refuſed, but were given out very ſlowly, and the buſineſs was ſo conducted that fa-milies were divided,—wives were ſeparated from their huſbands, children from their parents, and the aged and infirm from their relations and friends. The General diſcov-ered a diſinclination to part with the wo-men and children, thinking that, on their account, the provincials would be reſtrain-

ed from making an assault on the town. The selectmen gave repeated assurances that the inhabitants had delivered up their arms, but as a cover for violating the agreement, General Gage issued a proclamation, in which he asserted that he had full proof to the contrary. A few might have secreted some favourite arms, but nearly all the training arms were delivered up. On this flimsy pretence the general sacrificed his honor, to policy and the clamours of the tories. Contrary to good faith, he detained many, though fairly entitled by agreement to go out; and when he admitted the departure of others, he would not allow them to remove their families and effects.

The Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, which was in session at the time of the Lexington battle, dispatched an account of it to Great-Britain, accompanied with many depositons, to prove that the British troops were the aggressors. They also made an address to the inhabitants of Great-Britain, in which, after complaining of their sufferings, they say, "these have not yet detached us from our Royal Sovereign; we profess to be his loyal and dutiful subjects, and though hardly dealt with, as we have been, are still ready with our lives and fortunes, to defend his person, crown, and dignity. Nevertheless, to the persecution and tyranny of his evil Ministry, we will not tamely submit. Appealing to Heaven for the justice of our cause, we determine to die or be free." From the commencement of hostilities, the dispute between Great-Britain and the Colonies took a new direction.

Intelligence that the British troops had marched out of Boston into the country on some hostile purpose, being forwarded by expresses, from one committee to another, great bodies of the militia, not only from Massachusetts, but the adjacent colonies, grasped their arms and marched to oppose them. The Colonies were in such a state of irritability, that the least shock in any part was, by a powerful and sympathetic affection, instantaneously felt throughout the whole. The Americans who fell, were revered by their countrymen, as martyrs who had died in the cause of liberty. Resentment against the British burned more strongly than ever. Martial rage took possession of the breasts of thousands. Combinations were formed, and associations subscribed, binding the inhabitants to one another, by the sacred ties of honor, religion, and love of country, to do whatever their public bodies directed for the preservation of their liberties. Hitherto the Americans had no regular army. From principles of policy, they cautiously avoided that measure, lest they might subject themselves to the charge of being aggressors. All their military regulations were carried on by their militia, and under the old established laws of the land. For the defence of the colonies, the inhabitants had been, from their early years, enrolled in companies, and taught the use of arms. The laws for this purpose, had never been better observed, than for some months previous to the Lexington battle. These military arrangements, which had been previously adopted for defending the colonies from hostile French and Indians, were on this occasion, turned against the troops of the parent state. Forts, magazines, and arsenals, by the constitution of the country, were in the keeping of his Majesty. Immediately after the Lexington battle, these were for the most part taken possession of throughout the colonies, by parties of the provincial militia. Ticonderoga, in which was a small royal garrison, was surprised and taken by adventurers from different states. Public money which had been collected in consequence of previous grants, was also seized for common services. Before the commencement of hostilities, these measures would have been condemned by the moderate, even among the Americans; but that event justified a bolder line of opposition than had been adopted. Sundry citizens having been put to death by British troops, self-preservation dictated measures which, if adopted under other circumstances, would have disunited the colonists. One of the most important of this kind was the raising an army. Men of warm tempers, whose courage exceeded their prudence, had for months urged the necessity of raising troops, but they were restrained by the more moderate, who wished that the colonies might avoid extremities, or at least that they might not lead in bringing them on. The Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, being in session at the time the battle of Lexington was fought, voted that "an army of 30,000 men be immediately raised, that 13,600 be of their own province, and that a letter and delegate be sent to the several colonies of New-Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode-Island." In consequence of this vote, the business of recruit-

g was begun, and in a ſhort time a
ovincial army was paraded in the vicinity
Boſton, which though far below what
d been voted by the Provincial Congreſs,
as much ſuperior in numbers to the roy-
army. The command of this force was
ven to General Ward.

Had the Britiſh troops confined them-
ves to Boſton, as before the 18th of
pril, the aſſembling an American army,
ough only for the purpoſe of obſervation
d defence, would have appeared in the
ture of a challenge, and would have
.de many leſs willing to ſupport the peo
e of Maſſachuſetts; but after the Britiſh
d commenced hoſtilities, the ſame mea-
re was adopted without ſubjecting the
thors of it to cenſure, and without giv-
g offence or hazarding the union. The
exington battle, not only furniſhed the
mericans with a juſtifying apology for
ſing an army, but inſpired them with
eas of their own proweſs.

Amidſt the moſt animated declarations
ſacrificing fortunes and riſquing life
elf for the ſecurity of American rights,
ſecret ſigh would frequently eſcape from
e breaſts of her moſt determined friends,
fear that they could not ſtand before
e bravery and diſcipline of Britiſh troops.
oary ſages would ſhake their heads and
, " your cauſe is good, and I wiſh you
ccefs, but I fear that your undiſciplined
lour muſt be overcome, in the unequal
nteſt. After a few thouſands of you
ve fallen, the provinces muſt ultimately
w to that power, which has ſo repeated-
humbled France and Spain." So confi-
nt were the Britiſh of their ſuperiority
arms, that they ſeemed deſirous that the
nteſt might be brought to a military de-
ion. Some of the diſtinguiſhed ſpeakers
Parliament, had publicly aſſerted, that
natives of America had nothing of the
dier in them; and that they were in no
ect qualified to face a Britiſh army.
ropean philoſophers had publiſhed theo-
s, ſetting forth that not only vegetables
d beaſts, but that even men degenerated
the weſtern hemiſphere. Departing from
e ſpirit of true philoſophy, they over-
oked the ſtate of ſociety in a new world,
d charged a comparative inferiority, on
ry production that was American. The
onials themſelves had imbibed opinions
m their forefathers, that no people on
rth were equal to thoſe with whom they
re about to contend. Impreſſed with
gh ideas of Britiſh ſuperiority, and diffi-
nt of themſelves, their beſt informed
citizens, though willing to run all riſques,
feared the conſequence of an appeal to arms.
The ſucceſs that attended their firſt mi-
litary enterprize, in ſome degree baniſhed
theſe ſuggeſtions. Perhaps in no ſubſequent
battle did the Americans appear to greater
advantage than in their firſt eſſay at Lexing-
ton. It is almoſt without parallel in mili-
tary hiſtory, for the yeomanry of the
country to come forward in a ſingle diſ-
jointed manner, without order, and for the
moſt part without officers, and by an irre-
gular fire to put to flight troops equal in
diſcipline to any in the world. In oppo-
ſition to the bold aſſertions of ſome, and
the deſponding fears of others, experience
proved that Americans might effectually
reſiſt Britiſh troops. The diffident grew
bold in their country's cauſe, and indulg-
ed in chearful hopes that heaven would fi-
nally crown their labours with ſucceſs.

Soon after the Lexington battle, and
in conſequence of that event, not only the
arms, ammunition, forts and fortifications
in the colonies were ſecured for the uſe of
the provincials, but regular forces were
raiſed, and money struck for their ſupport.
Theſe military arrangements were not con-
fined to the New-England States, but
were general throughout the colonies. The
determination of the King and Parliament
to enforce ſubmiſſion to their acts, and the
news of the Lexington battle, came to the
diſtant provinces nearly about the ſame time.
It was ſuppoſed by many that the latter
was in conſequence of the former, and
that General Gage had recent orders to
proceed immediately to ſubdue the refrac-
tory coloniſts. [*To be continued.*]

Dreadful Fate of a MISER *in* PARIS.

T——, an opulent financier, had pro-
cured an iron door to be made for
an obſcure vault, in which he concealed his
gold and ſilver; and where he daily went
to pay his adorations to the deity Mammon.
The maker of the ingenious lock, warned
him to be particularly attentive to a cer-
tain ſpring, leſt it might prove fatal to
him: becauſe if he neglected to faſten it
whilſt in the vault, he would be himſelf
irrecoverably caught in the ſnare he had
laid for others.

Many years elapſed: the inſatiate miſer
continued his accumulations, and regularly
viſited his hoard. He laid himſelf down
among his treaſure, numbered his bags
with the feelings of a voluptuary, and
ranged them in order, in that obſcure vault,

the only ſhrine of his worſhip.—One day in his tranſports, whilſt animated by the idol he adored, and enjoying all the pleaſures of avarice, he neglected to fix the fatal ſpring:—the door cloſed upon him, and he remained for ever entombed with his money and his deſpair. In vain he cries and roars, for he was in a dungeon diſtant and inacceſſible to every living creature, and from which no ſound could be heard: his only companions were gold and hunger: and he there died diſtracted in the midſt of his bags, piled one above another, all of which he would gladly have exchanged for a glaſs of water or a morſel of bread. Tedious and dreadful ſufferings preceded his death; and the horror of his fate was not leſſened or alleviated by the recollection of one generous or benevolent action. What a ſhocking exit for a financier, affording a new and terrible ſubject for the drama, where it may be exhibited as a dreadful leſſon to miſers.——

In the mean while, his family, ignorant of his fate, ſearch every where for him without ſucceſs, as no body knew of the hiding place, which the caution of avarice had cauſed to be dug ſecretly. This ſudden diſappearance came at length to the knowledge of the locksmith; who immediately ſuſpecting the cauſe, diſcovered the myſtery to the widow; by whoſe orders the iron door of the cave being forced open, a ſhocking ſpectacle appeared: the unhappy T—— ſtarved to death, extended upon his treaſure, having in his anguiſh torn and devoured the fleſh from his own arms. The poor, whom he deſpiſed whilſt alive, and to whoſe tears and ſupplications he turned a deaf ear, were moved by this ſhocking cataſtrophe; and even they deplored ſo melancholy a fate.

[*Tableau de Paris.*

Contentment *and* Reſignation.

IN the ſuburb St. Marcel, where miſery reigns, a ſpotted fever mowed down the poor in hundreds. The confeſſors laboured night and day; the arms of the grave-digger failed; the hearſe rolled from door to door, and was never empty. A reinforcement of prieſts was called in to aſſiſt the dying. A venerable capuchin entered a low hovel, where one of the victims of contagion ſuffered. An old man in dirty rags lay dying. A bundle of ſtraw ſerved him for a covering and a pillow. Not a moveable, not a chair in the houſe: he had ſold all, the firſt days of his ſickneſs, for a little broth; on the naked wall hung an ax and a ſaw. This was his whole poſſeſſion, along with the ſtrength of his arms, but then he was not able to lift them up. *Take courage, my friend,* ſaid the confeſſor; *it is a great bleſſing God beſtows on you today. You are going to depart from a world where you have known nothing but miſery.*—*But miſery!* replied the dying man, with a feeble voice: *You are miſtaken; I have lived content, and never complained of my lot. I never knew hatred nor envy. My ſleep was tranquil. I laboured in the day, but I reſted at night. The inſtruments which you ſee, procured me bread, which I have eaten with pleaſure. I never envied the table of the rich. I have obſerved the rich more ſubject to diſeaſes than their neighbours. I was always poor, but I was never ſick till now. If I recover health, which I do not expect, I will return to labour, and continue to bleſs the hand of God which has hitherto cared for me.* The aſtoniſhed comforter knew not well what tone to take; he could not reconcile the miſerable couch with the language of him who lay on it: recovering himſelf, he ſaid, *My ſon, though this life has not been unpleaſant to you, you muſt nevertheleſs reſolve to quit it; for we owe ſubmiſſion to God's will. Without doubt,* replied the dying man with a firm tone and compoſed countenance; *all the world muſt paſs in their turn. I have known how to live; I know how to die. I thank God for having given me life, and for conducting me through death to himſelf. I feel the moment——approach.——Adieu, my father.* This is the death-bead of the ſage.

[*Tableau de Paris.*

Againſt idle Diſputes.

AN ancient Britiſh Prince ſet up a ſtatue to the Goddeſs of Victory where four roads met. In her right hand was a ſpear; and the left reſted on a ſhield, one face of which was gold, the other ſilver. It happened one day, that two knights completely armed, the one in black, the other in white, came up to this ſtatue from oppoſite parts. This golden ſhield, ſays the black knight—golden ſhield, interrupted the white knight, if I have eyes, it is ſilver. I know nothing of your eyes, replied the black knight; but I know that the ſhield is gold. The diſpute ended in a challenge. After fixing their ſpears, they flew with impetuoſity at each other; and both of them fell to the ground much bruiſed. A Druid who came by, ſhowed them their miſtake; and gave them this leſſon, "Never to enter into a diſpute till you have fairly conſidered both ſides of the queſtion."

THE

Columbian Parnassiad.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

VERSES FOR THE NEW-YEAR, M,DCC,XC.

SINCE war with all his horrid train is fled,
And rapine hides his ignominious head;
Since law and liberty united claim
From virtue rapture, and from genius fame;
Since equal rights the rich and poor protect,
And Heav'n propitious smiles on every sect;
Let us, good friends, our confidence repose
In him, who bliss imparts or softens woes;
Let us to him in grateful rapture bend,
Alike the wealthy, and the poor man's friend;
Who feeds alike the raven and the dove;
The God of power, of mercy, grace and love!
And hark! the voice of *Union* charms our ears,
Hence, pining melancholy! boding fears!
And hence, distrust! with all thy cruel train—
Virtue returns; religion charms again.
No more the peaceful artisan shall dread
The ruffian's sabre waving o'er his head;
No more the peasant in his native soil
Shall for a cruel hireling dread to toil.
Grief shall no more bedew the matron's cheek,
Or helpless pity hear the virgin's shriek.
Duty and love shall every breast inspire;
The sire shall clasp his babe; the babe his sire;
Affection shall adorn the wedded pair;
The faithful youth espouse the tender fair;
Virtue shall charm with soft, but awful mien,
And mild religion sanctify the scene.
Union! from thee those wond'rous joys shall flow,
Which bid the heart with genuine rapture glow;
Which nobly shall complete Heav'n's glorious plan,
And form the sacred brotherhood of man.
Auspicious *Union!* from *Columbia*'s land
Dispense thy joys o'er every foreign strand;
Till from the *Turk*'s fierce grasp the sword shall drop;
The *Russian* in wild conquests fury stop;
The *Gaul* no more his soil with slaughter stain,
And *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africe*, own thy reign.
And see! the bright example stands confess'd;
Thirteen concordant states united rest.
Heav'n shall each bosom cheer, each heart serene,
And bless the mild, benevolent thirteen.
Come, *Industry!*—congenial *Union* greet;
How true the rapture, and the bliss how sweet!
Rush, *Union!* into *Industry*'s embrace,
And bless at length th' unhappy human race.
Let all conspire the happy knot to bind,
And who shall disunite, whom Heav'n has join'd?
Thou *Power Supreme!*—if thee I dare address—
Yet thou hast promis'd suff'ring man to bless—
Complete the glorious system; raise each soul
Above each meaner passion's base controul;
Grant us those blessings to enjoy and prize,
Which gladden earth, and promise us the skies;
Teach us to value, in this mean abode,
Freedom, *Humanity*, *Religion*, *God!*

M.

ODE TO FANCY.

GODDESS of golden dreams, whose magic pow'r
Sheds smiles of joy o'er misery's haggard face,
And lavish strews the visionary flow'r,
To deck life's dreary paths with transient grace.

I woo'd thee, FANCY! from thy fairy cell,
Where 'midst the endless woes of human kind
Wrapt in ideal bliss, thou lov'st to dwell,
And sport in happier regions unconfin'd:
Deep sunk, O goddess! in thy pleasing trance,
Oft let me seek you low sequester'd vale,
Whilst wisdom's self shall steal a side-long glance,
And smile contempt—but listen to thy tale.

Alas! how little do her votaries guess
Those rigid truths, which learned fools revere,
Tending to prove (O bane to happiness)
Our joys delusive—but our woes sincere.

Be't their's to search where cluster'ring roses grow,
Touching each thorns' sharp point to prove how keen;
Be't mine to view their beauties as they blow,
And catch their fragrance where they blush unseen.

Haply my path may lie thro' barren vales,
Where niggard fortune all her sweets denies,
Even there shall FANCY scent the ambient gales,
And scatter flow'rets of a thousand dies.

Nor let the worldling scoff——Be his the task,
To form deep schemes, and mourn his hopes betray'd;
Be mine to range unseen, 'tis all I ask,
And form new worlds beneath the silent shade.

To look beyond the views of wealth and pride,
Bidding the mind's eye range without controul,
Thro' wild extatic day—dreams far and wide,
To bring returns of comfort to the soul.

To bid groves, hills, and lucid streams appear,
The lofty spire, arch'd dome, and fretted vault;
And sweet society be ever near,
Love ever young, and friends without a fault.

I see entranc'd the gay conceptions rise,
My hopes of love and friendship strongly thrive;
And still as FANCY pours her large supplies,
I taste the god-like happiness to give.

To check the patient widow's deep-fetch'd sighs,
And shield her infant from the North blast rude;
To bid the sweetly glist'ning tear arise,
That swims in the glad eye of gratitude.

To join the artless maid, and honest swain,
When fortune rudely bars the way to joy;
To ease the tender mother's anxious pain,
And guard with soft'ring hand her darling boy;

To raise up modest merit from the ground,
And send th' unhappy smiling from my door;
To spread content and chearfulness around
And banquet on the blessing of the poor;

Delicious dream! How oft beneath thy pow'r,
Thus light'ning the sad load of other's woe,
I steal from rigid fate one happy hour,
Nor feel I want the power to bestow.

Delicious dream! How strongly dost thou give
A gleam of bliss which truth would but destroy!
Oft dost thou bid my drooping heart revive,
And catch one instant's glimpse of fleeting joy.

O but for thee, e'er this the hand of care
Had mark'd with livid pale my woe-worn cheek,
Long since the shiv'ring gripe of cold despair,
Had chill'd my heart, and forc'd its strings to break.

For ah! affliction steals with tractless flight;
Silent the stroke she gives, but not less keen:
And bleak misfortune, like an eastern blight,
Sheds black destruction, tho' it flies unseen,

O come then FANCY, and with lenient hand
Dry my moist cheek, and smooth my wrinkl'd brow,
Bear me o'er smiling tracts of fairy land,
And give me more than fortune can bestow.

Give me thy hope which sickens not the heart;
Give me thy wealth, which has no wings to fly;
Give me the pride thy honors can impart,
Thy friendship give me, warm in poverty.

Give me a wish the worldling may deride,
The wise may censure, and the proud may hate,
Wrapt in thy dreams to lay the world aside,
And snatch a bliss beyond the reach of fate.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

The following lines were, during the late war, addressed to Mrs. O—ll, of Burlington, N. J. by her Husband, the Rev. J—n O—ll, then within the British lines.

To the best of *Wives*, with her *Husband's Picture.*

THOUGH cruel fate condemns me still to mourn,
An exile, from thy chaste embraces torn;
Prolongs, from year to year, my tour of grief,
While *hope defer'd* still mocks my fond belief;
Yet, in the midst of heart-corroding pains,
Beloved of my soul! *One* joy remains.
My Nancy! 'tis the joy to call thee mine!
And, while I *live*, to boast that I am thine.
Well may I glory in so dear a claim,
Beyond the miser's wealth or hero's fame!
No wealth or fame had I to win thy heart,
No comely person, nor alluring art;
No magic pencil dipp'd in azure skies,
To paint the lustre of thy sparkling eyes,
Or, from the lilly and the rose to trace
The soft gradations of thy blooming face;
No flatt'ring tongue to count thy beauties o'er,
To call thy charms divine, and then adore.
I saw thee lovely as the blushing morn;
But had I told thee so, thy rising scorn
Had taught me to revere thy brighter *mind!*
I gaz'd in silence, and I found thee kind.
Who prais'd thee for thy beauty, only prov'd
It was thy *person*, not *thyself* he lov'd.
All praise from such a lover, though address'd
To real merit, were a bribe at best.
I scarcely told my love, no arts essay'd,
No soft complaints, no protestations made.
Nancy was fair, and I, with rapture warm,
With extacy beheld her lovely form;
But, more enamour'd by her charming mind,
I gaz'd in silence, and I found her kind!
My love was in my *heart;* she read it there,
And I was bleft!—Ah! cruel fate, forbear,
Forbear thy persecution; give me rest;
Restore the paradise I once possess'd!
Though on my birth fair science look'd, and smil'd,
Yet long I wander'd, sad misfortune's child.
And yet no shameful vice my youth decoy'd;
The healing art my busy search employ'd.
This led me to the field of deadly strife,
Where, courting fame and prodigal of life,
The smiling heroes bled. My task, indeed,
Was not so perilous; yet chance decreed
My share of danger, nor did coward fear
Reproach my heart, when threat'ning death stood near.
I then had courage, death had few alarms;
For life presented, then, no tempting charms.
But *now!*—preserve me Heav'n!—I have been bleft!
Restore the paradise I once possess'd!
My weary bark, I thought, had found, at last,
A port secure from angry fortune's blast.
Long years of pain and peril I forgot,
My Nancy smil'd, love crown'd my humble cott;
The mother's charms were in her babes confess'd,
Two sported round, a third her bosom press'd;
My joy was full, the sky was all serene,
Nor fear nor doubt obscur'd the shining scene.
But ah! how soon the storm began to roar!
A deluge came, and swept me from the shore.
Again I wander, weeping and unbleft,
Far from the paradise I once possess'd!
Possess'd, alas! like Adam, for a day!
And then!—O harder fate!—*alone* I stray.
Not "hand in hand," with Eve to grace my side;—
But yet, I trust, with "Providence my guide."
For though expell'd from bliss, I mourn my *fall*,
No *guilt* is mingled in my cup of gall.
Hope yet survives—O Providence Divine,
O'er Nancy's dwelling let thy banner shine!
Protect the mother and her infant care,
Be thou her guard, her refuge from despair;
And, for her sake, let me again be bleft;
Restore the paradise I once possess'd!
Subdue the bloody rage of civil strife,
Restore me to the mother and the wife;
To love and joy, to peace and cheerful ease,
And Love's dear pledges clinging round my knees!
Yes, Nancy, yes, beloved of my soul!
Methinks already I perceive the goal
That terminates the bitter pangs we share;
For why should love and innocence despair?
Meantime, accept this image of a face
Which in thy partial heart has found a place;
At thy request it comes to greet *her* eyes,
Whose *love* alone could deem the gift a prize.
New-York, March 3, 1780. J. O.

An ELEGY on the Death of Miss T——D. By MIRA.

FOR fair Lavinia, let each virgin weep;
And pity, o'er her grave, sad vigils keep:
Let every youth in elegiac strain,
Of fate remorseless, as they mourn, complain;
And let the breast of age those sorrows know,
Which mildly for another's sufferings flow.
Yes, thou wast fair, Lavinia! as the morn;
Thee, worth and education did adorn—
Thy infancy the fairest hope display'd,
And culture sweetly form'd the rip'ning maid.
For, tho' of both thy parents soon bereft,
In pity, Heav'n a tender guardian left;
Who form'd thy gentle mind with care and art,
Thy genius guided, and improv'd thy heart
The sacred volume oft to turn, and learn
Those awful lessons, which our souls concern.
Fair grew the maiden, graceful to the eye;
For her, Palemon breath'd the purest sigh.
Her virtues to the old were fully known,
Who wish'd to call the lovely maid their own;—
Fondly to clasp her in parental arms,
And dwell, in rapture, on her filial charms.
E'en rival maidens without envy gaz'd,—
Admir'd in secret, or with candour prais'd.
Ye gentle fair! who lov'd her, weep no more;
She now rejoices on a happier shore.
Ye swains! let grief no more your bosom move;
Lavinia blooms in brightest realms of love.
Ye fond relations! stop your flowing tears;
No more your cares she wants, or sorrows hears:
Remov'd from troubles to the bleft abode,
Her love, her thoughts, are all transfer'd to God.—
O world! with rapture, thee the maid forsook;
And scarce, in dying, gave a parting look—
Her soul was lodg'd in Heav'n, ere she was there,—
Prepar'd by virtue, and by frequent prayer.—
Yet, shall the *Muse* indulge the Stoic's vein?—
'Tis her's to weep in elegy's soft strain:
'Tis her's to wake the sympathetic sigh—
Teach us to live—instruct us, too, to die:
'Tis her's to weep, when earth resigns to Heav'n
Manners and sense, for men's improvement giv'n—
Soft elegy! lament the maid belov'd;
By tenderness, by genius—worth—approv'd.—

FRAGMENTS.

MORN smiles around; the sun, with kindlier beam,
Gladdens the rural scene: The feather'd tribe
Carol their varied song of grateful joy.
Yet, what to me the music of the grove,
The varied carol of the feather'd tribe?
Yet, what to me the gorgeous lord of day,
Gladd'ning with kindly beam the rural scene?
Me, no sun gladdens!—And no morn revives!

Arise, thou sun of ELIDURUS' soul,
With kindlier beam arise!—In vain the wish!
My sun of happiness is ever set:—
Lost, strangely lost is she, the faithful fair,
Whose voice was melody, whose look was love,
Whose touch was Paradise, whose kiss was Heav'n!—
Dear emanation from the fount of bliss!
Queen of the graces, passion of the loves!
In elegance, in sentiment, in taste,
In wit, in sympathy with joy or woe,
In ev'ry loveliness alike supreme!
Deign once again to these sad, sorrowing eyes,
One partial smile:—Look but as thou wast wont,
When, in the dimple of thy cherub-cheek,
Affection lay. Speak, kindly speak! and chace
The fiend despair.—Fond, froward heart, no more!
My sun of happiness is ever set;
And night—dark, mental night, alone is mine!—

ELIDURUS.

II.

BLEAK blows the hollow wind; and night, old night,
Assumes her silent, solitary reign.
"The yellow moon-light sleeps upon the hill;"
Play's thro' the quiv'ring umbrage of the trees,
With beam capricious, on the yielding wave,
And sheds a lustre o'er the solemn scene.
Now nought is heard, save Philomela's plaints—
Melodious mourner! She, from yonder thorn,
Warbles such soft, such solemn-breathing sounds,
So querulously sweet, so sadly wild,
That all but "treason, stratagem, and spoil,"
Delighted listen, where 'tis Heav'n to hear.
Is there not magic in these love-lorn notes,
These thrilling strains of agony supreme?—
Yes, there *is* magic.—Sympathy of woe,
And more than sympathy, alas! is mine.
I mourn alike the death and life of love;
I mourn a blessing lost, a blessing gain'd.

ELIDURUS.

On the ABSENCE *of a* FRIEND.

ALAS! my friend, my dear young gen'rous friend,
Snatch'd from my side by hard relentless fate;
While I my days in solitude must spend,
I like the turtle, mourn an absent mate.
My happy days by thy dear presence blest,
Swift through the glass of steady time have flown;
Ne'er more to be recall'd, but in my breast
By recollection, and by that alone.—
No more for me, you tune the vocal string;
Nor, with melodious breath, your flute inspire,
Whose swelling notes the vaulted roof made ring;
Or soft, mellifluent, breath'd celestial fire.
No more, your smiles and conversation cheer
Your faithful friend, as wonted heretofore:
A space far distant and a falling tear
Supply their place, nor can those sweets restore.
But friendship, sacred friendship, is the same,
Nor with the fickle hand of fortune turns;
Its birth celestial and divine its name,
And in the breasts of seraphs ever burns.
This, this for you, shall ever warm my breast,
Whilst from your dear society debarr'd;
Of this no length of time can me divest,
And hope in this, your constant dear regard.
But, ah! methinks I feel a glad'ning ray
Of expectation, beaming on my mind,
Which points to some auspicious future day,
That with thy presence only is combin'd.
Then haste, ye wheels of time! on pinions fly,
And bring my friend to bless my longing eyes,
To cheer my spirits, and suppress the sigh,
Which, in your absence, ceases not to rise.—

ODE TO BRYAN EDWARDS, ESQ. *By* J. L. WINN.

Occasioned by his indefatigable and energetic efforts in the cause of justice and humanity, by which the law for restraining cruelty, and for securing to SLAVES *in* Jamaica *more impartial trials and other important benefits, has at length been carried through, against reiterated opposition.*

" Beati qui sunt misericordes: quoniam ipsis miseri-
" cordia tribuetur.
" Bene est, serve bone et fidelis: ingredere in gau-
" dium Domini tui."

WHILST birds obscene (a ravening train)
Low hovering prowl th' enfanguin'd plain,
Or darkling shun the light;
Conscious of strength and dignity,
Th' aspiring eagle soars on high,
Soars an immeasurable height!

Aloft on his strong pinions borne,
Above the clouds he meets the morn,
And, fixing on the sun his stedfast eye,
The radient orb with rapture hails!
Amidst a flood of glory sails!
Sublimely sails the sky!

So in the moral world we view
The sons of vice, a sordid crew,
Lab'ring with wretched arts to gain
What virtue views with horror or disdain,—
'Tis virtue's nature ever to aspire,
T'exalt her vot'ries higher still and higher.
Till quitting time for long eternity,
She soars triumphant to her native sky,
Nor stoops her wing, till in the bright abodes
Sublimely plac'd amidst her kindred Gods,
" On sainted seats" her votaries receive
Th' unfading palms prepar'd for her to give.
The generous patriot there, in bliss complete,
Amongst applauding angels takes his seat.
Amongst the good and wise, now perfect made,
There, EDWARDS, shall thy generous toils be paid!

When all thy arduous task is o'er,
Each part perform'd, and duty done,
The race of virtue fairly run,
And time to thee shall be no more.

From this perturbed scene, where mortals jar,
And good and evil wage perpetual war,
From this dim spot call'd up to highest Heaven,
Where virtue's sure and rich reward is given;
Amongst the sons of light there shalt thou shine!
Glory and immortality be thine!
Myriads of golden harps for thee be strung,
And rapt'rous songs of gratulation sung!

Scaped from the stormy sea of life,
Thy toils, thy dangers, now are o'er;
Safe from malevolence and strife,
Hail, patriot, to the peaceful shore!

Approv'd on high, thy honor'd name
No more shall envy now defame;
No more malignant arts employ,
The excellence she thought too great,
The worth she could not emulate,
With fiend-like rancour to destroy.
Lo this th' irrevocable word,
In Heaven's indelible record:
' The battle's fought, the race is run,
' Well hast thou, faithful servant, done;
' Enter the mansions of thy Lord!

' His bounteous hand will here bestow
' The freedom that thou lov'd'st below,
' When, labouring on Heaven's gracious plan,
' The friend of liberty and man,
' Thou fought'st (how merciful are all the brave!)
' To ease the rankling chains and fetters of the slave,

'To bind fell cruelty with penal laws,
'And bring Astrea down, to plead the wretch's cause.
'Hail, denizen of Heaven! approv'd
'Of God, and of the Lamb belov'd!
Secure of blessedness, of joys divine!
'Heir of eternity now made,
'The radient crown that ne'er shall fade,
'Glory and immortality are thine!'

EPINICION * DEBÔRÆ.

AFTER the death of Moses the people of Israel were governed by various JUDGES; of whom *Joshua* was the first. To him succeeded Othniel Ehud, and *Shamgar* the son of Anath. After his death the Jews became tributary to Jabin king of Canaan, who reigned in *Hazor*. He oppressed them twenty years; till at length *Debo'rah*, who was then judge over Israel, excited Barak to collect an army of 10,000 men on Mount Tabor, and oppose *Siserah*, who came out to meet him with 900 chariots and an immense army. They fought in *Taanach* by the waters of Megiddo. The Canaanites were discomfited; Siserah put to flight, and slain by Jael; and Jabin king of Canaan destroyed.

OF more than human wars I sing,
When God arose, Judæa's shield,
And hostile armies overthrew
In *Tanac's* desolated field.

Fit subject for triumphal pomp!
Fit subject for the muse to sing—
Rise, Deborah, begin the lay,
Thou mistress of the vocal string.

But ah! what bard in equal strains
Shall sing Jehovah's matchless force,
When Edon felt his whirling car,
The winged thunder of his course?

The world's vast fabric shook throughout,
The stedfast earth confest her God;
Th' eternal hills in silence bow'd,
And Sinai trembled as he trod.

What woes, what dangers, we endur'd,
In princely Shamgar's hapless reign,
When death and war's destructive sway
O'erthrew the cities of the plain.

Gaunt desolation thro' the land
Each peaceful village swain dismay'd,
And hostile troops in Judah's streets
Their arms victoriously display'd.

Thus prostrate lay Judæa's sons,
In ruin whelm'd my country lay,
When I arose, that country's boast,
Her glory and her warlike stay.

Then rising from her late defeat,
She boldly quell'd her proudest foes,
When, furious to revenge her wrongs,
Vindictive Deborah arose.

Degenerate sons! can vassal fear
Detain my warriours from the field?
Where fly'st thou, Reuben? canst thou see
Thy native land, thy country, yield?

Heroic tribe of Nephtalim,
You will I praise with latest breath,
That, prodigal of life, could'st wade
Thro' slaughter to a glorious death.

I see the martial pomp of war,
The glitt'ring of each massy spear,
How grimly shines each host in arms!
Inflam'd by rage, unaw'd by fear!

That day the sword of Barac's might,
Matchless o'erthrew each chosen band;
While brazen cars, with heroes arm'd,
Fled basely from a woman's hand.

Then God himself his red right hand,
With vengeance arm'd the Almighty Sire;
With blazing stars, Heaven's glitt'ring host,
Hurl'd angry beams of flaming fire.

What heaps of mangled carcases,
Unbury'd heaps of heroes slain,
What foes expecting sudden fate,
Lie scatter'd on the bleeding plain!

Witness Megiddo's fruitful stream,
And Kishon king of rivers old,
What thronging helms and ferried shields,
Down the discolour'd waters roll'd.

Blest be thy fame, advent'rous maid,
Blest be thy hand divine, that shed
The blood of Sisera; by thy arts,
Great in deceit, the hero bled.

Beneath thy feet, he bow'd, he fell,
The lifeless corse distain'd the ground,
While purple streams of sanguine life
Well'd copious from the fatal wound.

Have they not sped? his mother cries,
Ah, what detains his wonted speed?
Or do they share the ample spoils,
The happy conqueror's glorious meed?

What royal captives does he bring,
To crown his state in warlike pride?
What vestments shall adorn his bed,
In Tyre's resplendent purple dy'd!

Unhappy mother, vain thy wish,
The flattering purpose of thy soul;
What hopes can stop the course of fate,
Or God's almighty word controul?

So perish ever Israel's foes,
Thy hated foes, Judæa's light,
But vigorous shine thy chosen friends,
As the Sun's beam in Summer's height!

* The Septuagint pronounces it thus, and Spenser, B. 3. C. 4.

"Now stout *Debôra* strake
Proud *Siserah*—

EPITAPH *on a* MISER.

BENEATH this verdant hillock lies
Demar, the wealthy and the wise.
His heirs, that he might safely rest,
Have put his carcase in a chest;
The very chest in which, they say,
His other self, his money, lay.
And, if his heirs continue kind
To that dear self he left behind,
I dare believe that four in five
Will think his better half alive.

ON THE VANITY OF YOUTHFUL HOPES.

IN life's gay morn, what vivid hues
Adorn the animating views,
By flattering fancy drawn?
No storms with gloomy aspect rise,
To cloud the azure of the skies,
No mists obscure the dawn.

With looks invariably gay,
Young expectation points the way
To ever blissful shades,
Where odors scent the breath of morn,
Where roses bloom without a thorn,
And music fills the glades.

Enraptur'd with the distant view,
Youth thinks its fictious beauties true,
And springs the prize to gain;
His grasp the gay illusion flies:
Experience thus the cheat descries,
And proves his hopes were vain.

The path of life tho' flowers adorn,
Yet often will the rugged thorn,
Amidst the flowers arise;
Expect not then on earth to share,
Enjoyment unallay'd by care,
But seek it in the skies.

The Chronicle.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE value of the different articles given to the mint, at Paris, from the 22d of October until about the 20th of November, laſt, amounts

In gold, to	207,538
In ſilver, to	5,244,898
	5,452,436 French livres

Equal to about £.378,640 Pennſylvania currency.

MR. NECKAR'S STATUE.

Paris, Oct. 23 On its being known, that this ſtatue was ordered by the city of Paris, the ſculptor to the king ſent the following letter:

To the aſſembly of the repreſentatives of the town of Paris.

"GENTLEMEN,

YOU add to all that you have done for the happineſs and glory of your country, in decreeing a buſt to the moſt deſerving miniſter of France.—You have ordained that this buſt ſhall be placed where you are daily and nightly occupied in attempting to promote the happineſs of your fellow citizens. Permit an artiſt, full of reſpect and gratitude for your patriotic virtues, to claim the honor of aſſiſting you by making the buſt of M. Neckar. M. Houdon has already had the honor of making thoſe of Waſhington and of that young Hero, the friend of Waſhington, deſtined to be the defender of liberty in the two worlds. M. Houdon demands only a piece of marble; and he ſhall feel ſufficiently recompenced, if the commons permit him to dedicate his poor talents to the celebration of a great man, and of thoſe who have acquitted their duty to the public, in decreeing M. Neckar an honor which no miniſter, before him, ever received from the town of Paris.

(Signed) H. HOUDON."

This addreſs has been ſucceſsful, and the wiſhes of M. Houdon are accompliſhed.

UNITED STATES.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Springfield, Jan. 1. Died, in Sunderland, on the 13th ult. Deacon Nathaniel Smith, aged 91 years and 11 months. He has left a numerous offspring, viz. 6 children, 47 grand-children, and 92 great grand children. His remains were decently interred on the Monday following, by a large number of reſpectable friends, who attended, after a ſermon ſuitable to the occaſion, preached by the Rev. Mr. Emerſon, of Conway, from Proverbs xvi. 31. His age, and that of five ſurviving ſiſters amount to 493 years.

Salem, Jan. 12. A correſpondent ſays, there is an evident preference given by people in general to ſuch home manufactures as have any conſiderable degree of merit. The wear of the BEVERLY CORDUROYS is already become very common; and the ſale of them, in the different parts of the ſtate, has been much more conſiderable than could have been expected, in this infant ſtage of the manufacture, when it cannot be ſuppoſed to have attained to that degree of perfection which it will derive from longer experience. Our country brethren, it is ſaid, are determined to make uſe of this manufacture in preference to European, from the conſideration that the increaſe of manufactures among us, will increaſe the demand and enhance the value of the produce of their lands. The ſame principle of ſelf-intereſt will undoubtedly induce our mechanics and labourers to do the ſame, as every branch of manufactures requires the aid of many other branches. It is like the hand raiſing food to the mouth, from which it afterwards receives ſtrength and vigour.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Philadelphia, Jan. 30. A letter from Newport (R. I.) dated January 18, ſays, "I have to inform you, that our aſſembly was in being laſt week. After every thing, except broken heads, a majority of five was obtained for calling a Convention in the Lower Houſe, on Friday evening, and was rejected by one vote in the Upper Houſe. The Lower Houſe then voted not to break up until ſuch time as the other Houſe ſhould recede from their vote, which cauſed warm work until Sunday morning, when one Williams went off, or was not to be found, which gave the Federal party a chance to bring on the bill again, as, in the Upper Houſe, there were four votes on each ſide; of courſe it put the determination, whether there ſhould be a Convention or not, to Governor Collins, who gave his opinion in favour of a Convention, which is to meet the firſt Monday in March."

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford, Jan. 7. Since the firſt of September, 1788, ten thouſand two hundred and ſeventy-eight yards of woollen cloth have been made at the woollen manufactory in this city. It is with pleaſure we add that this manufactory is in a flouriſhing ſtate—four thouſand weight of fine wool has juſt come to hand from Spain, which with what was before on hand, makes a large ſtock. A number of good workmen are employed, and broad and narrow cloths of various colours, ſuperfine middlings, and low-priced, are ſold on as reaſonable terms as they can be imported.

Laſt Monday four fine ſalmon were caught in the river juſt below this city.

New-London, Jan. 11. Exports of horſes and cattle from this diſtrict, from Jan. 7, 1789, to Jan. 6, 1790; alſo the ſhipping employed in that way, viz. 2 ſhips, 43 brigs, 35 ſchooners, 56 ſloops. Exports of horſes and cattle from 1789 to 1790, 6578; laſt year's exports, from 1788 to 1789, 6366. Beſides a number of veſſels ſlipt over the piatform with ſtock unnoticed.

American Silk.

The following will ſhow how eaſily ſilk might be cultivated in theſe ſtates; and that nothing but a little attention is neceſſary to clothe our wives and daughters in ſilk of our own manufacturing, beſides neating the huſbandman a very handſome ſum of money annually.

The town of Mansfield, in Connecticut, have this laſt ſeaſon made about 200 weight of raw ſilk.—Some families made as much as 16 lb. chiefly by the help of women and children. The whole operation was only five or ſix weeks during the ſeaſon.—One woman and two or three children can tend ſilk worms ſufficient to make ten or twelve pounds of ſilk. Near four pounds have been produced from ſeven trees—and one pound was produced from eight ſmall trees, the eighth year only from the ſeed. Raw ſilk is ſold at five dollars per lb. When manufactured into handkerchiefs, ribbons and ſewing ſilk, it comes to nearly one dollar per ounce, which neats large profits to the manufacturer.

NEW YORK.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

New-York, Jan. 13. Friday at eleven o'clock the Preſident of the United States proceeded to the Senate Chamber, attended by the Chief Juſtice, the Secretary of the Treaſury, and the Secretary at War, and his private ſuite;—the two Houſes of Congreſs having been previouſly convened for the purpoſe, the Preſident on the opening of the preſent ſeſſion, was pleaſed to make the following SPEECH:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and
Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I embrace with great ſatisfaction the opportunity which now preſents itſelf, of congratulating you on the preſent favourable proſpects of our public affairs. The recent acceſſion of the important ſtate of North-Carolina to the Conſtitution of the United States (of which official information has been received)—the credit and reſpectability of our country—the general and increaſing good will towards the government of the Union—and the concord, peace and plenty, with which we are bleſſed, are circumſtances, auſpicious, in an eminent degree, to our national proſperity.

In reſuming your conſultations for the general good, you cannot but derive encouragement from the reflection, that the meaſures of the laſt ſeſſion have been as ſatisfactory to your conſtituents as the novelty and difficulty of the work allowed you to hope. Still further to realize their expectations, and to ſecure the bleſſings which a gracious Providence has placed within our reach, will, in the courſe of the preſent important ſeſſion, call for the cool and deliberate exertion of your patriotiſm, firmneſs and wiſdom.

Among the many intereſting objects which will engage your attention, that of providing for the common defence will merit particular regard. To be prepared for war is one of the moſt effectual means of preſerving peace.

A free people ought not only to be armed, but diſciplined; to which end, a uniform and well digeſted plan is requiſite: and their ſafety and intereſt require that they ſhould promote ſuch manufactories, as tend to render them independent on others, for eſſential, particularly, for military ſupplies.

The proper eſtabliſhment of the troops which may be deemed indiſpenſable, will be entitled to mature conſideration. In the arrangements which may be made reſpecting it, it will be of importance to conciliate the comfortable ſupport of the officers and ſoldiers with a due regard to œconomy.

There was reaſon to hope, that the pacific meaſures adopted with regard to certain hoſtile tribes of Indians, would have relieved the inhabitants of our ſouthern and weſtern frontiers from their depredations. But you will perceive, from the information contained in the papers which I ſhall direct to be laid before you (comprehending a communication from the commonwealth of Virginia) that we ought to be prepared to afford protection to thoſe parts of the Union; and if neceſſary, to puniſh aggreſſors.

The intereſt of the United States requires that our intercourſe with other nations ſhould be facilitated by ſuch proviſions as will enable me to fulfil my duty in that reſpect, in the manner which circumſtances may render moſt conducive to the public good: and to this end, that the compenſations to be made to the perſons who may be employed, ſhould according to the nature of their appointments, be defined by law:—and a competent fund deſigned for defraying the expences incident to the conduct of our foreign affairs.

Various conſiderations alſo render it expedient that the terms on which foreigners may be admitted to the rights of citizens, ſhould be ſpeedily aſcertained by an uniform rule of naturalization.

Uniformity in the currency, weights and meaſures of the United States, is an object of great importance, and will, I am perſuaded, be duly attended to.

The advancement of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, by all proper means, will not, I truſt, need recommendation.—But I cannot forbear intimating to you the expediency of giving effectual encouragement as well to the introduction of new and uſeful inventions from abroad, as to the exertions of ſkill and genius in producing them at home;—and of facilitating the intercourſe between the diſtant parts of our country, by a due attention to the Poſt-office and Poſt-roads.

Nor am I leſs perſuaded, that you will agree with me in opinion, that there is nothing which can better deſerve your patronage than the promotion of ſcience and literature. Knowledge is, in every country, the ſureſt baſis of public happineſs. In one, in which the meaſures of government receive their impreſſion ſo immediately from the ſenſe of the community, as in our's, it is propertionably eſſential. To the ſecurity of a free conſtitution it contributes in various ways: by convincing thoſe who are entruſted with the public adminiſtration that every valuable end of government is beſt anſwered by the enlightened confidence of the people: and by teaching the people themſelves to know and to value their own rights; to diſcern and provide againſt invaſions of them: to diſtinguiſh between oppreſſion and the neceſſary exerciſe of lawful authority; between burthens proceeding from a diſregard to their convenience and thoſe reſulting from the inevitable exigencies of ſociety; to diſcriminate the ſpirit of liberty from that of licentiouſneſs, cheriſhing the firſt, avoiding the laſt and uniting a ſpeedy, but temperative vigilance againſt encroachments, with an inviolable reſpect to the laws.

Whether this deſirable object will be beſt promoted by affording aids to ſeminaries of learning already eſtabliſhed—by the inſtitution of a national univerſity—or by any other expedients, will be well worthy of a place in the deliberations of the legiſlature.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I ſaw with peculiar pleaſure, at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion, the reſolution entered into by you, expreſſive of your opinion, that an adequate proviſion for the ſupport of the public credit, is a matter of high importance to the national honor and proſperity. In this ſentiment I entirely concur. And to a perfect confidence in your beſt endeavours to deviſe ſuch a proviſion as will be truly conſiſtent with the end, add an equal reliance on the cheerful co-operation of the other branch of the legiſlature. It would be ſuperfluous to ſpecify inducements to a meaſure, in which the character and permament intereſts of the United States are ſo obviouſly and ſo deeply concerned; and which has received ſo explicit a ſanction from your declaration.

Gentlemen of the Senate and
Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I have directed the proper officers to lay before you reſpectively, ſuch papers and eſtimates as regard the affairs particularly recommended to your conſideration, and neceſſary to convey to you that information of the ſtate of the Union, which it is my duty to afford.

The welfare of our country is the great object to which our cares and efforts ought to be directed.—And I shall derive great satisfaction from a co-operation with you, in the pleasing, though arduous task of ensuring to our fellow citizens the blessings which they have a right to expect from a free, efficient and equal government.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, Jan. 8, 1790.

The President was dressed in a plain suit of American manufactured broadcloath, when he delivered his speech to Congress on Friday.

The doors of the Senate Chamber were open, and and many citizens admitted.

New-York, Jan. 14. The members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States went this day in their carriages, preceded by the Serjeant at Arms, on horseback, and presented their addresses to the President, in answer to his address to both Houses.

To the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

SIR,

WE, the Senate of the United States, return you our thanks for your speech, delivered to both Houses of Congress. The accession of the state of N. Carolina to the Constitution of the United States gives us much pleasure; and we offer you our congratulations on that event, which at the same time adds strength to our union, and affords a proof, that the more the Constitution has been considered, the more the goodness of it has appeared. The information which we have received, that the measures of the last session have been as satisfactory to our constituents as we had reason to expect, from the difficulty of the work in which we were engaged, will afford us much consolation and encouragement in resuming our deliberations in the present session for the public good, and every exertion on our part shall be made to realize and secure to our country those blessings which a gracious Providence has placed within her reach. We are persuaded, that one of the most effectual means of preserving peace, is to be prepared for war; and our attention shall be directed to the objects of common defence, and to the adoption of such plans as shall appear the most likely to prevent our dependence on other countries for essential supplies. In the arrangements to be made respecting the establishment of such troops as may be deemed indispensable, we shall with pleasure provide for the comfortable support of the officers and soldiers, with a due regard to œconomy. We regret that the pacific measures adopted by government, with regard to certain hostile tribes of Indians, have not been attended with the beneficial effects towards the inhabitants of our Southern and Western frontiers, which we had reason to hope; and we shall cheerfully co-operate in providing the most effectual means for their protection; and, if necessary, for the punishment of aggressors. The uniformity of the currency, and of weights and measures, the introduction of new and useful inventions from abroad, and the exertions of skill and genius in producing them at home; the facilitating the communication between the distant parts of our country, by means of the Post-office and Post-roads; a provision for the support of the department of foreign affairs, and an uniform rule of naturalization, by which foreigners may be admitted to the rights of citizens---are objects which shall receive such early attention as their respective importance requires. Literature and science are essential to the preservation of a free constitution: the measures of government should therefore be calculated to strengthen the confidence that is due to that important trust. Agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, forming the basis of the wealth and strength of our confederated republic, must be the frequent subject of our deliberation, and shall be advanced by all proper means in our power. Public credit being an object of great importance, we shall cheerfully co-operate in all proper measures for its support. Proper attention shall be given to such papers and estimates as you may be pleased to lay before us. Our cares and efforts shall be directed to the welfare of our country; and we have the most perfect dependence upon your co-operating with us, on all occasions, in such measures as will insure to our fellow citizens the blessings which they have a right to expect from a free, efficient and equal government.

To which the President made the following reply:

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for your address, and for the assurances which it contains of attention to the several matters suggested by me to your consideration.

Relying on the continuance of your exertions for the public good, I anticipate for our country, the salutary effects of upright and prudent councils

G. WASHINGTON.

The Address of the House of Representatives to the PRESIDENT *of the* United States.

SIR,

THE Representatives of the people of the United States, have taken into consideration your speech to both houses of Congress at the opening of the present session

We reciprocate your congratulations on the accession of the state of North-Carolina; an event which, while it is a testimony of the increasing good will towards the government of the union, cannot fail to give additional dignity and strength to the American republic, already arising in the estimation of the world in national character and respectability.

The information that our measures of the last session have not proved dissatisfactory to our constituents, affords us much encouragement at this juncture, when we are resuming the arduous task of legislating for so extensive an empire

Nothing can be more gratifying to the representatives of a free people, than the reflection that their labours are rewarded by the approbation of their fellow citizens. Under this impression, we shall make every exertion to realize their expectations, and to secure to them those blessings which Providence has placed within their reach. Still prompted by the same desire to promote their interests, which then actuated us, we shall, in the present session, diligently and anxiously pursue those measures which shall appear to us conducive to that end.

We concur with you in the sentiment that agriculture, commerce and manufactures, are entitled to legislative protection, and that the promotion of science and literature will contribute to the security of a free government; in the progress of our deliberations, we shall not lose sight of objects so worthy of our regard.

The various and weighty matters which you have judged necessary to recommend to our attention, appear to us essential to the tranquillity and welfare of the union, and claim our early and most serious consideration. We shall proceed without delay, to bestow on them that calm discussion which their importance requires.

We regret that the pacific arrangements pursued with regard to certain hostile tribes of Indians, have not been attended with that success which we had reason to expect from them; we shall not hesitate to concur in further measures that may best obviate any ill-effects which might be apprehended from the failure of those negociations.

Your approbation of the vote of this house at the last session, respecting the provision for the public creditors, is very acceptable to us: the proper mode of carrying that resolution into effect, being a subject in which the future character and happiness of these states are deeply involved, will be among the first to deserve our attention.

The prosperity of our country, is the primary object of all our deliberations; and we cherish the reflection,

that every meaſure which we may adopt for its advancement, will not only receive your cheerful concurrence, but will at the ſame time derive from your co-operation additional efficacy in enſuring to our fellow citizens the bleſſings of a free, efficient and equal government.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

To this addreſs he was pleaſed to make the following reply:

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE with pleaſure the aſſurances you give me, that you will diligently and anxiouſly purſue ſuch meaſures as ſhall appear to you conducive to the intereſts of your conſtituents; and that an early and and ſerious conſideration will be given to the various and weighty matters recommended by me to your attention.

I have full confidence, that your deliberations will continue to be directed by an enlighted and virtuous zeal for the happineſs of our country.

January 14. G. WASHINGTON.

NORTH-CAROLINA. *(In Convention.)*

Whereas the General Convention which met in Philadelphia, in purſuance of a recommendation of Congreſs, did recommend to the citizens of the United States a Conſtitution or Form of Government, in the following words, viz.

"We the people." &c.

[Here follows the Conſtitution of the United States, verbatim.]

Reſolved, That this Convention, in behalf of the freemen, citizens and inhabitants of the State of North-Carolina, do adopt and ratify the ſaid Conſtitution and Form of Government.

Done in Convention this 21ſt of November, 1789.

(Signed)

SAMUEL JOHNSTON, *Preſident of the Convention.*
J. HUNT, JAS. TAYLOR, *Secries.*

KENTUCKEY.

Extract of a letter from Winchester (Virginia) dated the 18th inſtant, January.

"Emigrants to Kentuckey, paſſed by Muſkingum, from 1ſt of Auguſt, 1786, to the 15th of May, 1789, 19,889 ſouls, 1067 boats, 8884 horſes, 2297 cattle, 1926 ſheep, 627 waggons, beſides thoſe which paſſed in the night unnoticed.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1. At an annual meeting of *The* AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, *held at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful knowledge*, the following gentlemen were this day duly elected *officers* of the ſaid ſociety—viz.

PRESIDENT.

The Hon. Benjamin Franklin, Eſq. LL.D. F.R.S. A.A.S. &c. &c. &c

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

David Rittenhouſe, Eſq. LL.D. A.A.S. &c. The Rev. John Ewing, D.D. Provoſt of the Univerſity of Pennſylvania. The Rev. William Smith, D.D. Provoſt of the College, &c. of Philadelphia.

SECRETARIES.

Samuel Magaw, D.D. Vice-Provoſt of the Univerſity of Pennſylvania. James Hutchinſon, M. B Profeſſor of Chemiſtry and Materia Medica in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania. Robert Patterſon, A M. Profeſſor of Mathematics, in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania. Mr. John Vaughan.

CURATORS.

Samuel Duffield, M. B. Mr. Charles Wilſon Peale. Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D Profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory and Botany, in the College of Philadelphia.

TREASURER.

The Hon. Francis Hopkinſon, Eſq. Judge of the Federal Court for the Pennſylvania *Diſtrict.*

COUNSELLORS (for ſix years)

The Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Eſq. LL.D. Chief-Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania. The Rev. Robert Blackwell, D.D. William Barton, Eſq Iſaac Gray, Eſq.

At a meeting of the members of the ſociety for the relief of poor and diſtreſſed maſters of ſhips, their widows and children, on Monday January 4. 1790, at the Baptiſt-meeting in Lodge-Alley—it being their annual election to chuſe managers and treaſurer, the following gentlemen were choſen for the preſent year:

MANAGERS.

William Heyſham	Charles Biddle
Nathaniel Falconer	George Ord
Robert Bethell	John Souder
Leeſon Simmons	William Allibone
Samſon Harvey	John Lockton
John Woods	Nathaniel Galt.

Joſeph Stiles---Treaſurer.

At a quarterly meeting of the ſociety for the abolition of ſlavery, &c. held the 4th inſt. the following officers were duly elected.

Preſident—The Hon. Dr. Franklin.

Vice-Preſidents—James Pemberton, Jonathan Penroſe.

Counſellors——William Lewis, William Rawle, Miers Fiſher, J. D. Coxe.

Secretaries——C. Wiſtar, John M'Crea.

Electing Committee——Thomas Harriſon, Caleb Atmore, John Todd, Joſeph Budd, James Whiteall, Thomas Armat, John Oldden, John Warner, John Kaighn, Jacob Shoemaker, Nathan Boys.

Committee of Correſpondence——James Pemberton, Richard Wells, Rev. William Rogers, Caleb Lownes, Dr. Griffitts, Tench Coxe, C. Wiſtar,

Treaſurer.——James Star.

At a ſtated meeting of The Philadelphia Society for alleviating the Miſeries of public Priſons, held at the German Shool-Houſe, on the evening of the 11th inſt. the following perſons were choſen officers for the preſent year:——

Preſident—Right Rev. Doctor William White.

Vice-Preſidents—Mr. Richard Wells, Rev. Dr. George Duffield.

Secretaries—Rev. William Rogers, Mr. Thomas Wiſtar.

Treaſurer—Mr. Benjamin W. Morris.

Phyſicians—Doctor Benjamin Ruſh. Doctor Gerardus Clarkſon, Doctor Caſpar Wiſtar, Doctor Samuel P. Griffitts.

Electing Committee---William Lippencott, Jacob Shoemaker, Iſaac Pariſh, Bartholomew Wiſtar, Benjamin Thaw, Philip Benezet, John M'Crea, Joſeph Tatem, John Bleakly, John Kaighn, Caleb Atmore, James Whiteall.

At an annual election for officers, of the Pennſylvania Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures and the Uſeful Arts, held at the Factory in Eighth-ſtreet, on Wedneſday the 20th inſtant, the following perſons were duly elected:

Preſident---Samuel Powel.

Vice-Preſident---George Clymer, Samuel Miles, Robert Hare, William Robinſon, jun.

Managers---Thomas L. Moore, Henry Kammerer, George Fox, Joſeph Anthony, Henry Hill, Francis Gurney, William Bingham, Tench Coxe, Dr. C. Wiſtar, Mordecai Lewis, John Kaighn, John Wilcox.

Secretaries---Anthony Morris, Thomas W. Willing.

And on Thurſday the 21ſt inſtant, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the manufacturing fund, for the preſent year:

Managers---Thomas Ruſton, Charles Marſhall, Caleb Lownes, Thomas Armatt, Iſrael Hallowell, Robert Patterſon, Bartholemew Wiſtar, Thomas Wood, George Meade, Hugh Henry, Godfrey Haga, Nathan Sellers.

Treaſurer---Chriſtopher Marſhall. jun.

☞ The MARRIAGES and DEATHS, in our next.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, made at PHILADELPHIA in the MONTH of JANUARY, 1790.

Day of Month	Barometer Phosphoric ☿ Eng. foot and In. mean and correct ht.	Thermometer of Fahrenheit D. 1/10 O	Thermometer Reaumur mean deg D. 1/10 O	Anemometer Prevail Wind	Days of rain & snow	Days of Thunder	Days of Tempest	Weather
1	29 11	35 6	1 6	WSW				Fair
	29 11 11 29 11 5	45 5	6 2	SW				Idem
2	30 4 12	34 2	1	W				Idem
	30 5 10 30 5 3	50	8	W				Idem
3	30 5 11	36 5	2	SSW				Idem
	30 5 30 5 6	54 5	10 6	SSW				Idem
4	30 4	41	4	SW				Very fair
	30 2 5 30 3 3	55 5	10 4 7 2	SW				Idem
5	30 4 5	37 7	2 5	NW				Overcaft
	30 5 30 4 10	42 8	4 8 3 7	NW				Fair, cloudy
6	30 8	20 3	5 2 o	NW				Fair, cold
	30 6 4 30 7 2	34 2	1 2 1 o	ESE				Idem
7	29 8 13	38 8	3	SW	1			Rainy, with hail & snow
	29 6 14 29 7 13	46	6 2 4 6	SW				Fair
8	29 9 2	34 9	1 3	SSW				Idem
	29 8 1 29 8 10	43 3	5 3 2	NE				Idem
9	29 7 5	36 5	2	W				Cloudy
	29 8 29 7 9	45 5	6 4	W				Idem
10	30 2	23	4 o	W				Very fair, cold
	30 2 2 30 2 1	40 1	3 6 2 o	W				Idem, windy
11	30 4 4	21 9	4 5 o	SW	1			Snowy
	30 1 10 30 2 15	37 7	2 5 1 o	SSW				Rainy
12	30 1 3	34 2	1	NW				Fair
	30 3 11 30 2 7	43 3	5 3	NW				Cloudy
13	30 5 12	27 5	2 o	NNE				Overcaft
	30 3 7 30 4 9	37 9	2 6 3	NNE	1			Rainy
14	30 1 6	37 7	2 5	SW				Foggy
	30 2 1 30 1 12	39 9	3 5 3	WNW				Overcaft
15	30 4 6	31 2	1	NE	1			Snowy with hail
	30 4 6 30 4 6	36 5	2 1 5	NE				Rainy
16	30	38 8	3	NE	1			Foggy, rain
	29 11 1 29 11 8	42 8	4 8 3 9	SW				Overcaft, rain in the night
17	30 5	36 5	2	WNW				Idem
	30 13 30 9	54 5	10 6	W				Fair, and warm
18	30 2 4	34 2	1	NW				Overcaft
	30 30 1 2	50	8 4 5	S				Idem, thick fog
19	29 8 11	50	8	SW				Foggy
	29 6 3 29 7 7	56 8	11 9 5	SSW	1			Overcaft, rain in the night
20	29 10 12	27 5	2 o	W				Fair
	30 29 11 6	13 3	5 1 5	W				Cloudy
21	30 3 11	20 8	5 o	W				Fair
	30 3 8 30 3 9	14 5	5 5 2	W				Idem
22	30 2 4	23	4 o	SW				Idem
	30 13 30 1 9	44 2	5 4 7	SW				Overcaft
23	30	28 7	1 5 o	SW				Fair
	29 11 5 29 11 10	43 3	5 1 8	SW				Overft
24	29 11 10	37 7	2 5	NE				Idem, damp air
	29 9 5 29 10 8	42 1	4 5 3 5	NE	1			Idem, rainy
25	30 4	38 1	5	N				Idem
	30 1 2 30 11	38 8	3 1 7	NNW				Idem
26	30 2 11	28 9	1 4 o	E	1			Idem, rain in the night
	30 10 30 1 10	44 5	5 5 2 1	S				Idem
27	30 1	34 2	1	NW	1			Snowy
	29 11 9 29 11 13	36 5	2 1 5	NW				Idem
28	29 11 4	16 2	7 o	NE				Foggy, very cold
	29 10 14 29 11 1	33 1	5 3 2 o	SW				Overcaft
29	30 12	24	3 5 o	SW				Fair
	30 14 o 13	44 5	5 5 1	SW				Idem
30	30 14	12 5	3 3 o	SW				Very fair
	30 12 30 13	51 1	8 5 2 6	SW				Idem
31	30 5 5	26 3	2 5 o	SW				Idem
	30 5 7 30 5 6	48 8	7 5 2 5	SW				Idem
Mean ele.	30 1 4	37 9 Temperature	2. 6	SW	9			Fair and very moderate
Variation	1 1 3	40 6 Variation	18.					

THE

Columbian Magazine,

OR,

MONTHLY MISCELLANY,

For FEBRUARY, 1790.

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TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at PHILADELPHIA, for JANUARY 1790; the PRICES CURRENT of MERCHANDIZE and PUBLIC SECURITIES, and the COURSE of EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD.

Ashes, pot, per ton, 37l 10s
Brandy. common, 5s 3d
Bread. per cwt 20s 22s 6d
Beer: American, in bottles, per dozen 8s 4d; Ditto. per bbl 30s
Boards: Oak. p m. feet 67s 6d 80s; Merchant. pin. 60s 65s; Sap, 37s 6d 40; Cedar, 75s 80s
Chocolate, per lb 12d 13d
Flour: Superfine, p. bl 52s 6d 55s; Common 50s 52s 6d; Bur mid. best 45s; Middlings 40s; Ship stuff, p. cwt 18s
Flax. per lb 9d 10d
Flaxseed, per bushel, 3s 9d
Ginseng 2s
Gin. Holland, per gal 4s 6d
Ditto, per case 28s 30s
Grain: Wheat, p. bush. 10s 6d 11s; Rye 5s; Oats 2s 8d; Indian corn 4s 4s 6d; Barley 4s 6d; best shelled 20s; Buckwheat 2s 3d
Hams, per lb 5d 6½d
Hogs-lard 7d
Honey 4d 5d
Hemp 6d 7d
Hogshead hoops, per m. 5l 6l
Hides raw. per lb 9d 10d
Indigo, Fr. p lb 7s 6d 12s
Carolina. 4s 7s 6d
Iron: Cast. p. cwt 22s 6d 30s; Bar, per ton 28l; Pig 8l 8l 10s; Sheet 60l 65l; Nail rods 33l 15s
Meal, Indian, p. bbl 22s 6d
Molasses, per gal. 2s 2s 2d
Nails 10, 12, & 20d 8½d 9d
Parchment, p. doz. 30s 37s 6d
Porter, American 12s
Pork: Burlington 65; Lower Co. 60 62s 6d; Carolina 55s
Peafe 7s 6d
Rice. per cwt 19s 21s
Rum: Jamaica, p. gal 5s 5s 6d; Antigua 4s 9d 5s; Windward 4s 6d; Barbadoes 4s 3d; Country 2s 8d 2s 9d; Taffia 2s 4d 2s 6d
Steel: German, p. cwt 60s 70s; Englifh, blifered 82s 6d; Amer. p. ton 40l 60l; Crowley's p. fag. 4l 10s
Snake root, per lb 1s 6d 2s 8d
Soap, common 5d 6d; Caftile, 8d 9d
Starch 4d 6d
Sugar: Lump, per lb 12d; Loaf, fing. refin. 13d 14d; Ditto, double ditto 17d; Havannah, white 9d; Ditto, brown 8d 9d; Muf. p. cwt 57s 6d 70s
Salt: Allum, p bufh. 2s 3d 2s 6d; Liverpool 22½d 2s 3d; Cadiz 22½d; Lifbon 2s 3d 2s 4d
Tar: N. Jer. 24 g. 11s 6d 13s; Carolina, 32 gal. 15s; Turpentine, 17s 6d
Tobacco, 100lb: F. R: new, beft 35s; Inferior 26s 28s; Old 45s 50s; Rappahan. 22s 6d 26s; Coloured, Maryl. 40s 60s; Dark 20s 22s 6d; Long leaf 22s 6d; Eaftern Shore 16s 18s; Carolina, new 24s 26s; Old 30s
Tea: Hyfon p. lb 7 6d 11s 3d; Souchong 8s; Congo 3s 9d 5s 6d; Bohea 2s 4d 2s 5d
Wine: Mad. p. pipe 40l 82l 10s; Lifbon 40l; Teneriffe 22l 10s 24l; Fayal, p. g. 3s 1d 3s 3d; Port. per pipe 39l 40l; Ditto, per gal. 5s 10d; Ditto, per doz. bot. 30s; Claret 30s 45s; Sherry, p. gal 6s 9d 9s; Malaga 4s
Wax, bees, per lb 1s 10½d 2s

Current Prices of Public Securities, February 28, 1790.

New-loans	7s 9d 10s	Ditto for patenting	8s 6d	Shilling money of 81,	1¼ for one
Funded depreciation	8s 8s 6d	Dollar money	5 per cent. on the face	Continental certificates	8s 9s
Unfunded ditto	9	Jerfey money	125 advance	Facilities	5s 5s 3d
Land-office certificates for warranting	8s 6d	Pennfylvania New Emiffion	110 advance	Jerfey finals	8s 9s

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,	90 days,	56	57½	Amfterdam,	60 days, per guilder	2s 11d
Ditto,	60 days,	57½	60		30 days,	3s
Ditto,	30 days,		61	France,	60 days, per 5 livres	7s 1d
					30 days,	7s 2d

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Extracts from the Correfpondence of the prefent King of Sweden, (when a young man) with his Preceptors, are received, and fhall have a place in our next number.

It was intended to give, in the prefent number, fome Account of feveral curious and important Manufactories, lately eftablifhed in this Country—Some information has been furnifhed to the Editor, for this purpofe; and it is his defign to pay early attention to fo intereffing a fubject:—in the mean time, fuch further information on this head, as perfons, conducting Manufactories of that defcription, may think proper to fupply, will be very acceptable.

Several other articles are come to hand, and fhall be properly noticed.

The Retailer acknowledges the receipt of Julia's Letter—He will pay the earlieft attention to it.

☞ The Reader is requefted to correct, with his pen, the following error, in our laft, viz. Under the article *Princeton*, in the Chronology (page 6), fubftitute *January* in the place of *June*.

THE

Columbian Magazine,

For FEBRUARY, 1790.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

REMARKS *on the* METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, *prefixed to this Number.*

THE firſt column ſhows the corrected height of the barometer, every day, obſerved before ſunriſe, and at two o'clock P. M.: therefore, no further allowance for dilatation or condenſation ought to be made.

The ſecond column contains the mean height of the barometer, or the reſult of the two daily obſervations.

The third and fourth column ſhow the daily double obſervation of Fahrenheit's and Reaumur's Thermometer, made at the above ſtated times; which are found by experience, to be the moſt proper for finding the extremes of heat and cold, moiſture and dryneſs.

The fifth column ſhows the mean degree of Reaumur's Thermometer, or the temperature of the day; which is done by adding the two extremes, and dividing them by two: but if the degrees of one obſervation are followed by 0, they muſt be ſubtracted from the other, and the remainder divided by 2—if nothing remains, the temperature of the day will be 0.—The ſame rule is obſerved, to bring out the temperature of the month, and year.

The variation is the difference of the higheſt and loweſt elevation of the barometer, and of the greateſt degree of heat and cold, in every month.

It is chiefly owing to the wiſhes of ſome gentlemen, both in this continent and in Europe, that, contrary to eſtabliſhed cuſtom, both diurnal obſervations of the barometer and thermometer are ſtated.

It muſt be obſerved, that the Meteorological inſtruments are placed about thirty feet above ground, and expoſed in the ſhade. Want of inſtruments, and of a convenient ſituation, is the only reaſon why no obſervations of the Udometer and Hygrometer can be furniſhed. J. D.

February, 17th, 1790.

REFLECTIONS *on* PREJUDICE.

AMONG the various errors, into which human nature is liable to fall, there are ſome, which people of a true underſtanding are perfectly ſenſible of in themſelves, yet, either wanting a ſtrength of reſolution to break through what by long cuſtom is become habitual, or being of too indolent a temper to endeavour an alteration, ſtill perſiſt to act in contradiction to the dictates of even their own reaſon and judgment.

What we call prejudice, or pre-poſſeſſion, is certainly that which ſtands foremoſt in the rank of frailties—It is the great ringleader of almoſt all the miſtakes we are guilty of, whether in the ſentiments of our hearts, or the conduct of our actions.

As milk is the firſt aliment of the body, ſo prejudice is the firſt thing given to the mind to feed upon.—No ſooner does the thinking faculty begin to ſhow itſelf, than prejudice mingles with it, and ſpoils its operations:—whatever we are then either taught,

or happen of ourſelves to like or diſlike, we, for the moſt part, continue to like or diſlike to our life's end. So difficult it is to eradicate, in age, that tendency we imbibed in our youth.

It is this fatal propenſity which binds, as it were, our reaſon in chains, and will not ſuffer it to look abroad, or exert any of its powers:—hence are our conceptions bounded;—our notions meanly narrow;—our ideas, for the moſt part, unjuſt;—and our judgment ſhamefully led aſtray.

The brighteſt rays of truth in vain ſhine out upon us, when prejudice has ſhut our eyes againſt it:—we are rendered by it wholly incapable of examining any thing, and take all upon truſt, that it preſents to us.

This not only makes us liable to be guilty of injuſtice, ill-nature, and ill-manners to others, but alſo inſenſible of what is owing to ourſelves; we run, with all our might, from a real and ſubſtantial good, and court a phantom, a name, a nothing.—We miſtake infamy for renown, and ruin for advantage: in fine, wherever a ſtrong prejudice prevails, all is ſure to go amiſs.

What I would be underſtood to mean, by the word prejudice, is not that liking or diſliking, which naturally ariſes on the ſight of any new object preſented to us. As for example: We may happen to fall into the company of two perſons equally deſerving, and equally ſtrangers to us, and with neither of whom we either have, or expect to have, the leaſt concern; yet ſhall we have, in ſpite of us, and without being able to give any reaſon for it, greater good wiſhes for the one, than the other.—But this is occaſioned by that ſympathy and antipathy which, I think it is very plain, nature has implanted in all created beings whatſoever.

This, therefore, is what we call fancy and far different from that prejudice I am ſpeaking of, and which indeed enters chiefly through the ears. When our notions of perſons and things, which we of ourſelves know nothing of, are guided, and our approbation or diſapprobation of them excited merely by what we are told of them, and which afterwards we can never be convinced is unjuſt, and perſevere in an opinion, which no proofs of merit or demerit can change; then it is that we may be ſaid to be governed by that ſettled prepoſſeſſion ſo dangerous to the world, and to our own characters, intereſt and happineſs; for the other is light, volatile, and of little conſequence.

A very learned author calls this unhappy impulſe "The jaundice of the mind," and I think there cannot be a more juſt compariſon; for, as the poet ſays,

> As all ſeems yellow to the jaundic'd eye,—
> So we may truly add,
> All takes from prejudice's taint, its dye.

Could we once diveſt ourſelves of the prepoſſeſſions we have received, forget all the ſtories we have been told, and examine all things with the unbiaſſed eye of reaſon, how widely different, from what they at preſent ſeem, would moſt of them be found!

I am very ſenſible, that this is a taſk extremely difficult: becauſe the greateſt miſtake of all, that prejudice makes us guilty of, is that of miſtaking that enemy to reaſon for reaſon.—We look on its dictates as the dictates of truth, and think we ſhould ſin both againſt reaſon and truth, if we were not ſtrenuous in adhering to what we imagine is right.

We are all of us too apt to imagine we know ourſelves, when, in fact, there is nothing in the whole world to which we are greater ſtrangers. Hard as it is to be perfectly acquainted with the heart of a perſon we converſe with, we can yet form, by his actions, his words, or even his looks, a more true judgment of it, than of our own.

And how, indeed, ſhould it be otherwiſe! Prejudice begets paſſion, and paſſion infallibly blinds our eyes, and ſhuts our ears againſt every thing that offers to contradict it.

That paſſion eſpecially, which is excited this way, is infinitely of the worſt ſort, becauſe all others, be they ever ſo headſtrong and tenacious for a time, will at length grow cool, and by degrees ſubſide; but prejudice keeps the fire of obſtinancy eternally alive, and, finding freſh fuel for its ſupport, renders it rather more ſtrong, that any way diminiſhed, or leſs fierce by age.

Yet, blind as we are to this error in ourſelves, how quick ſighted are we to diſcover, and how ready to laugh at it in other people! Applauding our own ſtrength of reaſon, and vain of a ſuperior ſenſe of things, a perſon who is prejudiced, though he ſhould happen to be on the ſide of truth is the perpetual ſubject of our ridicule; and often it proves, that he, who thinks himſelf moſt free from it, is in reality more guilty, than the very man he condemns for it.

To be plain, the world is wholly governed by prejudice; and I think it ſcarce poſſible to find any one perſon, whoſe better judgment is not, in a greater or leſs degree perverted by it.

How vain, then, and impertinent, wil

ome of my readers ſay, are any animad-erſions on it! Why any pains taken to de-ry and rail againſt an emotion, which is nherent in our nature, and therefore not o be avoided!

To which I beg leave to anſwer, That t is only inherent to our nature, as cuſtom, vhich indeed is ſecond nature, has made it ſo, but not born with us, nor are we, by ny laws of fatality, ſubjected to it.

It is only to the firſt impreſſions the ſoul eceives, that theſe indelible marks of par-iality I have mentioned, and which we ee every where, are entirely owing: the nhappy tendency is not therefore, proper-y ſpeaking, our own, but infuſed into us by others; and, though, notwithſtanding, t afterwards becomes ſo powerful, as to put into ſubjection all thoſe nobler faculties, which are indeed the gift of Heaven, yet s it ſtill but the depravity of human na-ture, not nature itſelf.

Parents, who are poſſeſſed with a ſtrong opinion of any thing themſelves, are ſure o inſtil it into the minds of their children, and ſo render prejudice hereditary; where-as, if the young mind were left to itſelf, reaſon would have room to operate; we ſhould examine before we judged, and not condemn, or applaud, but as the cauſe de-ſerved.

Whoever is intruſted with the care of youth, as parents are by nature, and go-vernors, tutors, and preceptors by comiſ-ſion from them, ſhould, methinks, endea-vour rather to calm, than excite any vio-lent emotions in their pupils: they ſhould convince them, that nothing but virtue is truly worthy of an ardency of love or am-bition, and that vice alone ought to be held in abhorrence.

This would be a laudable prejudice! a prejudice which would go hand in hand with reaſon, and ſecure to us that peace and happineſs, which all other prejudices are ſure to deſtroy.

What ſad effects have not many king-doms experienced by the hereditary preju-dice between two powerful families, who have hated each other, becauſe their fore-fathers did ſo? As, for example, the Guelphs and Gibellines of Italy; the Marii and Metelli of old Rome, and the Barons wars of England.

The Story of ALCANDER *and* SEPTIMIUS.

[Taken from a BYZANTINE HISTORIAN.]

ATHENS, long after the decline of the Roman empire, ſtill continued the ſeat of learning, politeneſs, and wiſdom. Theodoric, Vol. IVogoth repaired the ſchools which barbarity was ſuffering to fall into decay, and continued thoſe pen-ſions to men of learning which avaricious governors had monopolized.

In this city, and about this period, Al-cander and Septimius were fellow ſtudents together: the one the moſt ſubtle reaſoner of all the Lyceum, the other the moſt eloquent ſpeaker in the academic grove. Mutual admiration ſoon begot a friendſhip. Their fortunes were nearly equal, and they were natives of the two moſt celebrated cities in the world: for Alcander was of Athens, Septimius came from Rome.

In this ſtate of harmony they lived for ſome time together; when Alcander, after paſſing the firſt part of his youth in the in-dolence of philoſophy, thought at length of entering into the buſy world; and, as a ſtep previous to this, placed his affections on Hypatia, a lady of exquiſite beauty. The day of their intended nuptials was fixed; the previous ceremonies were per-formed; and nothing now remained but her being conducted in triumph to the apartment of the intended bridegroom.

Alcander's exultation in his own happi-neſs, or being unable to enjoy any ſatisfac-tion without making his friend Septimius a partner, prevailed upon him to introduce Hypatia to his fellow ſtudent; which he did with all the gaiety of a man who found himſelf equally happy in friendſhip and love. But this was an interview fatal to the fu-ture peace of both; for Septimius no ſooner ſaw her, but he was ſmitten with an involuntary paſſion; and, though he uſed every effort to ſuppreſs deſires at once ſo imprudent and unjuſt, the emotions of his mind in a ſhort time became ſo ſtrong, that they brought on a fever, which the phy-ſicians judged incurable.

During this illneſs, Alcander watched him with all the anxiety of fondneſs, and brought his miſtreſs to join in thoſe amiable offices of friendſhip. The ſagacity of the phyſicians, by theſe means, ſoon diſcover-ed that the cauſe of their patient's diſor-der was love: and Alcander being apprized of their diſcovery, at length extorted a confeſſion from the reluctant dying lover.

It would but delay the narrative to de-ſcribe the conflict between love and friend-ſhip in the breaſt of Alcander on this occa-ſion; it is enough to ſay, that the Athe-nians were at that time arrived at ſuch re-finement in morals, that every virtue was carried to exceſs. In ſhort, forgetful of his own felicity, he gave up his intended bride, in all her charms, to the young Roman. They were married privately by

his connivance, and this unlooked-for change of fortune wrought as unexpected a change in the constitution of the now happy Septimius: in a few days he was perfectly recovered, and set out with his fair partner for Rome. Here, by an exertion of those talents which he was so eminently possessed of, Septimius in a few years arrived at the highest dignities of the state, and was constituted the city judge, or prætor.

In the mean time Alcander not only felt the pain of being separated from his friend and his mistress, but a prosecution was also commenced against him by the relations of Hypatia, for having basely given up his bride, as was suggested, for money. His innocence of the crime laid to his charge, and even his eloquence in his own defence, were not able to withstand the influence of a powerful party. He was cast, and condemned to pay an enormous fine. However, being unable to raise so large a sum at the time appointed, his possessions were confiscated, he himself was stripped of the habit of freedom, exposed as a slave in the market-place, and sold to the highest bidder.

A merchant of Thrace becoming his purchaser, Alcander, with some other companions of distress, was carried into that region of desolation and sterility. His stated employment was to follow the herds of an imperious master, and his success in hunting was all that was allowed him to supply his precarious subsistence. Every morning awaked him to a renewal of famine or toil, and every change of season served but to aggravate his unsheltered distress. After some years of bondage, however, an opportunity of escaping offered; he embraced it with ardour; so that travelling by night, and lodging in caverns by day, to shorten a long story, he at last arrived in Rome. The same day on which Alcander arrived, Septimius sate administering justice in the forum, whither our wanderer came, expecting to be instantly known, and publicly acknowledged by his former friend. Here he stood the whole day amongst the crowd, watching the eyes of the judge, and expecting to be taken notice of; but he was so much altered by a long succession of hardships, that he continued unnoted among the rest; and, in the even when he was going up to the prætor's chair, he was brutally repulsed by the attending lictors. The attention of the poor is generally driven from one ungrateful object to another; for night coming on, he found himself under a necessity of seeking a place to lie in, and yet knew not where to apply. All emaciated, and in rags as he was, none of the citizens would harbour so much wretchedness; and sleeping in the streets, might be attended with interruption or danger: in short, he was obliged to take up his lodging in one of the tombs without the city, the usual retreat of guilt, poverty and despair. In this mansion of horror, laying his head upon an inverted urn, he forgot his miseries for a while in sleep; and found, on his flinty couch, more ease than beds of down can supply to the guilty.

As he continued here, about midnight two robbers came to make this their retreat; but happening to disagree about the division of their plunder, one of them stabbed the the other to the heart, and left him weltering in his blood at the entrance. In these circumstances he was found next morning dead at the mouth of the vault. This naturally inducing a farther enquiry, an alarm was spread; the cave was examined; and Alcander, being found, was immediately apprehended, and accused of robbery and murder. The circumstances against him were strong, and the wretchedness of his appearance confirmed suspicion. Misfortune and he were now so long acquainted, that he at last became regardless of life. He detested a world where he had found only ingratitude, falsehood, and cruelty; he was determined to make no defence; and thus, lowering with resolution, he was dragged, bound with cords, before the tribunal of Septimius. As the proofs were positive against him, and he offered nothing in his own vindication, the judge was proceeding to doom him to a most cruel and ignominious death, when the attention of the multitude was soon divided by another object. The robber who had been really guilty, was apprehended selling his plunder, and, struck with a panic, had confessed his crime. He was brought bound to the same tribunal, and acquitted every other person of any partnership in his guilt. Alcander's innocence therefore appeared, but the sullen rashness of his conduct remained a wonder to the surrounding multitude; but their astonishment was still farther encreased, when they saw their judge start from his tribunal to embrace the supposed criminal: Septimius recollected his friend and former benefactor, and hung upon his neck with tears of pity and of joy. Need the sequel be related? Alcander was acquitted; shared the friendship and honors of the principal citizens of Rome; lived afterwards in happiness and ease; and left it to be engraved on his tomb, That no circumstances are so desperate, which Providence may not relieve.

xtract from DICKSON'S *Letters on* NEGRO SLAVERY.

(Continued from page 23, and now concluded.)

MUCH ſtreſs hath been laid, by certain authors, on this external, and, haſty obſervers, illuſive, ſimilarity of e orang outang to the human ſpecies. I, erefore, beg leave to adduce the very *eateſt* authority, on this point—an auority in which we ought to acquieſce, l the *fulleſt* information be obtained, conrning an animal ſo very ſcarce, ſo very y, and of which ſo little is known. Speciem *Troglodytæ* ab *homine ſapiente*, *ſtinctiſſimam*, nec noſtri *generis* nec *ſanguinis* eſſe, ſtatura quamvis ſimillimam, *dum non eſt*; ne itaque *varietatem* credas, am ſola membrana nictitans *abſoluté neat*, et manuum longitudo."* The eloent Buffon too, though he differ from e great maſter we have juſt cited, in maparticulars, yet agrees with him in is. "Throwing aſide, therefore, this *-deſcribed being*, and ſuppoſing a little *aggeration*, in the relation of Bontius, ncerning the modeſty of his female orang ɔtang, there only remains a *brute* creare, an *ape*, of which we ſhall find more ɔinted information, in writers of *better edit.*"†

To the opinions of theſe great natural s, I ſhall add thoſe of ſome writers, hoſe authority, in the literary world, is, leaſt, as great as that of Voltaire, ume, Lord Kaimes, or any other ſup ɔrters of the contrary opinion.

One of the juſtly celebrated Doctor ɔhnſon's biographers, blames him for his ejudices againſt the inhabitants of the ɔrthern parts of this kingdom.—Whereer we turn our eyes on human nature, e are ſhocked with its vices, or mortified its imperfections; but that the ſublime oraliſt we are ſpeaking of, ſhould have boured under a pitiable narrowneſs of ul, which, far from embracing all mannd, could not find room for theſe *two*, I iſh I could ſay, theſe THREE *united kingms*, appears to me ſo incredible, that I ould willingly ſuppoſe his antipathy was ore affected than real. Be this as it ay, that prejudice, in my opinion, was ore than compenſated by a prejudice of a ry different nature: I mean that "*fa-ur to Negroes*," which the *prejudiced* ographer has thought proper to condemn.* In the Doctor's journal (Eaſter day 1779) we find him talking, with his black ſervant, on the ſacrament. Would ſo able an obſerver of mankind have converſed, on ſuch a ſubject, with a creature, who, in his opinion, was but a little above an ape, and was not endowed with a rational and immortal ſoul? If this be called an inſtance of weakneſs, it muſt be allowed to be a moſt amiable one.

"That a *Negro ſlave*, (ſays Dr. Beattie) who can neither read, nor write, nor ſpeak any European language, who is not permitted to do any thing but what his maſter commands, and who has not a ſingle friend on earth; *but is univerſally conſidered and treated, as if he were of a ſpecies inferior to the human*;—that ſuch a creature ſhould ſo diſtinguiſh himſelf among *Europeans*, as to be talked of through the world as a *man of genius*, is ſurely no reaſonable expectation. To ſuppoſe him of an inferior ſpecies, becauſe he does not thus diſtinguiſh himſelf, is juſt as rational as to ſuppoſe any private European of an inferior ſpecies, becauſe he has not raiſed himſelf to the condition of royalty."†—"It would be ridiculous (ſays Dr. Ferguſon) to affirm, as a diſcovery, that the ſpecies of the horſe was never the ſame with that of the lion; yet, in oppoſition to what has dropped from the pens of eminent writers, we are obliged to obſerve, that men have always appeared, among animals, a *diſtinct* and a *ſuperior* race; that neither the poſſeſſion of *ſimilar organs*, nor the approximation of *ſhape*, nor the uſe of the *hand*, nor the continued intercourſe with this ſovereign artiſt, have enabled any other ſpecies to blend their nature with his; that, in his *rudeſt ſtate*, he is found to be *above them*, and in his greateſt degeneracy, he never deſcends to their level. He is, in ſhort, *a man* in every condition; and we can learn *nothing* of his nature from the *analogy* of other animals."‡—Nor is the opinion of a writer, who appears to be riſing faſt into eminence, leſs favourable to the cauſe of humanity. "Europe (ſays he) affects to move in another orbit from the reſt of the ſpecies. She is even offended with the idea of a *common deſcent*; and, rather than acknowledge her anceſtors to have been co ordinate only to other races of barbarians, and in parallel circumſtances, ſhe

* Linnæi Syſt nat. edit. 13.

† Smellie's Buffon, vol. 8. p. 80.

* Sir J. Hawkins's Life of Doctor Johnſon, at the end.

† Eſſay on Truth, p. 462.

‡ Civil Society, p. 8, 9.

breaks the *unity* of the system, and, by *imagining* specific differences, among men, precludes or abrogates their common claims. *According to* THIS THEORY, *the oppression or extermination of a meaner race will no longer be so shocking to humanity. Their distresses will not call upon us so loudly for relief.* And public morality and the laws of nations, will be confined to a few regions peopled with this more exalted species of mankind."*

But I must not omit a very notable argument against the Africans, from their hair, which is observed to be very different from that of the Europeans. But so is the *short* HAIR of the African sheep, from the *long* WOOL of the European. So is the hair of most rude nations, from that of polished ones; and the hair of individuals often differs from that of other individuals of the very same family. The North American Indians and the Tartars anoint their hair; and the Negroes, who inhabit climates incomparably warmer, do not anoint it. The hair of the former, is long and lank, that of the latter short and curling. That climate, of itself, hath a very considerable effect on the human hair, is evident from that of the Anglo-Americans; "for curled locks, so frequent among their ancestors, are rare in the United States."† The hair of the Negroes, with proper care, will grow to no contemptible length, as is evident from the queues of the black beaux and the toupees of the black belles.—But what, I pray, has the hair of the head to do with the intellect? Were the understandings of men to be estimated by the length of that excrescence, who could hope to equal the race of maccaronies in intellectual endowments? But their diminutive sticks and their eye-sight, which has been lately so defective as to oblige the youths to wear spectacles, would, perhaps, be more proper measures of their understandings.

I have endeavoured to answer the preceding arguments, in the sense, in which, I know, they are taken by the vulgar, in the West-Indies; and in which, I suspect, they are understood by persons who rank themselves far above the vulgar, not in the West-Indies only, but even in this country. Those reasoners infer natural inferiority from the peculiar colour and features of the Africans, *immediately*, or without interposing any connecting idea. Other defenders of this system, if I rightly understand them, state the argument thus. "The external peculiarities of the Negroes are so many specific differences. The Negroes, then, are a species of men different from, and therefore inferior to the whites." But, by what logic can inferiority be deduced from difference of species, supposing it proved, any more than from the pretended specific differences? And, is it more agreeable to philosophy and to common sense to say, he is of a *different*, and, therefore, an *inferior* species of men, than to affirm, that he has a *black skin*, and is, therefore, inferior?—Some men may suppose it their interest to cherish such vulgar errors; but it is the business of philosophy to explode them; especially when, as in the present instance, they are evidently repugnant to the happiness of mankind.

Let it be therefore observed, that, although the knowledge I have of the Negroes forbids me to subscribe to the crude theories which have been fabricated in the closets of philosophers, to prove that there are different species of men; or to pay any regard to the very unphilosophical accounts of ignorant, partial travellers, on which such theories are generally founded; yet that I am far from arraigning the conclusions which may have been drawn by anatomists from internal peculiarities in the bodies of Africans.—But the *mores animalium*, are justly regarded, as more certain criteria of the mental powers, so to speak, of animals, than any conclusion that can be drawn either from the external or internal peculiarities of their bodies. If, by long observation, and a habit of comparing the actions and reasonings of the Negroes, for example, with those of the whites, a man be satisfied that the one is as rational and intelligent, *cæteris paribus*, as the other, it cannot be expected that any contrary opinions of anatomists should shake his conviction. To the learned, I submit, whether such a conviction *ought to be* so shaken? And whether, if the *Houynhnhnms* were realized, we must not account them rational beings, notwithstanding they had the bodies of horses?

But, besides the conviction forced on my mind, by arguments from analogy and by the general behaviour of the Negroes, it may be proper to mention some particular facts which have had their weight with me, and may have their weight with

* Dunbar's Essays, p. 161. Surely those are execrable theories, which plainly give sanction to the oppression or extermination of a part of the human race.

† Doctor S. S. Smith's Essay.

others, in proving the natural equality of the Africans to the Europeans. Many similar facts, I must have witnessed, which have slipped from my memory, though the conviction they worked remains; just as a man may forget the demonstration of a mathematical proposition, but may retain and be convinced of the truth of the conclusion.

It cannot be denied that the Negroes, when put to a trade which happens to coincide with the bent of their genius, become as good, and, sometimes, better artificers, than white men. I have seen a white carpenter drudging with the saw, jacking-plane, &c. and who could not lay off his work properly, while a black one was employed in making pannel-doors, sash-windows, &c. I have known the carpenter's work of a good house of two stories, with a pavilion-roof, king-posts, &c. planned and conducted, by a black carpenter.—On the doors of some of the Negro huts, I have observed wooden locks, at once simple and well contrived, and which it was impossible to open, without the wooden key, which had two or three square, polished prominencies, adapted to the internal parts of the lock, which I have also seen, but it cannot be explained without a model.—In the learned Dr. Burney's History of Music, there are figures of several ancient musical instruments, by a comparison with which, the banjah or coromantin drum would loose nothing. This last is a most ear-piercing instrument; but, being prohibited, is but seldom used, by the Negroes, in Barbadoes. The black musicians, however, have substituted, in its place, a common earthen jar, on beating the aperture of which, with the extended palms of their hands, it emits a hollow sound, resembling the more animating note of the drum.—As silversmiths and watch-makers, the Negroes show no want of genius. I have employed a black watch-maker who was instructed in the art, by a most ingenious mechanic and natural philosopher, in Bridge-town. That worthy person (now deceased) was bred a mathematical instrument maker, in London; and I knew him to be a person of too strict probity to have put people's watches into improper hands.—But, without enumerating such instances, I might, at once, have appealed, for a proof of African ingenuity, to the fabric and colours of the Guinea cloths, which most people must have seen. By the word *mechanic* is generally meant a person who makes but little use of his rational faculty, but it must be remembered that *mechanical contrivance* is one of the highest departments of reason. Nor can this be otherwise; since the science of mechanics depends entirely on mathematics, and hath exercised the genius of an Archimedes, of a Galilæo, of an Emerson, of a M'Laurin, and, above all, of that great ornament of this island, and of the human species, the immortal *Newton*.

The fondness of Negroes for music, and the proficiency they sometimes make in it, with little or no instruction, is too well known to need support, from particular instances. This their taste for melody and harmony, if it does not demonstrate their rationality, ought, at least, to be admitted as an argument in proving their humanity.—The same may be said of their patriotism, a principle which glows in their bosoms, with an ardour which does them honor. That man must be callous, indeed, who can remain an indifferent spectator of a meeting of two poor Africans, who may have been dragged from the same district of their dear native land. On such occasions, after all parties had got fairly on their centers, I have affected to inquire into the cause of their emotion, and have generally been answered by another question, expressive of extreme astonishment, that I should be ignorant of it: "Kai! we no countryman, Massa?"* One of Voltaire's marks of the superiority of the Iroquois and Algonquins over those whom he affects to call European savages, is, that the former have a country, and that they love and revere that country, which he, too severely, perhaps, insinuates the latter do not.† If this be a just criterion, then are the Africans inferior to no nation upon earth.

I have heard the Negro chaplain of a black corps preach to a large audience of whites and blacks. Though his dialect was, by no means, good; yet the weight of his arguments, and the native, untaught energy of his delivery were such as to command attention, and to repress ridicule. He had a colleague who gave out a hymn (I think from Watts) and prayed extempore. His dialect was even worse than that of the preacher; but his prayer was such as would have rendered laughter criminal, especially when he implored the Almighty Father of Mercies, with tears,

* Strange! Are not we *countrymen*, Sir?
† Phil. d'Hist.

to behold, with an eye of pity, the deplorable ignorance and debasement of his countrymen.—A black teacher, who is employed by several white families in Bridge-town, writes a variety of hands very elegantly. I do not say that this implies any great strength of reason; but it implies a taste for the beauty arising from the combination of flowing lines and accurate proportions, a faculty very nearly allied to reason. Yet more: he teaches English and arithmetic; and, I believe, assists a certain able geometrician and worthy man in instructing the pretended superior race, in mathematics. Above all, he has the reputation of being an honest man, and an humble, sincere Christian.

To these instances of African capacity, I shall add two remarkable ones. "Wanted to purchase, two Negro carpenters, one of which must be able to carry on business by himself," &c. Barbadoes Gazette, March 1, 1786.—"To be sold, two valuable Negro carpenters, one of which is a complete wheel-wright, wind mill, and house carpenter," &c. Barbadoes Mercury, October 21, 1786. Would not an European carpenter who could, with any propriety, be said to be *complete* in these three branches, be accounted, rather an ingenious man?

Of nine Negro ship-carpenters, now in his Majesty's yard at Antigua, three can read very well, four read in the bible, and two in the spelling-book.

I lately saw a section of the strata of a mine in Scotland, which was laid down by the proprietor's black servant, who is very ingenious in other respects, and entirely self taught. Among other arts, he excells in turnery. He plays on a very neat pair of bag-pipes, which he himself made. They are tipt, at the ends, with common bone.

Doctor Barton tells me, that he was informed by a gentleman on whose veracity he could depend, that the best physician now in New-Orleans, is a Guinea Negro, who gives a rational account of his practice, according to the reigning theories. *Anthony Benezet*, author of an account of Guinea, devoted much of his time, and his whole fortune to the establishment of a Negro-school in Philadelphia. That worthy person declared, in Doctor Barton's hearing, that, were it to make a comparison between the genius of the Europeans, and the Africans, it would be rather in favour of the latter.

To the Latin Ode of Francis Williams,* "Denique venturum, fatis volventibus, annum," &c. the beautiful poetical pieces of Phillis Wheatly,‡ and the letters of Ignatius Sancho, we appeal for specimens of *African literature*.—Have their columniators obliged the literary world with any such specimens?

But, for a decisive proof not only that the Negroes *are*, but that, notwithstanding the late pretences to the contrary, they are *held and reputed* to be rational, moral agents, I appeal to every *black code*, which under the sacred name of *laws*, was ever compiled, by the Europeans, on the *other side* of the Atlantic. Laws—*penal laws* dictated by the spirit of a Draco, if indeed, Tyranny, were she to appear upon the earth, would not claim them as her own—laws, in which harsh restraints are imposed on, and cruel punishments threaten *helpless slaves*—laws, which have reduced oppression to the grave formality of system, have been enacted to govern the Negroes. But laws are enacted to govern rational, moral, accountable beings *only*. It follows therefore, either that the Negroes *are*, or that the legislators *were not* rational, moral beings—or else, that those black codes are founded in the most consummate injustice.

But this argument may be carried a step farther. On the supposition that the Negroes are not moral agents, co-ordinate with the whites, I asked with what *justice*, and I might have asked with what *sense*, the pretended superior race should inflict on them *exemplary* punishments, and, sometimes, doom them to expire by horrible tortures?—Those who direct the labours of cattle, stimulate them to exertion by stripes. Dogs, being more sagacious, are punished by the huntsman and the shepherd, with more severity, and with some little view to improvement. Every needless stripe however, even on dogs, or horses or asses, is accounted a mark of the inflictor's barbarous disposition. But no person thinks of inflicting *exemplary* punishments on *brutes*. Boys, convicted of crimes, are treated more moderately than grown persons. Extreme and unavoidable ignorance always weighs, or ought to weigh, more or less, in favour of an of-

* Published in the 2d volume of the History of Jamaica, *cum notis hypercriticis*.

‡ For some account of this most extraordinary African girl, and some elegant specimens of her poetry, see the Rev. Mr. Clarkson's excellent Essay on the Slavery and Commerce of the Human Species, 2d edit. p. 121.

gender, except in cases of murder, or other very flagrant crimes. Even among the Hottentots, "The murderer has his *brains beat out*, and is buried with the murdered person, if he be *a man of quality*; but a simple, *ignorant body* may pay a *ransom*."* Thus punishments are, or, in general, ought to be, proportioned to the moral improvement of the offender. But *exemplary* punishments are inflicted on the Negroes; *more severe* punishments than the whites, for the same crimes, are doomed to suffer; therefore, if their respective punishments be proportioned to their mental faculties, the Negroes (for whose *instruction* the laws, by which they are judged, make no effectual provision) are moral agents of an order *superior* to the whites—*if not*, they are treated with a criminal degree of injustice and cruelty. Our adversaries are welcome to take either side of the alternative. Of all the figures in logic, none is so formidable to sophistry as the dilemma.

Again, it has been denied, that the Negroes are capable of carrying on a chain of reasoning; but it cannot be denied, that even in Africa they attain to the knowledge of the leading principles of morality, and even of that most sublime and exalted of all truths, the existence of the living and true God, the Creator and preserver of all things, which, according to *Hume*, "is a stamp set by the Divine Workman, on *human nature*."‡ Now, if the Negroes arrived at this truth, in the ordinary way, then we must conclude their faculties to be equal to our's; but if, as their enemies insinuate, they be incapable of forming a chain of reasoning, they must have perceived that and other great truths *intuitively*. If so, not their equality only, but their *superiority* to white men will be demonstrated. Of this faculty of arriving at demonstrable truths, *per saltum*, and of "grasping a system by intuition," *we* have no more idea than a man born blind has of colours. We humbly ascribe it to superior orders of beings, and, in a transcendent and infinite degree, to the Deity. This is nobly expressed by the great Dr. Barrow, in a pious address to the Deity, prefixed to his Apollonius. "Tu autem, Domine, quantus es geometra?—Tu *uno*, hæc omnia, *intuitu* perspecta habes, *absque catena consequentiarum, absque tædio demonstrationum*." See also the *scholium gene-*

* Ogilby's Africa, p. 594.
‡ Natural History of Religion.

rale of the [illegible]ncipia, and the *conclusion* of M'Laurin's account of the Newtonian philosophy.

Upon the whole, Sir, if I have failed in proving that the rational faculties of the Africans are equal, in every respect, to those of the Europeans, I must confess myself ignorant of those distinguishing marks, on which the latter found their claim of superiority.*

But, although it could be proved that the understandings of the Africans are weaker than those of the Europeans, it will, by no means, follow that the latter have a right to enslave them; since, on this principle, no such thing as national liberty could ever have existed in the world. And it may be asked, what would become of the liberties of the lower orders, even of Britons, were their title to those liberties to depend on powers of reason or of imagination, which bore but a small proportion to those of the great men who have done honor to this island and to mankind?

Let the Europeans be superior in *reason*. Ought they not also to be superior in point of *justice* and *mercy*? And are they superior in justice, and mercy?—Let the Africans tell?

But, setting aside reason altogether, the *passions* of the Negroes prove that they were not created to be slaves; any more than the fierce lion was created to 'abide by a master's crib, or to harrow the vallies after him,'† which appears to have been the destination of the horse and the ox. Those who complain of the passionate *vindictive* tempers of the Africans, cannot surely be aware that they are demonstrating the utter repugnancy of slavery to their nature. That a creature should have been *formed* for a state which he *abhors*, is an exception to the general œconomy of the universe. That beings created for slavery, should be endowed with stubborn, rebellious, unconquerable passions which, spurn the yoke, and often prove fatal both to themselves and to their lords, is a paradox which we leave those of their lords who believe it, to explain, by the newly broached theories of slavery. The theories of scepticism, which have helped them out, on other occasions, will assist them

* "Upon the whole (says Buffon), every circumstance concurs in proving, that mankind are not composed of species *essentially* different from each other; but, on the contrary, there was originally but one species." Smellie's Buffon, v. 8. p. 206.
† Job.

on this.—It would be ſtrange indeed, if there were not a cloſe analogy, a certain ſympathetic affinity, between the paradoxes of ſlavery and thoſe of infidelity!

I am not ſo confident of the ſtrength of my reaſonings on this, or any other part of my ſubject, as to ſuppoſe that they will put ſophiſtry to ſilence. The changes will no doubt be repeated on a ſet of battered and exploded arguments, which, taken together, form ſuch a group of abſurdity, as has been ſeldom preſented to the public. —"Evils, it has been ſaid, are permitted by Providence. It is vain for man to attempt to ſtop their progreſs. No reformation ought to be aimed at. 'Whatever is, is right.'—The Africans had got into a vile habit of cutting each other's throats. We pitied the poor creatures, and attempted to relieve them. For this purpoſe we encouraged humane Chriſtians to drag, from their miſerable native land, a ſet of ugly, black, flat-noſed, thick-lipped, woolly-headed, ignorant, ſavage heathens. —We DENY that we have ſhut out every ray of light from their minds; that we have cauſed them to ſerve with rigour; that our ſcourges have lacerated their bodies; that the iron of our chains hath debaſed their very ſouls. *Dare* any man affirm that ever we oppreſſed them?—Yet, under every means of improvement, and, although they enjoy all the advantages of *Engliſh peaſants*, they ſtill continue contemptibly ſtupid and ignorant, and incorrigibly thieviſh and obſtinate?—They have, at times, even dared to queſtion our right to enſlave them, the *ſacred right of the ſtrongeſt*.—*Ergo* they are inferior to us, in their mental faculties. They are little, if at all, ſuperior to the *Oran-Outangs*, and were *created* to be our ſlaves. —*Ergo* the vaſt continent of Africa was peopled with one hundred and fifty millions of the accurſed *offspring of Ham*, to ſerve as a nurſery of ſlaves, for a few little iſlands, at the diſtance of ſome thouſands of miles: that, by means of their toil, the favoured poſterity of Japhet, (who from *policy* were one day to extirpate the original inhabitants of thoſe iſlands) might have rum—for their punch, and ſugar for their tea".—Q. E. D.

Cor. Hence "Negro *ſlavery* is not only compatible with *ſound policy*, but alſo with *juſtice* and *humanity*."*

Such, in their primitive nakedneſs, are the arguments urged in ſupport of Negro ſlavery. Truſting, as I do, that they have no manner of weight with you—and GOD FORBID arguments for ſlavery ſhould have weight with any member of the Britiſh legiſlature!!

I have the honor to be, &c.

POSTSCRIPT.

I would ſooner, Sir,

"—— undertake to prove, by force
"Of argument, *a man's no horſe*,"†

than to anſwer all the objections that have been urged againſt the bona fide *harmleſs* doctrine *That the Africans are men*. We ſhall, however, endeavour to apply the "teſt of truth," to ſome of theſe very pertinent and very profound objections.

The Negroes, it is objected, have a fetid ſmell. I admit that ſome Negroes have a fetid ſmell, and ſo has every man, more or leſs, who toils and ſweats much, in a ſultry climate, and neglects bathing. Many of the Negroes, however, have no peculiar ſmell, that I could ever diſcover. —But, granting it to be univerſal, what connection has a fetid ſmell with the intellect? If there be philoſophers, however, who can ſcent out men of parts, by power of noſe, we felicitate our country on the acquiſition. Such intellectual ferrets may have their uſes.

But the Negroes have flat noſes.—How this became a national feature among the Africans, I cannot account, any more than I can account for the high cheek bones of the Scotch. But it is remarkable that it is yielding to civilization. The noſes of native domeſtics are leſs flat than thoſe of native field Negroes, and the noſes of theſe laſt than thoſe of the Africans.‡ We decline uſing any *Shandean* arguments on this ſubject, but we own we are mightily inclined to expoſe the abſurdity of an argument imported, from the naſal promontory, not by *Slawkenbergius*, but by a certain French *apologiſt* for ſlavery, who has found means to inſinuate himſelf into the good graces, even of Engliſhmen, to the great *danger* of the liberties of this land. He inſiſts, that as, "the creatures are all over black, and have *flat noſes*, they

* "Apology for Negro ſlavery, by the author of letters to a young planter." This author has *ſeriouſly* quoted *The Spirit of Laws*, in ſupport of ſlavery. Monteſquieu has treated that ſubject in an admirable ſtrain of ſevere, but deſerved, irony; but it is impoſſible to preſs into this vile ſervice, a writer, of whoſe deteſtation of ſlavery the ridiculous arguments he uſes, will be a laſting argument.

† Hudibras.

‡ See Dr. S. S. Smith's Eſſay, p. 92.

ght not to be pitied."* Admirable rea-
ning! just as if a man should say, a poor
d woman is full of wrinkles, and, there-
re, ought to be burnt as a witch; if, in-
ed, the guilt of *bewitching* be not of-
her chargeable on *the charms* of young,
an of old women.

But a Negro cannot lay a table even or
uare in a room. Hence an obliquity of
tellect.—The streets of many towns in
is kingdom, and even of this metropolis,
e crooked. If our ancestors, who laid
it those streets, were to be half as much
dumniated as the Negroes have been, it
ould probably be asserted, that they
uld not draw a straight line, between two
iven points, in the same plane.

Linnæus and Buffon asserted that there
as no affinity between the Orang Outang
nd the human species. But we are hap-
y in announcing to certain philosophers,
hat all *their* doubts, respecting this mat-
er, are likely to be soon cleared up. There
a purpose of marriage between a *Tro-
lodyte* gentleman and a *Caffrarian* lady.† If a match can be brought about between
wo persons of rank, the vulgar will soon
nitate their betters, in this, as in other
otable improvements. Certain gossippers
who think themselves amply qualified to
egociate such an affair, have, for some
ime, sedulously laboured to effect it. Nor
s this to be wondered at; for as nothing
mproves animals so much as crossing the
reed, the West-Indian market may, thus,
ome to be supplied with choice *anthropo-
morphite* mules—animals likely to be more
lurable and better adapted for herding
with, and sustaining the drudgery of,
brute beasts, than the African *Anthropophagi*, who have something in them which
too much resembles the old leaven of human nature, ever to be profitable, as labouring cattle. The philosophers too,
who have long searched for the aborigines
of mankind among apes and drills, and
satyrs, and monkeys, and baboons, will become more intimately acquainted with
their species, and the Troglodyte ideas
and language will become their own. In
short, so many good effects may be expected to result from this match, that we
wait with impatience, for its consummation, which, we presume, has been postponed, till the youth shall have finished
his studies, and taken his degrees at the
university.*—We are told that Jockoo's

——— parts and ready wit

"Prove him for various learning fit;"†

so that, when he shall emerge into the philosophical world, his name will, no doubt,
be decorated with cabalistical combinations of the Roman capitals and his
knowledge-box brim full of entities and
quiddities, and the late admirable discoveries about the *materiality and mechanism of
human and bestial souls*. Of the new theories of the *different species of men, and the
near affinity of the black species to other monkies*, he is so perfect a master, that, for
aught we know, he may have already
composed some elaborate lectures, on that
subject, in the Troglodyte language, and
which, it is probable, he will publicly deliver, when an audience can be collected,
who sufficiently understand that "*hissing
dialect.*"‡ To hear the honors of the
race vindicated, by a learned and eloquent
individual, will be a gratification of which

* See Montesquieu's *Apology* for Slavery, commonly
alled the Spirit of Laws, b. XV. ch. 5.

† "Ludicrous (read *indecent* or *shocking*) as the opi-
ion may seem, I do not think that an *Orang Outang
usband* would be any disgrace to a *Hottentot female.*"
Hist. of Jamaica, vol 2, p 364. It is mortifying to
ee an author of so much general merit, misled by
ravellers, whose only aim seems to have been, to fill
he world with monsters, of their own creating.
Linnæus and Buffon thought very differently "Inter
imias (says the former from Apollodorus') inter
imias versantem oportet esse *simiam*" Syst. Nat. edit.
3.——"Whatever resemblance takes place, there-
ore, between the *Hottentot* and the *Ape*, the *interval*
which separates them is *immense*." Smellie's Buffon,
vol. 8. p. 67.——Doctor Sparrman, a respectable pu-
il of Linnæus, tells us, "he thinks it his duty to
how how much the world has been misled, and the
Hottentot nation been misrepresented." He affirms
hat all the organs of the Hottentots, of both sexes,
re the same with those of other people; that their
ersons are slender, their colour an umber-yellow;
heir hair frizzled, and that "their *tout ensemble* indi-
ates health and content." Voyage to the Cape of
Good Hope, vol. 1. p. 181.

* History of Jamaica, vol. 2, page 370.

† Gay.

‡ "Linnæus, upon the authority of some voyage-
writers, affirms, that they converse together in a kind
of hissing dialect." History of Jamaica, vol. 2 page
360. It is not quite probable that, after Linnæus had
pointedly delivered his opinion on this subject
(which our author has, but we have not omitted) he
should insinuate that Orang Outangs articulate any
thing like human speech. The words of that great
man are, "loquitur sibilo;" that is, when fairly
translated, "*he* speaks, or *it* speaks by hissing," just
as a goose may be said to do, or as a turkey may be
said to speak by gabbling, &c.——On what authority are we to rest the shocking practice with which the
Negroes in the heat of prejudice (for every man has
his prejudices) are, several times, charged; and a particular instance of which is said to have happened in
England, a few centuries ago (vide vol. 2. page 313.)
Those stories disgrace a work, in many respects, valuable; especially as they stand, unsupported by any
authority, or shadow of authority.

no being can form an idea, who is unacquainted with the refined pleasure resulting from the establishment of a favourite *misanthropic*, *antimosaic*, or *antichristian* hypothesis.

If a certain philosopher formed his "*perceptions*," alias *doubtful doubts*, into "*bundles*," why may not we pack up the *refuse* of our objections, in the same way, and thus dispatch them in the lump?

The calves of the legs of Negroes are high; their faces concave; their nostrils tumid; their lips thick; their eyes round; their chins prominent, &c. &c. &c.—All the world knows, Sir, that honest *John Bull* has cheeks like a trumpeter; that his *Sister Peg*, poor girl! though, *now*, treated as she should be, both by her brother and by *Mrs. Bull*, still has a thin visage and high cheek bones; that *Lewis Baboon* has a pair of long lanthorn jaws; that *Lord Strutt* has a sallow hide; and that the whole outward man of *Nic Frog* is clumsy and uncouth. Let the philosophers account for those striking differences, in the features and figure of such *near neighbours* and relations; and let them decide which of those personages is entitled to precedence, in point of intellect, before they set out on their travels, in quest of different species of men, which are already more than half formed, in their own plastic imaginations.

We cannot dismiss this part of our subject without animadverting on a passage of the French *apologist* beforementioned, in which he not only doubts of the human nature of the Africans; but, what is *worse*, most wantonly sneers at the Christianity of the Europeans: as if all the world had not experienced how conscientiously they practice their divine religion, and how grateful they are to the author of it, for that and all its concomitant blessings. "It is impossible (says he) for us to suppose that these creatures are men; for the allowing them to be men, will lead to a suspicion that we are not Christians."* If this be not irony, it is something very like it. But surely he does not mean it to be generally applied. Probably he alludes only to his own countrymen. Be that as it may, we *generous Britons* have the comfort to be conscious, that no such illiberal suspicion is applicable to our countrymen.—Historians yet unborn in delineating the characters of certain nations, will be at a loss which most to celebrate, their enlightened zeal for their holy religion, or their entire conformity to her benevolent precepts, in their dealings with the simple, uncorrupted part of mankind; but particularly with the Africans. Language will sink under the *dignity* of actions which totally eclipse all *Greek* and all *Roman* FAME*.

* See Montesquieu's *Apology* for Slavery, b. xv. ch. v. the title of which is, "Of the Slavery of the Negroes."

General Reflections *on* Taste.

[Translated from the German.]

THE celebrated Sulzer says, that to form and rectify the taste, is an affair of great national importance." In this he is undoubtedly right; and every person of sound judgment must be convinced of the justness of his observation. Do we not, indeed, observe numbers of people of all ranks, who employ every care and attention to exhibit taste in every thing that surrounds them? It may, therefore, be of some importance to second so general an emulation. Those things, however, in which people affect most to show that they possess taste, are so badly chosen, that few appear to have a clear idea of what Sulzer means; for were this not the case, we should not find that reading silly romances and insipid comedies, and giving into all the ridiculous extravagancies of fashion, would be sufficient to make any one be considered as a man of taste. Such false ideas have a sensible influence upon literature, and the productions of the fine arts. It becomes then necessary to destroy these false ideas, by demonstrating that all the grand effects, attributed to taste, belong only to that which is founded upon truth and propriety.

A sound and just judgment, capable of comparing and weighing objects and their properties; a fine genius, a lively imagination, and great sensibility, susceptible of sudden and delicate sensations, are the essential qualities which must be united, in order to form a man of taste. Whilst taste never deviates from the invariable rules of truth, it will always be a sure guide towards the beautiful. Education, in this respect, has a wonderful influence, and perhaps many of those learned men, who are so little esteemed in our day, would

† I have, somewhere, I think in Hume's Essays, seen the modern French compared to the Athenians, and the British to the Romans. The former, it is well known, were mild, and the latter were rigorous masters of slaves.

have been excellent writers, had they had the good fortune to live in the elegant ages of a Pericles, or an Auguſtus. I am, however, far from aſſerting that there are men whoſe taſte is abſolutely bad, as Gerard advances in his eſſay on taſte; they will, at leaſt, have juſt ideas of certain objects, and conſequently be ſometimes able to diſcover what is really beautiful. A ſtorm riſing majeſtically ſlow above the horizon preſents to the civilized ſpectator, as well as to the ſavage, a ſpectacle equally grand and ſublime. Who can behold with indifference the admirable mixture of colours diſplayed in that phenomenon, the rainbow?

A very ſtriking difference may, however, be remarked between the ideas which individuals, and even different nations, form of beauty, as it relates to viſible objects, and principally to the moſt perfect of all, man. An imagination more or leſs active, the aſſociation of foreign ideas, prejudices of education, and a thouſand other inexplicable cauſes, have alſo a very ſenſible influence in this reſpect. A New Zealander is tranſported at the ſight of a tatooed viſage; an inhabitant of New Holland thruſts the bone of a bird through the cartilages of his noſe, and this ornament, doubtleſs, appears to him to be extremely beautiful.

I ſhall paſs over in ſilence all that is generally ſaid on regularity, exactneſs of proportions, and uniformity. I ſhall only obſerve, that the ſameneſs of the latter muſt be interrupted every time the artiſt perceives that it is neceſſary to rouſe the attention. Immenſe plains, where a continual uniformity reigns, fatigue the eye of the traveller. Order ought to facilitate the perception of the whole. Large groups, formed by ſtriking objects, do not leave the ſpectator leiſure to obſerve the want of order, they pleaſe and engage his attention by their majeſtic grandeur.

Noble ſimplicity belongs to every thing which pleaſes, by its eſſence; it will charm good taſte wherever it may be. It will pleaſe equally in the rotunda, and in the character and conduct of Abraham; the voice of epic poetry will render it as intereſting as the ſhepherd's pipe. A noble ſimplicity reigns throughout all the works of the Creator; a happy imitation of nature is therefore the ſureſt road to immorality. When the artiſt diſdains to take her for his guide, or when he has not been initiated into her myſteries, Gothic turrets, overloaded with phantaſtical ornaments, ariſe in the room of temples which diſplay all the noble ſimplicity of architecture. The muſician, inſtead of calling forth tears by ſimple and melodious tones, wanders then in the intricacies of difficult and ſtudied modulations, in order to obtain the applauſes of the multitude.

Beauty, in the moſt extenſive ſenſe of the word, is aſcribed to every thing which pleaſes us, and taſte attaches itſelf to every object which, by the great and the ſublime, excites admiration and aſtoniſhment. A ſtorm at ſea; the enormous rocks of Terra del Fuego, piled upon one another with horrid and majeſtic grandeur, and covered with ſnow; a burning torrent of lava, which, with the noiſe of burſting thunder, throws itſelf into the ſea, and makes it recede from the ſhores; a pure ſky, ſuch as Brydone beheld in the night-time on the top of Mount Ætna, while innumerable orbs ſparkled with delightful brightneſs over his head, and an immenſe gulph bellowed below his feet; are grand ſcenes of nature, which a man of taſte will always contemplate with extacy.

The property of pleaſing is not confined to phyſical beauty alone; the imagination and the mind may create images which produce the ſame effect. The thought that beyond the milky way there may be a thouſand others of the ſame kind, muſt excite the moſt exalted ideas in the mind of a man of taſte. Repeated meditation on the ſublime, and a frequent contemplation of the beautiful and the agreeable, nouriſh and purify the taſte, and brings it towards perfection. The flights of a wild imagination will aſtoniſh thoſe who are not acquainted with the laws by which invention ought to be regulated and put in practice. The ſavage American is tranſported with pleaſure, when he hears the ſound of his rude inſtrument formed of a gourd; certainly he would not be ſo, had he been accuſtomed to hear the ſtrains of Handel in his forefts He who has become familiar with the ſpirit of Terence, will turn with indignation from the diſguſting farces which give ſo much delight to the loweſt of the vulgar.* A pure taſte more and more awakens the ardent deſire of at-

* Do we not ſee ſome pieces as badly written as indecent, exhibited upon the two firſt theatres of Europe, and which the public, Gratis anhelans, multa agendo nihil agens, run in crowds to ſee: ſo true is Ovid's obſervation, Parva leves capiunt animos. So that upon this occaſion we may well cry out, Oh! Athenians, Athenians!

taining to the higheſt degree of beauty—ſweet foretaſte of immortality! The ſenſations occaſioned by the beautiful, become ſo much the livelier as the belief of perfection is ſtronger, and as the imagination is warmer, and ſenſibility more exquiſite. There are a thouſand degrees of taſte, and it is ſtill reſpected whilſt it adheres to truth. But happy is he who may be called a man of ſuperior taſte! He hath reached the ſource of pure, innocent, and ſublime pleaſure. All nature is obedient to his power; art lays before him her productions, which, while they increaſe his pleaſures, add to his knowledge; his imagination is enriched with a thouſand agreeable images, and black melancholy never embitters a ſingle moment of his life. Taſte diffuſes certain charms over all the actions of a man who really poſſeſſes it. In his mouth common truths acquire more force; they make an impreſſion with more facility, and carry readier conviction along with them. The exquiſite and delicate ideas which he entertains of order and harmony, remove every thing that offend them, and he deſpiſes exaggeration, bombaſt, childiſh conceits, vain ſubtleties, falſe wit, and, in ſhort, every thing that characteriſes bad taſte. Taſte, by ſoftening his manners, renders his ſoul more ſuſceptible of whatever is noble and good. It excites him to be more familiar with Nature, to carry his reſearches farther, to elevate his ſentiments, and to prepare himſelf for the converſation of ſuperior beings. The beauties and treaſures of Nature every where open to his view, the delightful valleys of Greece, the burning deſarts of Peru, the Heavens beſtudded with ſtars; and, in a word, the whole univerſe in all its grandeur preſent him with ſubjects for meditation. The caſe is the ſame with the productions of art. Muſic, painting, ſculpture, architecture, poetry, eloquence, and the theatre, when properly regulated, ſo as to become a ſchool of virtue and morality, furniſh innumerable ſources of pleaſure to the man of genuine taſte.

Theſe obſervations are, doubtleſs, ſufficient to convince one of the neceſſity of forming and purifying the taſte, and to point out the advantages that muſt thence reſult to ſociety. Some gloomy cenſors, who would condemn man to vegetate on the earth, pretend to deny the influence of taſte on the manners; they even aſſert that it becomes hurtful to virtue. It muſt, indeed, be allowed, that men of fine taſte have often abandoned themſelves to vice; but theſe monſters are exceptions from the general rule, and the teſtimony and example of the greateſt men of antiquity, as well as of modern times, are ſufficient to prove the contrary. Who can read the Messiah of Klopſtock, and the immortal work of Sulzer, without being convinced, that taſte naturally incites to virtue. O! inſtructors of youth, never forget that virtue is the only and ſureſt means of forming the hearts of your pupils, and that by rectifying their taſte, your ſucceſs will be more ſpeedy. Experience will convince you that young minds, in which a ſenſe of phyſical beauty is brought to perfection, will be more ſenſible alſo of moral beauty. Reaſon, taſte, and what Hutcheſon and Shafteſbury call the moral ſenſe, are, according to Sulzer, the ſame faculty, only modified by different objects. It has not been indeed demonſtrated, that the moral ſenſe is innate; but all the faculties of the ſoul being intimately connected, we may conclude that they muſt be reciprocally influenced by one another. Who will deny, that the magic of muſic and poetry open the innocent heart of friendſhip, to pity, and, in a word, to every ſoft and tender paſſion? But let us never forget, that as the fine arts have often been abuſed, the man of taſte is obliged to chooſe their productions with diſcernment. Poets and painters, hurried away by a looſe imagination, have often proſtituted their talents on the moſt infamous ſubjects; the man of real taſte, however, will decry all thoſe ſubjects which, by offending againſt modeſty, corrupt the morals; and, whatever their merit may be, he will conſign them to eternal oblivion, while he laments that men of genius, formed to do honor to the fine arts, and to the age in which they live, have ſo little reſpect for themſelves, as to ſeek the contemptible glory of meriting the ſuffrages of the meaneſt part of their nation.

National Prejudices overcome, or the Hiſtory of Sir George Olivier. *A True Story, tranſlated from the French of* M. Arnaud.

WAR has generally been conſidered as the cauſe of national hatred and jealouſy, and it has been found to exiſt more frequently between neighbouring nations than between thoſe that are remote from one another. But in governments where the people imagine that they have a ſhare in the general adminiſtration, this

nimoſity appears to be almoſt incurable: here, hatred of enemies and rivals is ſteemed a patriotic virtue; and even the nore enlightened part of the nation encounter the greateſt difficulties, in diveſting themſelves of a jealouſy which renders hem as blind and unjuſt as the loweſt of he people. The following is a recent example of the truth of this remark.

In the courſe of laſt war, a French ſquaron under the command of Count de Barras, had landed ſome troops at Newport upon Rhode-Iſland; and in order hat they might not be incommodated with thoſe that were unfit for ſervice, it was reſolved to ſend all the ſick into the country. Captain B——— of the regiment of ———, being extremely ill of he ſcurvy, was of this number: and upon n order of the major of the provincial rmy, he was quartered about ſix miles rom Newport, in the houſe of Sir George Olivier, an Engliſh planter. The Chevaier L——, nephew of the Captain, and n enſign in the ſame regiment, obtained permiſſion to accompany his uncle, that he night take care of him during his illneſs; with expreſs orders to return to head quarters the moment the ſervice ſhould require it.

The two officers accordingly took their departure, accompanied by a guide, who erved them as an interpreter. Upon their rrival, they were received with a coldneſs which ſurpriſed the Chevalier as much as t did his uncle. Sir George inſiſted upon eeing the order which had brought two Frenchmen to his houſe; and after reading it with great indifference, he declared hat he had only one bed to give them. Nevertheleſs, added he, ſince one of you appears indiſpoſed, the other, who will probably wiſh to attend you, may ſleep upon bale of furs, which has lain there theſe hree years, and which this unfortunate war has prevented me from ſending to Europe. The interpreter explained to the Captain what Sir George had ſaid. The Chevalier indeed might have performed his office, as he was ſufficiently well acquainted with the Engliſh language; but by the advice of his uncle, he pretended to be ignorant of it, in order to be able the better to diſcover the character and diſpoſition of their landlord.

Sir George Olivier, whatever he might think, was extremely ſelfiſh, although he imagined himſelf a profound politician, becauſe he read the gazette and hated the French. The grand object of the approaching liberty of his country affected him infinitely leſs than the actual interruption of commerce, and the waſte and ruinous ſtate of his lands. His family conſiſted of a daughter and three ſons; the two eldeſt of whom, greatly againſt the inclination of their father, were ſerving in the provincial army; the third, named Charles, ſhared with Maria his ſiſter, the management of the farm and the houſe. Sir George was a widower. His ſons were admoniſhed to avoid with care every connexion with the French: as for Maria, every communication with them was poſitively forbidden. The weak ſtate of the Captain's health, however, required continual care and attention; nor could Charles abſolutely refuſe his aſſiſtance at the earneſt intreaties of the Chevalier: beſides he was fond of pronouncing with him ſome French words he had learned at the univerſity of Philadelphia. He had now entered his nineteenth year, which exactly correſponded to the age of the Chevalier; theſe reaſons, therefore, were more than ſufficient to create a quick and lively friendſhip between them, notwithſtanding the ſevere injunctions of the father.

Sir George, now ſixty years of age, had become a complete ſlave to the ancient prejudices of his education; he had fought the French in the preceding war; and he ſtill perſiſted in viewing that nation in the light of an enemy, who now aſſiſted in recovering the liberty of his native country. From the firſt moment he ſaw the Captain, he diſſembled not his ſentiments upon that ſubject. To what ſtrange circumſtance is it owing, ſaid he, that your ſovereign has ſent an army into our provinces? —Becauſe you have aſked their aſſiſtance. It is not I, it is the Congreſs.—And are you not now about to conquer our ſouthern provinces?—We are only going to defend you from a common enemy; and free you from a yoke which has become unſupportable to you.—That is to ſay, you intend only a change of maſters.—No indeed.—What reward then does France expect for ſo great ſervices?—Your liberty.—But what will you gain by that?—The glory of ſhowing our generoſity in contributing to your happineſs.—This generoſity is very grand indeed; but what real advantage will you reap from it? You imagine I ſuppoſe, that the ſovereigns of Europe perform good offices without any real intereſt to themſelves, and merely from the pleaſure of doing good?—Our ſovereign at leaſt, now, ſhows an example of this

virtue ; and at the end of the war——— At the end of the war will not your claims upon us be very conſiderable?—No doubt they will.—And what will France be able to procure from us in return?—A great deal.—How many provinces?——None.—What then?—Your friendſhip ; which I am more deſirous of than I am afraid—Sir George inſtantly changing the converſation, aſked the Captain how he found himſelf. I think, replied he, that a little milk and ſome freſh proviſions would greatly contribute to the eſtabliſhment of my health.—Charles, go deſire Maria to procure ſome milk, and order a ſheep to be killed.—The Captain, greatly moved at this ſenſibility, was going to expreſs his acknowledgments ; but Sir George prevented him by haſtily quitting the room.

The name of Maria, which he now heard for the firſt time, having made a deep impreſſion upon the mind of the Chevalier, no ſooner had Sir George left the room, than he anxiouſly enquired of Charles who this Maria was.—She is my ſiſter, ſaid Charles ; follow me, and you ſhall ſee her. They both went in ſearch of this amiable girl, whom they found at work in her chamber. At the ſight of the Chevalier, ſhe was ſtruck with aſtoniſhment ; but her brother ſoon removed her fears, and begged of her, in compliance with the orders of their father, to perform the ſervices to the uncle of his friend. Maria raiſed her lovely blue eyes upon this friend, but quickly fixed them on the ground ; and haſtily quitting her work, ſhe led them to the meadow, and with her own hands milked the firſt goat ſhe met with ; and giving the veſſel to her brother Charles, Loſe not a moment, ſaid ſhe with the moſt delightful ſweetneſs, in carrying this milk while it is warm, to the uncle of your friend ; and, ſtealing another glance of the Chevalier, ſhe haſtily retired covered with bluſhes ; leaving the friend of her brother to admire the figure of an angel, and a heart ever ready to affiſt the unfortunate.—In their way home the Chevalier dwelt upon with delight, and frequently made Charles repeat, the ſweet words of Maria, although they were already deeply engraven upon his heart. They immediately repaired to the Captain's room ; and the nephew, in preſenting the milk to his uncle, ſpoke to him with ſuch rapture and enthuſiaſm of the amiable Maria, that his uncle imagined his head was turned. And, in reality, ſuch was the caſe, if love, and particularly a firſt affection, is deſerving of ſo harſh an appellation.

The Chevalier, who had ſpent ſix years at a military academy, and three aboard the fleet, had as yet felt no tender attachment ; and the heart of Maria, who had now entered her ſixteenth year, was as little engaged as his. At their age the firſt interview is frequently deciſive ; and Maria, the ſweet Maria, now conceived leſs than ever, why her father entertained ſuch a hatred againſt the French. How foreign to her mind was ſuch an unjuſt ſentiment ! The tender attachment of the Chevalier for his uncle and for her brother Charles, was to her a continual ſubject of reflection. She concluded from this, that he muſt have a moſt excellent heart : and the lovely daughter of Sir George now began to feel an attachment for France, in which politics had no ſhare.

This firſt interview had ſo deeply affected the Chevalier, that he never ceaſed ſpeaking to Charles of the happineſs he ſhould have in frequently ſeeing his ſiſter. But how was he to elude the ſevere injunctions of Sir George ? for he could hardly bear to ſee the growing connexion between the Chevalier and his ſon. If Charles even ſpoke before him a few French words, he was immediately checked. The uncle and the nephew had frequently repreſented, that the union which was likely to take place between the French and the Americans, would make it neceſſary for them to ſpeak the ſame language. Very well, he would ſay, let them learn ours. Charles ſaid, that in order to do ſo, it was neceſſary the French and Engliſh ſhould frequently converſe together ; but a look from Sir George, ever put an end to a converſation which he ſo little reliſhed.

This exceſſive ſeverity of the father, however, produced an effect very different from what he intended : the two friends, indeed, met leſs openly, but their friendſhip did not on that account abate. It was at theſe ſtolen interviews, that the Chevalier ventured to propoſe introducing Maria ; and you will ſerve, ſaid he to Charles, as an interpreter in the French and Engliſh leſſons which we all three will give one another ; for ſhe is even more ignorant of my language than I am of her's ; and if ever my expreſſions ſhould betray a want of reſpect to this amiable ſiſter, my friend will correct me. Although Charles ſaw no danger in theſe converſations, he delayed, however, the propoſing them to Maria ; but the Chevalier preſſed him

ith so much eagerness, that he was at last obliged to comply. Ah! but my father, exclaimed Maria, the moment it was mentioned to her.—He will know nothing of the matter. But if the Chevalier should ove me? He will not love you, replied he innocent Charles, transported at the houghts of being able to oblige his riend And he was not much mistaken, or the Chevalier already loved her to distraction; and Maria herself, when she expressed her fears of being loved, spoke not he language of her heart. Possessed of ich sentiments of friendship, a short period was sufficient for them to form pri ately, a mutual attachment. Their first nxiety was to understand the language of ne another. It therefore became the hief subject of their conversation. The Chevalier was every moment upon the point f betraying himself by the too great progress he made in the language of Maria; but he saw the error he was guilty of, and confined himself to the knowledge of few words.

Maria became every day more uneasy nd more cautious to conceal from her father her private conversations with her brother and his friend. Let it not be thought, however, that they were unfaithful, either he one to her duty, or the other to hos pitality. The hearts of both were guided by honor, and Charles was ever witness to their mutual attachment.

The Chevalier was too full of his love to be able to restrain himself. He was, however, more on his guard with Sir George; but knew no reserve in pouring out the secrets of his soul to his uncle. And this affectionate uncle, at the very time he pretended to find fault with the love of this young man, formed, without telling him, the project of an overture of marriage to Sir George: but it was necessary beforehand to root out the prejudices he entertained against the French; an enterprise equally hazardous and difficult. The news that the Captain often received from Newport, and which he communicated to his landlord, had established betwixt them a kind of political intercourse, which grew more frequent than it had been at its commencement. Every event of the war furnished Sir George a new subject for declaiming against what he called the ambition of France. At every arrival of the forces of that nation, he always insisted that the French had secret designs on some part of the American continent. But the Captain firmly maintained, that the moment the provinces were in security, the French would depart. Every conversation ended with additional obstinacy on the part of Sir George, and gave rise to new and still warmer debates; which prevented these two politicians from being so warmly attached to one another as the three friends.

During these conversations, intelligence was received, that the French army, under the command of Count de Rochabeau, had, by a long circuit, joined the Continental army near York-Town, and that the naval armament from the Antilles, was going to take post in the entrance of the Chesapeake. Sir George, always blinded by prejudice, saw nothing in this scheme but a design he had always accused France of, to conquer a great part of the continent of America. And seeing, towards the evening, an express coming from Newport, he did not doubt but it was an order to recall the Captain and his nephew.

The express addressed Sir George, who ran to seek the Chevalier at his uncle's who was then in bed; but his nephew was not with him. He sought him, in vain, every where; at last he came to Charles's chamber, the door of which he hastily opened. But what was his surprise, and his rage, at finding there his son, his daughter, and the Chevalier, in close conversation with one another! His daughter he treated with the utmost severity, he thrust Charles out of the room, and loaded the Chevalier with the deepest reproaches; who, flying for refuge to his uncle's apartment, was soon rejoined by Sir George. Here a torrent of the most violent imprecations was poured out against France and Frenchmen. The Captain opposed nothing to this fury but phlegmatic tranquillity. At last, when his landlord exhausted with fatigue and anger, could speak no longer, he severely reprimanded his nephew, and dismissed him from his presence. Being now alone with Sir George, he agreed that the Chevalier had been highly criminal in having transgressed his orders; but, added he, you shall see him no longer, as he is going to join his regiment. I am already acquainted with his love for your daughter; I know also the honor both of one and the other; and that Charles has never left them alone.——See how generous these Frenchmen are, said Sir George muttering.—Yes, they are so, replied the Captain; and I lay a wager, that after the success of the grand expedition now in

agitation, they will abandon your provinces, and leave them happy and triumphant under the empire of liberty.——Would you lay much, cried Sir George?——All I have moſt dear in the world ; my nephew. ——What do you mean!——He loves your charming and reſpectable daugther ; promiſe me to give her in marriage to him, if there does not remain a ſingle Frenchman in your country, after the combined armies ſhall have procured its liberties.—In promiſing you this, I believe I promiſe but little.——Promiſe me then this little.—Be it ſo, upon the word of an Engliſhman.——And they ſhook hands.

The three friends ſeparated ; and in great conſternation anxiouſly waited the terrible effects of Sir George's reſentment. Maria, a prey to the moſt bitter anguiſh, was ſitting lamenting her unfortunate ſituation, when ſhe beheld her father enter. At this moment ſhe expected nothing but death. Sir George, in a deep and diſmal tone, ordered her immediately to write to her brothers, and inform them of all that had paſt in their abſence. He accompanied this order with no other words, but that it was neceſſary this letter ſhould be ready againſt to-morrow morning ; and then went out.

The Chevalier having returned to his uncle, found him ſerene and even gay : he was at a loſs to imagine what could be the cauſe of this ſudden change. But the Captain addreſſing him, You go to-morrow, ſaid he, for the army : I will ſend with you a letter ; but you muſt give me your word of honor, that you will not open it till you ſhall know that our forces both by ſea and land have left this country. The Chevalier promiſed he would not ; and went to prepare himſelf for his departure.

Maria paſſed the whole night in writing ; beginning again, tearing to pieces, and writing anew the letter for her brothers. What embarraſſment to her ! Yet ſhe muſt obey her father. She muſt tell every thing, and yet ſhe doubted not but Sir George muſt needs ſee this ſo difficult letter : and ſhe was even ignorant who was to be the bearer of it.

Charles, mean while, aſſiſted his friend in getting ready ; and during this occupation the day began to dawn. His father came early in the morning, and ordered him to go and call Maria, and conduct her to the Captain's apartment, where he intended giving breakfaſt to the Chevalier before his departure. The appointed hour arrives ; the trembling Maria appears for the firſt time before her father, the Captain, the Chevalier, and her brother. The breakfaſt was but a melancholy one. Sir George, at laſt, demands of his daughter the letter for her brothers. She drew it out from her pocket, and with a trembling hand gave it to her father without being ſealed. Why it is not ſealed ? ſaid he ; do it immediately. Maria obeys, and preſents it to him again. It is not to me, it is to the Chevalier you muſt give it ; he is juſt going to join the army. She ſtretched out her arm to the Chevalier, her ſtrength failed her, ſhe dropped the letter, and fainted away. The Chevalier threw himſelf in tears at her feet. This affecting ſcene even moved at laſt the ſtern Sir George ; and looking attentively at the uncle, I wiſh, ſaid he, I may loſe my wager. Maria was now recovered from her ſwoon : and the Captain had the cruelty to demand, that ſhe ſhould herſelf give the letter ſhe had made up for his nephew. Scarcely had he it in his hands, when he ſnatched himſelf by flight from a terrible ſituation which he could no longer ſupport, and parted.

It is impoſſible to deſcribe the diſtreſſing ſituation they were all in at this ſeparation. Let us follow the Chevalier. The affair of York-Town was ſoon ended : one of the brothers of Maria was wounded, and the Chevalier took a truly brotherly care of him. As ſoon as the capitulation was ſigned, the French army embarked, and ſet ſail for the Antilles. The Chevalier then opened his uncle's letter. It contained only theſe words : "If all the French army quits the continent, come inſtantly with the ſons of Sir George to rejoin your friend and all you have moſt dear in the world." The Chevalier, full of hope and love, obtained a paſſport, and brought along with him the two brothers to Sir George's houſe. He had beforehand inſtructed his uncle : ſo that at their arrival, the uncle, Sir George, Charles, and Maria, were convened to meet the three warriors. And Sir George, addreſſing himſelf to the Chevalier, preſented him his daughter, ſaying, I have loſt my wager ; there is your bride.——The felicity of this happy family was greatly increaſed by this marriage, and the re-eſtabliſhment of the Captain's health. And after a few months, the new married couple returned to France, with their brother Charles. Sir George Olivier, recovered of his error, loaded them with preſents, and requeſted that his

aughter's firſt child ſhould be called George-Louis This honeſt planter was n[illegible] to make amends for his form-r injuſtice. The French, ſaid he inceſ-antly to his children, are generous as heir king; love them as I have done ince I have become acquainted with hem. We have much to do in order to cquit ourſelves towards them and their overeign.

On TRUE BEAUTY.

INQUIRING with myſelf wherein true beauty conſiſts, and how it may be at-ained, the beſt account I could find for t was true virtue. I know this will ap-pear ſtrange to ſome, but I am not here to nter into metaphyſical diſputes or criti-iſms on other people; I appeal to na-ure, and ſhall proceed to deliver my opi-ion.

When all the faculties of the ſoul har-noniouſly conſpire in their ſeveral opera-ions in due proportion to their nature, vithout jarring and interrupting one ano-her; then the mind is ſerene, and the erſon is virtuous and happy. The out-vard form, like an inſtrument tuned in oncord, preſents to the eye an image of his internal harmony. The face never is falſe glaſs, but through artifice and bad abits.

What is it in external forms that excites n us the idea of beauty, but the harmony nd delicate proportions obſerved in the rrangement of certain particles of mat-er? but as the ſoul arranges and moves all natter, thoſe harmonies and delicacies of roportion never could take place under he influence of an unharmonious mind.

How amiable are the characters of chil-lren? and there are few of them come ſo ar of age, as to have their features diſ-inctly marked, but who appear pretty; nd yet gradually as they grow up, we ften ſee their muſcles convulſed by paſſi-ns; their features turn coarſer and ſtrong-r; and then their beauty flies.

There is a great deal of beauty owing o the happineſs of birth: as for example, vhere the father and mother have been vell aſſorted and lived a temperate life, in eace and mutual love; in ſuch a caſe, the hildren are freſh and vigorous, yet the low of their blood and animal ſpirits is ot irregular; they naturally are more liſpoſed to a life of tranquillity and vir-ue, which, as it does not ruffle the mind, he face, its image, is more ſerene.

I would make allowances for the ſmall-pox and other accidents of ſickneſs, or the cares and diſtreſſes of life, that imprint themſelves upon the face. Some of theſe rather confirm than contradict our theory; and at any rate they are like whirlwinds, inundations, earthquakes, and other ex-traordinary calamities, againſt which no proviſion can be made in the ordinary courſe of human affairs. There are, how-ever, many diſtreſſes which impair beauty, for which people have themſelves to blame, ſuch as the hyſteric diſeaſe. This indeed chiefly ariſes from ſome unfortunate acci-dent or ſhock to the tender female conſti-tution: but frequently alſo from ſloth and idleneſs, and a romantic imagination, where there has been no uſeful buſineſs to keep the mind employed, and proper ex-erciſe for the health of the body. The laws of nature are inflexible; the tranſ-greſſion of them always proves its own puniſhment.

Reading books of extravagant poetry, raiſes correſponding tumults in the mind, as they paint all the paſſions immoderate. Tragedies, ſuch as they frequently are; books of romantic love, and which is fifty times worſe, books of romantic intrigues, all tend to diſturb the breaſt of the tender fair one. As their imaginati-ons are more lively than ours, they are more apt to receive wrong impreſſions, and have their taſte corrupted. Thus the unfortunate maid pines inwardly from a wounded imagination, and her corroded beauty falls a victim to her folly.

It is the hardeſt taſk in the world to form the heart to goodneſs: an early and prudent application to the tender minds bids faireſt for ſucceſs; but that care muſt be perpetual, and you muſt keep from them every thing that would counter-act your good deſigns. Your own example ſhould be extremely exact and regular. Nothing more becomes the human kind, than piety, and nothing is a better aſſiſt-ant and a guardian to virtue. Your ſervants ſhould be choſen with the greateſt care; you would ſcruple to truſt them with your purſe, and you daily truſt them with a treaſure infinitely more valuable, the forming of the characters and inclinations of your children. Join to theſe a conſtant employment in ſome uſeful buſineſs, and moderation in diet and in ſleep.

I may obſerve here, that ſome parents hurt their children by unreaſonable and unbounded indulgence; others by too much harſhneſs and ſeverity. Whatever

wrong caſt is given to the mind by erroneous education, or other accidents, the face receives the impreſſion of it, as wax does from the ſeal.

According to the different characters and complexions of people, the wiſe and good author of Nature has conſtituted various kinds of beauty, which ſtrike various correſponding taſtes. As there is ſcarce a complexion of mind, but what, under proper reſtrictions and correctives, you will find agreeable; there ſeems, in like manner, ſcarcely a complexion of face which will not ſtrike and pleaſe ſome particular taſte: if the inward form of mind is ſound and good, and where thoſe features were preſerved freſh in that economy and arrangement in which they are originally placed, Beauty is diffuſed over all the univerſe with unbounded munificence, and diverſified innumerable ways; and you will rarely obſerve any great defect of beauty, which is not owing to perverſion of the economy of nature, through the pride, affectation, and other follies of mankind.

How pleaſing does the countenance appear, when the mind is chearful and ſerene? and how frightful when ruffled by the ſtorms of paſſion? A learned anatomiſt has deſcribed what muſcles of the face are convulſed by different paſſions, to which we refer. But there would be no end to the arguments and examples that might be given to prove that beauty is inſeparable from virtue. I dare ſay there are few who cannot recall to their memory ſeveral living inſtances of this. I ſhall only mention the amiable Lucinda; every one who ſaw her, loved her; prudence, ſweetneſs, modeſty ſhone forth in her behaviour: in private life ſhe was always buſy in ſome uſeful or elegant employment, and left no idle time for tumultuous paſſions to prey upon her virgin beauty. Happy was the man who made her his wife! happy the children who call her mother!

Even old people of worthy characters, have in their appearance ſomething that ſtrikes and pleaſes you, though you are unacquainted with them, on account of that decency and dignity of manners which virtue and goodneſs inſpire. It may be objected, that we often ſee very beautiful perſons extremely wicked; but I aſk, whether or not thoſe very features would appear incomparably more beautiful, if the perſon had been good? I aſk, whether or not we feel more than ordinary pain in ſeeing ſuch forms? This pain ariſes from obſerving an aſſociation of contrarieties. We imagine that here nature intended a beautiful mind and elegant form, but they are both perverted.

We have ſaid it is the hardeſt taſk in the world to form the heart to goodneſs, and perhaps it is ſtill harder to perſevere in thoſe paths, on account of the temptations of life, and the frailty of human nature. Hence ariſe many exceptions to the general theory, though they can never contradict the manifeſt indications of the original good intentions of nature in thoſe apparently beauteous forms, where vice and wickedneſs, like robbers or wild beaſts, have deſtroyed the original inhabitants, and taken poſſeſſion of the dwelling by violence.

But theſe falſe appearances of beauty do not impoſe on every one. Ulyſſes found out Creſidia's character at the firſt ſight. Fie, fie, upon her, there's language in her eye, her cheek, her lip: nay, her foot ſpeaks, her wanton ſpirits look out at every joint and motion of her body, &c. Such alſo are the unfortunate wretches of common fame, loſt to the ſenſe of modeſty and virtue; like the Meduſa fabled by the poets of old, who had been once extremely beautiful, but after ſhe was debauched, there grew ſnakes in her hair, and ſhe turned every one who looked upon her into ſtone.

From ſuch examples we may ſee the divine beauty and force of virtue; and how much the young and innocent fair one ſhould be on her guard againſt the ſnares of life, for the ſake of her honor, and for the ſake of her beauty. There is a certain degree of reſerve and ſeverity of manners neceſſary to repel the rude and impertinent, leſt the incautious innocent ſhould flutter round the dangerous flame, and burn her wings and periſh. Hence the goddeſs of wiſdom is fabled to have worn the Meduſa's head upon her ſhield, and by the aſpect of it confounded every one who dared to aſſault her virtue; and even, tho' young people ſhould happily eſcape the greateſt calamity, yet a taſte for gallantry, coquetry, and intrigue, ſpoils the genuine charms of beauty, and withers it before its time; beſides that it diminiſhes the happy joys and confidence of mutual love, the greateſt joy of life.

On the other hand, let theſe things teach the men to beware of counterfeits, becauſe the mind is often painted. Let them alſo take care that they themſelves are not under the power of irregular paſſions which may render them blind to the moſt

gaging beauty; and having made a wrong noice, unjuſtly blame the whole ſex, or olifhly ſay, that beauty ſoon turns famiar to the lover. If our eyes are jaundiced, ow can we judge of colours?

nthe great UTILITY *of the* BAROMETER, *in* AGRICULTURE.

WHATEVER promiſes to be a benefit to agriculture will, I doubt ot, deſerve a place in your uſeful publiation. The foreknowledge of the changes f the weather may be reckoned to be of his number. I am led to this reflection n conſidering the little regard lately paid the barometer. At its firſt introduction ito uſe, as indicating the changes of the eather, too much was expected from it; nd obſervers, having been ſometimes diſppointed in their expectations, have as unitly rejected it too much. Accurate obervations of the motions of quickſilver in , during ſeveral years, have pointed out o me ſeveral circumſtances not hitherto ſo uch alluded to as they ſeem to deſerve.

At or near the Vernal Equinox ſtormy eather, the wind generally South-Weſt, vith a remarkable fall of the quickſilver n the barometer takes place; the ſtorm enerally more violent if the new moon appens at or near the equinox. Theſe torms have been remarked in all ages. When the weather is again ſettled, what nay be called the Summer Seaſon of the arometer begins; and during the Sumner the motion of the quickſilver in the arometer is much leſs extenſive than in he Winter, the quickſilver ſeldom falling ower than 29.5 inches.

The Winter Seaſon of the barometer begins alſo with a ſtorm, and a remarkably reat fall of the quickſilver near, or ſoon fter, the Autumnal Equinox, the wind ometimes S.W. and frequently N. E. The arometrical Summer is ſometimes lengthened out ſo far as November; after which time the play of the quickſilver is from 30.7 to 28.5, ſometimes lower. All coaſting veſſels around this iſland ſhould, as much as poſſible, avoid being at ſea in theſe ſeaſons, at leaſt till the introductory ſtorms are paſt. Hence a fall of one-tenth of an inch in the Summer is nearly as ſure an indication of a change of the weather in Summer, as two-tenths are in the Winter. This difference has been unjuſtly charged to the inſtrument as a fault.

The extent of a ſimilar variation in the motion of the quickſilver in the barometer is much more conſiderable than ſeems to have been hitherto imagined. This will be confirmed by regiſters of the weather kept in diſtant places. If a ſtorm happens in any place within the range of this ſimilarity of motion in the quickſilver, the mercury will fall nearly equally low over the whole extent of the range, though in ſeveral places in the range the weather may be fair and ſerene while the barometer is low. Many, on ſuch occaſions, charge the inſtrument with giving a falſe prognoſtic. Let them ſuſpend their cenſure till tidings may arrive of what may have happened in ſome diſtant part. I could give ſeveral inſtances of this fact, but ſhall mention only one.

Having made an appointment to pay a diſtant viſit with that accurate obſerver of Nature in all her ways, Dr. Franklin, I called on him in the morning, to diſſuade him from going, becauſe I had obſerved that the barometer was very low: but he ſeeing that the heavens wore an agreeable aſpect, laughed at my apprehenſion, and we went and enjoyed a fair and very agreeable day. The barometer was cenſured as giving a falſe prognoſtic, and I as credulous; but in a few days we had an account of a moſt violent ſtorm in the Bay of Biſcay, and along the coaſt of France, on that day.

An attentive obſerver of the weather will ſoon perceive that each year has a certain character, if I may ſo expreſs it, in regard to the changes of the weather. This peculiarity of the different years being of the utmoſt conſequence to the huſbandmen, I beg their particular attention to it; for it is chiefly by an accurate obſervation of this peculiarity in the changes of the weather that he can obtain the moſt uſeful leſſons. In ſome years the changes of the weather ſeem to be much influenced by the moon's place in the Zodiac; that is, when the moon paſſes the equinoxial line, or when ſhe returns from her greateſt declinations South or North; but a regiſter of the weather, kept conſtantly for years, aſſures me, that there is no dependence on theſe circumſtances. I could never diſcover any cauſe to which I could impute the regularity of the changes in the weather; but can aſſure the huſbandman, that there is, in ſome years, a remarkable regularity in them, and in all years ſome degree of regularity. This regularity in the changes of the weather is moſt conſpicuous in the intermediate months between the equinoxes, that is, during May, June, July, and Auguſt, in Summer, and during November,

December, January, and February, in Winter. The knowledge of the moſt probable times of theſe changes may be of great uſe in agriculture, as well as to ſeafaring men.

Let me here mention ſome other circumſtances in regard to the barometer. The riſing of the mercury forebodes fair weather, and its falling portends rain, with winds. During ſtrong winds, though unaccompanied with rain, the mercury is loweſt. Other things equal, the mercury is higher in cold than in warm weather. In general, we may expect, that when the mercury riſes high, a few days of fair weather may be expected. If the mercury falls in two or three days, but ſoon riſes high, without much rain, we may expect fair weather for ſeveral days; and in this caſe, the cleareſt days are after the mercury begins to fall. In like manner, if the mercury falls very low, with much rain, riſes ſoon, but falls again in a day or two, with rain, a continuance of bad weather may be feared. If the ſecond fall does not bring much rain, but the mercury riſes gradually pretty high, it prognoſticates good weather, of ſome continuance.

When the mercury riſes high, the air ſucks up, or diſſolves into its own ſubſtance, the moiſture on the ſurface of the earth, even though the ſky be overcaſt. This is a ſure ſign of fair weather; but if the earth continues moiſt, and water ſtands in hollow places, no truſt ſhould be put in the cleareſt ſky; for in this caſe it is deceitful. Very heavy thunder-ſtorms happen without ſenſibly affecting the barometer; and in this caſe the ſtorm ſeldom reaches far; but when attended with a fall of the barometer, it reaches much more extenſively.

In all places nearly on a level with the ſea, rain may be expected when the quickſilver falls below thirty inches. This points out one cauſe of the more frequent rains in lofty ſituations, than in low open countries. Thus double the quantity of rain falls at Townly-hall, in Lancaſhire, that does in London, as we are informed in the Tranſactions of the Royal Society.

The heights of the quickſilver in the barometer above referred to, hold only in places on a level with the ſea; for experiments have taught us, that the mercury falls conſiderably in inland places, according to their heights.

As your Magazine is peruſed by many of the moſt ingenious men in the kingdom, I wiſh they were called on to account for that power in the air of occaſionally diſſolving water, if I may ſo expreſs it, and of mixing the water with itſelf (as ſalt is in water) generally inviſible, and at other times in vapours, which ſoon form clouds. Winds, eſpecially from dry continents, have great power of thus raiſing water. Evaporation, by means of the ſun's heat, is generally mentioned as the efficient cauſe; but whoever attends to the quantity of ſnow, and even of ice, that is carried off into the air, in the moſt ſevere froſts, will be convinced that heat is not the principal cauſe. The quantity of water thus raiſed into the air may be eſtimated by numerous ſprings which owe their ſource to vapour thus raiſed. The waters of theſe ſprings uniting from the greateſt rivers. Add to theſe, the quantities that fall in dews and rain, which give birth to all vegetables, and to that beautiful verdure which gives peculiar beauty to this country, in the enjoyment of which, other nations envy us. As we are ignorant of the cauſe of this power in the air, of diſſolving water, ſo are we no leſs ignorant whence it is that the air occaſionally drops theſe vapours in dews, rain, &c.

[*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1789

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

THE RETAILER, No. XV

Keep what you've got, and catch what you can

AGREEABLY to the prudent directions of this excellent old proverb I mean to keep myſelf pretty ſnug, as long as the bounty of correſpondents ſhall furniſh me with a ſufficiency to appear tolerably decent to the world.

TO THE RETAILER.

SIR,

"ALTHOUGH I profeſs myſelf an author, and may with juſtice boaſt of as many pages as fall to the ſhare of moſt men of my age, yet I am not ſo proud and ſelf-ſufficient as ſome of them; nor above taking the advice of a brother author, when I find myſelf at any difficulty. Indeed, I have always conſidered it a very ridiculous effuſion of vanity, for a man to think himſelf adequate to all taſks, and that too at all times. It is wiſely ſaid, *omnia non poſſumus omnes*; and who need be aſhamed of ſometimes acknowledging himſelf at a loſs when we know that *aliquando nutat bonus Homerus*.—For my part, I think it rather a diſgrace to a man to be able to write upon any ſubject, indifferently at any time. It ſavours too much of the mechanic. To be ſure, a ſhoemaker has nothing to do but to keep his *knife*, his *awl* and his *ends* in

eadineſs and order, and ſhould never be at loſs to put together a pair of ſhoes, whenever a cuſtomer calls. He ſhould not hetate to throw down one pair to take meaure for another, or to ſtitch up a ſmall ole, leſt it ſhould grow bigger. But it s not ſo with us authors ; I mean ſuch as re poſſeſſed of real and genuine genius. We cannot thus hurry ourſelves from one ubject to another, to comply with the allings or caprice of any body. We anwer to higher dictates. We muſt follow where Apollo leads. When we are pour ng forth our ſouls in the ſoft language of ity, and diſplaying ſome affecting picure of diſtreſs, in all the pomp of eloquence, or in the more ſimple garb of nature ; can we at once turn from this luxury, o ſcribble the tricks of ſome impertinent oxcomb, or laugh at the nonſenſe of his rother fool? Can we hurry from the me ancholy, to the merry, and tranſport ourelves from the gloomy caves of Woe, to evel with the ſons of Folly in the ſplendid ourts of Vanity? No—The ſoul of the uthor ſhould be tuned to the ſubject he is vriting upon ; and he is neither an author or a man, whoſe ſoul is at all times ready or all ſubjects, and can at pleaſure ſhake off ne impreſſion, for the admiſſion of anoher. Indeed, as ſuch write without any mpreſſion on their own feelings, it is imoſſible they can arouſe them in others.

" Now Sir, author like, I have opened my buſineſs with a long apology, and I ear my preface will prove longer than its work—But to the point at once—You muſt now then, Sir, that I have for a long ime paſt been engaged in the compoſition of a *Tale ;* in which I mean moſt accurately to diſplay the genuine nature and proerties of *Love*, in all its windings and netamorphoſes ; and alſo to ſhow, in the trongeſt lights, the very improper manner n which this paſſion is generally managed by its female ſubjects. I have brought together a thouſand intereſting circumſtances n the ſituation of the lover, and ten thouſand ruelties in the conduct of his miſtreſs. I believe I may, without vanity, aſſert, that he piece is moſt admirably put together. I ay this with the more confidence, becauſe I im perfectly ſatisfied with it myſelf; which, by the bye, I ſeldom am with my own perormances ; though the world chuſe to differ from me in opinion upon this ſubject—As yet, Sir, I have carried on my Tale with the utmoſt conſiſtency, and the moſt natural connexion between its parts, and I have now got it ripe for the final iſſue—And now, Sir, my only difficulty is to procure a ſuitable and affecting *cataſtrophe*—It is in my choice of this that I want your advice.

" At firſt, when, by the affecting ſcenes and ſpeeches I had juſt been relating, my humanity was rouſed, and my tender feelings all alive to the touches of compaſſion, I was fully determined that the dear creatures ſhould come together, have as many children as fingers and toes, and be as happy as the days or nights were long. But while I was delighting myſelf with this beautiful exerciſe of goodneſs, and was ready to diſpenſe, with an unſparing hand, all the bliſs upon the lovers, that lovers can enjoy, a bawling brat of a child ruſhed into the room, and ſcreamed out, " O, papa, give me a penny, there is an old woman at the door with ſuch beautiful ſugar cakes, you never ſaw the like." " No you little huſſey; nor I never wiſh to ſee them ; get about your buſineſs, and learn better than to interrupt me when you ſee I am writing." Now though I was again left alone, yet this accident had ſo diſcompoſed me, that I could not, after repeated efforts, regain my good humour—I then got in a downright paſſion and ſwore that the lovers ſhould never be happy, and I was now reſolved to overwhelm them with miſery in proportion to the happineſs I had juſt before intended for them. O! that the fate of love ſhould depend upon the breath of an infant! All my trouble now was, how I ſhould diſpoſe of them to their greateſt injury—At firſt I had agreed that my hero, after having ſome hard words with his miſtreſs, ſhould ſet off for ſome foreign clime, in a pet, or, as a tale-writer ſhould term it, in *deſpair*. I intended that this voyage ſhould have been undertaken in the fall of the year, when ſtorms rage on our coaſts ; that the ſailors ſhould for a long time have ſtruggled in vain, againſt the warring winds and watery ſeas—that they ſhould have been one hundred and ten times lifted into the Heavens, and as often, lacking one, been ſunk to the loweſt depths of the loweſt Hell—At length, neither the ſoundneſs of the ſhip, nor the ſkill and courage of the pilot and ſeamen, being able to prevail againſt their foaming irreſiſtible foe, they were all to have been, at a ſingle mouthful ſwallowed into the expanding, terrific jaws of unrelenting, inſatiable ocean. This ſcheme for a while pleaſed me mightily, and I could not but admire myſelf for the contrivance, and the manner in which I had diſpoſed it. But after ſome conſide-

ration, I got quite out of conceit of this plan—I reflected that my lover's fate was common—that many shared it with him—that pity or surprise when divided among a whole ship's crew, could afford but little to any one man's share—besides, a man's getting drowned when he cannot help it, displays neither the violence of his love, nor the intrepidity with which it armed him. His death should be singular and voluntary—Such were my objections.—In order to remove or weaken them, I proposed to place my hero in some very affecting posture, in the cabbin or on deck, as you please—he should there seem unmoved with the threatening danger around, and behold it with a calm and composed countenance; perhaps I might have said, with pleasure. While in this delightful situation; the [illegible]in, or, one of the sailors, as [illegible] should come up to him, tell him that the ship could not hold together much longer, and they must all be drowned—Now, Sir, was to have been in[illegible] my grand stroke; for upon this information, the despairing lover was to have smiled in the informer's face, and spoke in these words, or some quite as clever—"My friend, would you terrify one with the name of death, who has all his life been dead, and suffering the torments of the damn'd—No—man, hard hearted man, is steeled against the sorrows of man, and refuses the balm of consolation to his woes—but thou, more kind-hearted ocean, thou receivest the wretch into thy arms, who is refused by man;—thy bosom is ever open to the miserable;—thou now art my only friend upon earth—I am not, I will not be ungrateful—When thy bosom is drained of its waters, if such a thing should ever happen, come but unto me, and I will weep thee full again—the flood gates of wretchedness shall be opened, and my tears shall replenish thy lost waters—O! Ocean, my tears shall be salted and seasoned with woe, and thy streams shall be as bitter as ever."—Here sinks the ship.

"Yet I know not how it is, but I must, I think, be exceedingly hard to please—I could not quite reconcile myself to this disposal of my hero, though thus embellished with speeches and circumstances—Something else then was to be sought for—hanging next occurred to me—but this seemed too vulgar, unless I could procure the lady's garter to do it with, of which I have little hopes—besides, when I reflected upon the dirty remarks *Cotton* was able to extract from the hanging he had bestowed on *Dido*, I was fully resolved against it—poison and pistol are the only methods of genteel execution that are left me; and which of these to take, I find it very difficult to decide—I acknowledge that the merits of both are great; but then I have objections to both—you will oblige me by choosing for me, and I am determined to abide by your choice.

I am, Sir,
With the greatest respect,
Yours, &c.
PETER PUFF.

"N. B. Pray, Sir, be as expeditious as possible in giving an answer, as my tale is waiting for it, and the world are waiting for my tale."

Now for my other long-winded correspondents

MR. RETAILER,

In looking over your papers, I could not but observe a great irregularity in your use of mottoes—whether this proceeds from an opinion, that where not used, they would have been unnecessary or improper, or from a *poverty of stock* in those articles, it is impossible for me to say. If the former be the reason, I am done; as I would not choose too positively to contradict your judgment in the disposal of these *small wares*. However I would remind you, that all *shop-keepers* that wish to take with the people and draw customers, never fail to throw us in a *dram* or a *skean of thread* or some such trifle, when we take any thing of them. I knew a couple of very worthy young fellows who failed in their attempts to establish themselves in business, merely by not paying attention to this custom; which has so long prevailed as almost to be considered as a right—now let me advise you to learn wisdom from the experience of others, and not to run the risque of knocking yourself up, by omitting this trifling gratification to the public—remember, Sir, there are so many engaged in the same way with yourself; so many *shops* where the same kind of commodities may be had, that it is your interest to indulge the people to the utmost; especially when you consider that all your competitors hold out these allurements; which, though perhaps trifling in themselves, are very important in their effects. Tis true, the *Rhapsodist* has been backward in this kind of generosity; but then you know a *Rhapsodist* is a very extraordinary character, whom every body suffers to do as he pleases, because nobody cares for him.

"But, if my latter conjecture be right, that is, if your *ſtock* of *mottoes* is very low, your aſſortment confined, and you deal them out ſo ſparingly, only that they may hold out the longer; I will make you an offer, which to me ſeems generous enough.—You muſt firſt be informed that I am a man of great reading; I will not add, and of learning too, but if you think it a neceſſary conſequence (as I do) you are welcome to add it for yourſelf—I have a book in my own hand-writing, which may juſtly be called *A collection of the Tit-bits of Authors*; for in it are inſerted every opinion and paſſage which I thought remarkable in any of the works, I have peruſed; arranged ſo that I can, in an inſtant, turn to the extracts upon any ſubject required—now, Sir, this book is, upon certain conditions, heartily at your ſervice; and whenever you have written your monthly performance, bring it to me, and I will undertake to fit it with a motto—Sir, I am a man of ſome judgment, and I will undertake to do this buſineſs ſo neatly, that the world may ſtill continue to believe that the eſſay was written for, and ſuggeſted by reflections upon, its text; nor ſhall they ever ſuſpect that this text was ſought for after the eſſay was written, and then tacked to it as uſual—as you may wonder what firſt put it into my head to make the ſelection, the uſe of which I have offered you, I will ſatisfy your curioſity—I had often ſat, and been ſurpriſed at the multiplicity of ways and means, by which mankind around me were getting a living. Now I knew that theſe ways and means, were never ſhowered down from Heaven in a hail-ſtorm—then they muſt have been diſcovered by men, like myſelf; and no doubt before moſt of them were known, the world thought they could do without them; their utility was not ſuſpected, until felt—the concluſion I drew from theſe deep and learned reflections, was, that very probably there were many uſeful things yet unknown, and although we went on very well without them, we might do better with them—I then puzzled myſelf in looking round with a prying eye, to diſcover ſome deficiency—after infinite trouble, I hit upon this ſaid undertaking, of collecting a large aſſortment of ſhort ſentences and ſayings, properly arranged for the uſe of periodical writers. This ſeemed to me perfectly new; and I doubt not of its uſe, having ſometimes obſerved ſomething like a want of connexion between ſome of theſe periodical papers and their mottoes—and indeed, why ſhould not authors be furniſhed with theſe little appendages to their buſineſs, as well as others—I could now mention an hundred trades (not meaning to degrade you by the compariſon, as I ſhould have ſaid, "to compare ſmall things with great,") where almoſt every ſeparate article is prepared by different hands, and then he who who puts them together, gets the credit of the whole.

"And now, Sir, the compenſation, that I ſhall expect for the ſervices I have offered, is briefly this, that if ever your lucubrations ſhould be collected in the pocket volume you was ſpeaking of ſome time ago, I may appear as an aſſiſtant to the work—don't attempt to ſerve me as the organiſt did his bellows blower, leſt I ſhould be tempted to revenge myſelf by a ſtratagem ſimilar to that which aſſiſted the latter—I ſuppoſe you know the ſtory, and ſo, as I am tired of writing, I will not repeat it—an anſwer to theſe propoſals is deſired as ſoon as poſſible."

Your humble ſervant,
PAUL SMATTERER.

From the ſmallneſs of *your wares and dealings*, I cannot conſent to conſider you as *one of us*, that is, as a *merchant*—I therefore do you no injuſtice to rank you among the fraternity of *pedlars*; whoſe duty you know, it is, to call upon their cuſtomers, and not to expect to be waited upon—bring your budget, and when I have examined the *quality of your goods*, I will anſwer your propoſals. H.

The COUNTENANCE *an* INDICATION *of the* INTERIOR CHARACTER.

THE Countenance is a thing merely exterior, but from which there are certain conſequences to be drawn, to know the interior character and diſpoſitions of perſons. A firm and ſteady countenance ſuppoſes that a man preſerves a preſence and a compoſure of mind; on the contrary, an embarraſſed countenance indicates confuſion, and a diſturbed mind. Therefore thoſe who are expert in gallantry, like ſkilful politicians, know how to take advantage of the appearance of the countenance, to forward their deſigns.

It would be equally impolite and awkward to diſcompoſe women in public; there are private opportunities when we ought to be leſs circumſpect. So the politician, in his private conferences, hazards blunt and unexpected propoſitions, obſerves the effects they produce upon him who has not prepared to receive them, according to

which he pushes his point, or retreats. A certain and general rule in society, is, that an amiable man never strives to embarrass any body, and takes such measures as not to be embarrassed himself; for nothing but embarrassment makes men of sense appear like fools.

As soon as a man is in place, or has acquired a fortune, he presently acquires haughtiness and airs of importance, which is easily believed to be the distinguishing mark and proof of superiority. Nevertheless, the more we are elevated, the more affable we ought to be; except on certain occasions, wherein it is necessary to show that we feel what we are, and to check those who would otherwise forget it, and fail in what is due to us.

I have somewhere read, that we ought never to lay aside an air of authority, so far as not to have it in our power to resume it when necessary; because appearance is often necessary to evince reality.

Never make a great blow with a timid air, the effect would be lost: but appear to pity those whom you are obliged to punish; seem sorry to refuse those whose demands you cannot comply with, and to be happy and satisfied at having it in your power to confer upon them some favour. I shall be answered that all this is soon said, but very delicate and difficult of execution; I acknowledge it; but it is what a man in place must study to acquire. *Hic meta laborum.*

Great babblers and tale bearers have seldom a firm countenance, or, at least, easily lose it.—Fools never have it; but half wits possess it sometimes, and then it is a great merit in them, as it conceals a part of their folly. As a grave countenance is generally accompanied with slowness in deliberation, this gives time to reflect upon what is to be said or done; men of this description make fewer mistakes and foolish expressions.

The countenance of superiors is never embarrassing to a person who has been well brought up; he has learned betimes the danger of being insolent; but meanness is always contemptible.—Moreover, as an honest man has nothing to reproach himself with, he is never embarrassed in answering questions which are put to him; and, if he has to ask in his turn, he gives his reasons with that confidence which virtue and justice inspire. It is equally necessary to be brief in the exposition of our reasons, in the narration of circumstances and stories; in these, we ought to press on to the point upon which they turn, abridge the preambles, and say no more than is necessary to lead to and discover it. The same in requisitions; no more should be said than is absolutely necessary to make known the desired object, and the reasons which may be decisive and determinate, for the person to whom the requisition is made, divesting it also of every accessory, and changing the prologue into an overture.

It is more difficult for superiors to conduct themselves with their inferiors. To receive well a solicitation, they ought to know to whom they speak, and be acquainted with the matter in question, which is not always the case on the first approach: whilst they are ignorant of the business, they ought to watch and attend; neither to discourage nor flatter with hopes, but to hearken, and, if it be necessary, to bring by degrees, the solicitor to the point, always avoiding all appearance of unfavourable prepossession: finally, to promise nothing but what they are sure to perform, and to give no hopes but such as are just and reasonable.—Moreover, they ought to blend their politeness with that art, which is not acquired but by a great knowledge of the world, and which cannot be learned in the dust of the cabinet. Business is done by men, and with men; but, on the one hand, those who have lived enough amongst them to acquire the art of satisfying a numerous audience, have frequently led too dissipated lives, to have profoundly studied the bottom of affairs with which they are charged; on the other, men who have grown pale over papers, have not been sufficiently in the world. In both these cases there are risks; but rational people are well aware of them, and take their measures accordingly.

On Morality.

Morality teaches us how we ought to live with men: what a number of discourses, sermons and books there are, which instruct us in the first principles of it! But there are few which teach us how to live with ourselves, and for ourselves alone: it is because the master and the lessons are in our own hearts, and depend upon our characters. There are people who have lived sixty years without ever having known themselves, because they have never been at the trouble of studying their characters; for the most trifling research, is sufficient to give us that knowledge, to perfection. Let it not be imagined, that self-love hinders us from judging truly of our own character; on the contrary, it informs us of our defects, and engages us to correct them, because our happiness is interested therein: it only hinders us from confessing them before others. Let us be sincere; we may be deceived about our defects, but we cannot totally conceal them.

THE Spanish government has continually been too jealous of their *American riches*, ever to permit any authentic accounts of them to get abroad; and they have been particularly so with regard to all matters of revenue arising from their possessions in that part of the world. We think therefore the following tract may not be unacceptable to the public.

An Abstract from the King's Books in the Royal Treasury at Goanaxuato since the Establishment of that Office the 30th of April 1665 to Dec. 31, 1778, shewing, by Accounts made up every five Years, the Weight of the Gold and Silver on which Duties have been paid, and the whole Amount of those Duties during the above Period of 114 years.

Periods of five Years.	Castellans of fine Gold of 22 Carats.	Marks of Silver of 12 Dwts.	Duties on Gold.	Duties on Silver.	Total of both Duties.
			Rials.	Rials.	Rials.
From 1665 to 1669—	26,315 7 7	193,120 3 6	11,937 6 4	184,166 6 3	196,104 4 7
1670 to 1674—	28,336 3 5	269,902 7 -	12,727 0 10	258,484 7 8	271,212 0 6
1675 to 1679—	61,710 5 5	383,901 6 -	27,711 4 7	365,464 4 3	393,176 0 10
1680 to 1684—	16,578 6 9	300,517 - -	7,431 6 8	287,356 5 2	294,788 3 10
1685 to 1689—	82,599 7 1	394,701 7 -	36,944 6 11	375,924 0 8	412,868 7 7
1690 to 1694—	74,361 4 4	404,736 6 -	34,481 5 7	385,553 7 10	420,035 5 5
1695 to 1699—	79,848 2 4	429,708 7 -	34,856 1 2	409,946 2 3	444,802 3 5
1700 to 1704—	20,275 4 9	532,346 3 -	9,684 4 10	564,518 7 4	574,203 4 2
1705 to 1709—	26,073 2 10	474,899 4 -	12,496 5 3	505,760 1 4	518,256 6 7
1710 to 1714—	24,099 7 7	475,499 2 -	11,600 1 -	506,596 5 -	518,196 6 -
1715 to 1719—	22,145 6 -	637,081 7 -	10,656 0 9	679,037 2 2	689,693 2 11
1720 to 1724—	35,729 5 2	707,247 5 -	14,034 5 3	753,415 0 10	767,449 6 1
1725 to 1729—	43,896 7 2	1,018,640 5 -	12,127 2 9	1,084,419 1 8	1,096,546 4 5
1730 to 1734—	164,225 1 2	1,159,069 2 -	45,350 0 11	1,236,564 1 9	1,281,914 2 8
1735 to 1739—	531,352 4 2	1,292,578 6 -	146,613 2 2	1,379,636 2 5	1,526,249 4 7
1740 to 1744—	742,326 3 10	1,400,526 5 -	219,071 - -	1,494,337 4 6	1,713,364 4 6
1745 to 1749—	287,269 0 4	1,928,723 7 -	93,774 7 3	2,059,072 3 1	2,152,847 2 4
1750 to 1754—	133,672 6 4	1,611,754 0 0	43,630 6 4	1,722,139 3 11	1,765,730 2 3
1755 to 1759—	170,302 2 10	1,349,661 7 -	55,584 - -	1,441,626 0 4	1,497,210 0 4
1760 to 1764—	220,014 4 2	1,318,300 4 -	71,793 - -	1,407,007 5 3	1,478,800 5 6
1765 to 1769—	184,104 6 9	1,379,148 6 6	60,088 4 5	1,471,292 7 2	1,531,381 3 7
1770 to 1774—	241,738 3 1	1,909,234 1 7	78,888 6 -	2,039,664 7 6	2,118,553 5 6
1775 to 1778—	330,912 5 6	2,122,785 6 3	78,685 3 7	2,137,658 6 3	2,216,344 1 10
Totals—	3547,891 5 5	21,694,088 4 6	1130,126 2 10	22,749,644 6 7	23,879,771 1 5

The *Royal Treasury* of *Goanaxuato* was established by the Marquis de Maniera when viceroy of the kingdom of Mexico, the 30th of April 1665; and it appears by this account, that the sum total of the duties on gold and silver paid into the royal exchequer during 114 years, was 23,879,771 rials 1 tom. 5 gr.

The *Castellan* of gold of 22 carats was worth 18 rials, from the 30th of April 1665, to December following, and was then reduced to $16\frac{3}{4}$ rials, or dollars $2\frac{3}{17}$. On the 25th of June 1743, the value of the *castellan* got up to dollars $2\frac{9}{17}$, or rials $21\frac{3}{17}$: on the 18th of May 1744, it was fixed, and still remains without any variation, at dollars $2\frac{15}{17}$, or rials $20\frac{1}{2}$.

Every mark of silver of 12 dwts. was worth, from the time of the establishment of this office to the 8th of March 1677, dollars $8\frac{1}{2}$; the value then was reduced $\frac{4}{5}$ maravedies, and at that rate it has continued to this day, viz. dollars 8, 5 rials, 30 maravedies

NOTES.

The duties on gold bullion, were first rated at $1\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* on the gross, and $\frac{1}{5}$ of the net value, which amounted to $21\frac{1}{7}$ *per cent.* and so continued till August 1, 1701. The sovereignty-duty of four dollars per 100 castellans, which before had been collected at the mint, was then added, and the whole amounted to $22\frac{7}{16}$ *per cent.* at which rate they continued till November 1723. The duties were then reduced (subject, however, to variation according to the price of the bullion) to $12\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* and underwent no other alteration till January 1777. A farther reduction then took place to about $11\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* and on the 12th of September following the duties were fixed at 3 *per cent.* and have remained on that footing to this day.

The silver mines contributed their share to the revenue at the rate of $10\frac{9}{16}$ *per cent.* till June, 1700; at which time the sovereignty-duty of 1 rial per mark of 11 dwts. allowing the deduction for other imposts, the cost, and freight of the (Azoques) quicksilver used in smelting, was transferred from the mint thither; so that from the said date to the 26th of January 1777, the silver from the mines was subject to $12\frac{7}{14}$ *per cent.* but since then, the sovereignty-duty being taken off, the rate of duties has reverted to its old establishment of $10\frac{9}{16}$ *per cent.*

The silver in ingots, which the merchants barter for other articles of trade, including even the samples, were at different times, till the 18th of November 1723, subject to impost, of 20 and 22 *per cent.* but since then the silver appropriated for this traffic has been put on the same footing as that of the miners.

Plate, or whatever quantity of bullion was intended to be wrought, at first paid the same duties (except the sovereignty-duty) as that intended for coinage, being considered of the same class; but in 1708 and 1709, the duties were no more than $10\frac{9}{16}$ *per cent.* on the value of all wrought silver. In 1768, an additional tax of 1 dollar upon every mark of 11 dwts. was exacted, and wrought gold continually bore a proportionate share of the duties till January 1777, when both gold and silver bullion was exempted from the sovereignty-duty: all silver plate, however, was rated at about $12\frac{1}{2}$; and all gold plate taxed only at 3 *per cent.* according to the regulations then made, which still remain in practice.

It is worthy remark, that the duties in general were never, during the whole course of 114 years, so low as at present; nor the produce paid into the Royal Exchequer so great at any period as during the last four years, from 1775 to 1778.

Mexico, 19th June, 1779.

(Signed)

JUAN ORDONNEZ,
Keeper of the Records.

CHARACTER *of Marshal* TURENNE.

M. De Turenne, of a less illustrious birth, and whose reputation in war was not so brilliant as that of the Prince of *Condé*, had, perhaps upon the whole, as much military merit. He placed it in the most advantageous point of view, because his talents were distinguished and procured him employment. He had, perhaps, others which his extreme modesty and reserved character hindered him from making known; he was thought capable of being at the head of a party, because he refused it. But if his military superiority was balanced by that of *M. de Condé*, the qualities of his mind were always looked upon to be superior to those of his rival. He was as composed in the cabinet as in the field; and this hero in war was a mild and amiable individual in society. He did not become a Catholic, till it was too late to suspect his change of religion to proceed from motives of ambition or interest. His death was equally regretted by the soldiers, and people; an eulogium which no General had merited, since the glorious ages of the Roman Republic and Empire.

THE COMPOSITION AND ANALYSIS OF GUNPOWDER.

[*From Watſon's Chemical Eſſays.*]

GUNPOWDER is an artificial compoſition, conſiſting of *Salt-petre*, *Sulphur*, and *Charcoal*. The principal things to be reſpected, in the making of gunpowder, are the goodneſs of the ingredients; the manner of mixing them; the proportion in which they are to be combined; and the drying the powder, after it is made.

Salt-petre in its crude ſtate, whether it be brought from the Eaſt Indies or made in Europe, is generally if not univerſally mixed with a greater or leſs portion of common ſalt: now a ſmall portion of common ſalt, injures the goodneſs of a large quantity of gunpowder; hence it becomes neceſſary, in making gunpowder, to uſe the very beſt ſalt-petre. The purer ſulphur, is that which is ſold in the ſhops under the name of flowers of ſulphur, but the roll ſulphur being much cheaper than the flowers of ſulphur, and being alſo of a great degree of purity, it is the only ſort uſed in the manufacturing of gunpowder. With relation to the charcoal, it has generally been believed that the coal from ſoft and light woods was better adapted to the making of gunpowder, than that from the hard and heavy ones: thus Evelyn ſays of the Hazle, that "it made one of the beſt coals uſed for gunpowder, being very fine and light, till they found alder to be more*" And, in another place, he thinks that lime tree coal is ſtill better than that from alder†. An eminent French chemiſt has ſhewn, from actual experiment, that this opinion in favour of coal from light woods, is ill founded: he affirms, that powder made from lime-tree coal or even from the coal of the pith of elder-tree, is in no reſpect preferable to that made from the coal of the hardeſt woods, ſuch as guaiacum and oak.‡ This remark, if it be confirmed by future experience, may be of uſe to the makers of gunpowder; for it is not always an eaſy matter for them to procure a ſufficient quantity of the coal of ſoft wood.

The mixture of the materials of which gunpowder is made, ſhould be as intimate and as uniform as poſſible: for, in whatever manner the exploſion may be accounted for, it is certain that the three ingredients are neceſſary to produce it. Salt-petre and ſulphur, mixed together, give no exploſion; and, though ſalt-petre and charcoal, when intimately mixed, do give an exploſion, yet it is, probably, of far leſs force than what is produced from a mixture of the three ingredients. I have ſaid *probably* becauſe this point does not ſeem to be quite ſettled at preſent as may appear from the following opinions of two eminent chemiſts each of whom appeals to experience. Un mêlange de ſix onces de nitre et d'une once de charbon produit une poudre, qui a *moitié moins* de force que toutes celles dans leſquelles on fait entre du ſoufre: cette ſubſtance eſt donc abſolument eſſentielle à la compoſition de la poudre. Dans le temps que je travaillois ſur cette matiere, quelques particuliers propoſerent de faire de la poudre ſans ſoufre: ils promettoient qu' elle ſeroit plus forte; la poudre dans laquelle on fait entrer une petite quantité de ſoufre, augmente de force *du double*."* "The principal ingredients of gunpowder, and thoſe to which it owes its force, are nitre and charcoal; for theſe two ingredients, well mixed together, conſtitute gunpowder at leaſt *equal*, if not *ſuperior* in *ſtrength*, to common gunpowder (as I found by experience) and may be ſeen in the memoir of count Saluce, inſerted in the *Melanges de Philoſophie et de Mathematiques, de l'Academie royale de Turin*. The ſulphur ſeems to ſerve only for the purpoſe of ſetting fire to the maſs, with a leſs degree of heat."† If I may truſt ſome crude experiments which I have made with a common powder-mortar, I muſt accede to the opinion of M. Baumè: as I repeatedly found, that equal *bulks* of common powder, and of the ſame ſort of powder, freed from its ſulphur by a gentle evaporation, differed very much, both in the loudneſs and force of the exploſion; the powder which had loſt its ſulphur being inferior to the other, in both particulars. It is not without reaſon that equal *bulks* are here ſpecified; for any definite meaſure of common powder weighs more than the ſame meaſure of powder which has loſt its ſulphur: hence the reſult of experiments made with equal *weights* of theſe powders, will be different from that which is derived from equal *bulks*: May

* Evelyn's Sylva, by dr. Hunter, p. 223.
† Ib. p. 946.
‡ Chym. par M. Baumè, Vol. I. p. 455.

* Chym. par M. Baume, Vol I p 461.
† Philoſ. Tranſ. 1779. p. 397, where the readear will find ſeveral ingenious experiments, relative to the nature of gunpowder, by dr. Ingen-Houſz.

not this obſervation tend to reconcile the opinions before mentioned? But, whether ſulphur be an abſolutely neceſſary ingredient in the compoſition of good gunpowder, or not, it is certain, that an accurate mixture of the otheringredients is eſſentially requiſite. In order to accomplish this accurate mixture, the ingredients are previouſly reduced into coarſe powders and afterwards ground and pounded together, till the powder becomes exceedingly fine; and when that is done, the gunpowder is made. But as gunpowder, in the ſtate of an impalpable duſt, would be inconvenient in its uſe, it has been cuſtomary to reduce it into grains, by forcing it, when moiſtened with water, through ſieves of various ſizes.

The neceſſity of a complete mixture of the materials, in order to have good gunpowder, is obvious, in the uſe of ſuch as has been dried, after having been accidently wetted. There may be the ſame weight of the powder, after it has been dried, that there was before it was wetted; but its ſtrength is greatly diminiſhed, on account of the mixture of the ingredients being leſs perfect. This diminution of ſtrength proceeds from the water having diſſolved a portion of the ſalt-petre (the other two ingredients not being ſoluble in water): for, upon drying the powder, the diſſolved ſalt-petre will be cryſtallized, in particles much larger than thoſe were, which entered into the compoſition of the gunpowder, and thus the mixture will be leſs intimate and uniform, than it was before the wetting. This wetting of gunpowder is often occaſioned by the mere moiſture of the atmoſphere. Great complaints were made concerning the badneſs of the gunpowder uſed by the Engliſh, in their engagement with the French fleet, off Grenada in July, 1779; the French having done much damage to the maſts and rigging of the Engliſh, when the Engliſh ſhot would not *reach* them. When this matter was enquired into by the houſe of commons it appeared, that the powder had been injured by the moiſture of the atmoſphere: it had concreted into large lumps in the middle of which the ſalt-petre was viſible to the naked eye. If the wetting has been conſiderable, the powder is rendered wholly unfit for uſe: but, if no foreign ſubſtance has been mixed with it except freſh water, it may be made into good gunpowder again, by being properly pounded and granulated. If the wetting has been occaſioned by ſalt water, as that to any conſiderable degree, the ſalt, upon drying the powder, will remain mixed with it, and may ſo far vitiate the quality that it can never be uſed again in the form of gunpowder. However, as, by ſolution in water and ſubſequent cryſtalization, the moſt valuable part of the gunpowder, namely the ſalt-petre, may be extracted, and in its original purity, even from powder that has been wetted by ſea water, or otherwiſe ſpoiled, the ſaving of damaged powder, is a matter of national œconomy.

The proportion in which the ingredients of gunpowder are combined together, are not the ſame in different nations, or in different works of the ſame nation, even for powder deſtined for the ſame uſe. It is difficult to obtain, from the makers of gunpowder, any information upon this ſubject: their backwardneſs in this particular, ariſes not ſo much from any of them fancying themſelves poſſeſſed of the beſt poſſible proportion, as from an affectation of myſtery, common to many manufacturers, and an apprehenſion of diſcovering to the world, that they do not uſe ſo much ſalt-petre as they ought to do, or as their competitors in trade really do uſe. Salt-petre is not only a much dearer commodity, than either ſulphur or charcoal, but it enters alſo, in a much greater proportion, into the compoſition of gunpowder, than both theſe materials taken together: hence there is a great temptation to leſſen the quantity of ſalt-petre, and to augment that of the other ingredients; and the fraud is not eaſily detected, ſince gunpowder, which will explode readily and loudly, may be made with very different quantities of ſalt-petre. *Baptiſta Porta* died in the year 151[illegible]. He gives three different proportions for the making of gunpowder, according as it was required to be of different ſtrength. I have reduced his proportions, ſo that the reader may ſee the quantities of the ſeveral ingredients, contained in 100 pounds weight of each ſort of powder.

	Weak.	Strong.	Stronger.
Salt-petre	66 $\frac{2}{3}$ lb	75	80
Sulphur	16 $\frac{2}{3}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
Charcoal	16 $\frac{2}{3}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
	100	100	100

It is ſomewhat remarkable, that, in all theſe proportions, the ſulphur and charcoal

* Mag. Nat. L. XII. c. 3.

are uſed in equal quantities. *Cardan* about ſixty years after *Baptiſta Porand*, in that interval, the proportions the ingredients of gunpowder ſeem to have undergone a great change. *Cardan's* proportions, for great, mid-dleſized, and ſmall guns, are expreſſed in the following table. †

	Great Guns.	Middle Size.	Small.
Salt petre	50 lb.	$66\frac{2}{3}$	$83\frac{1}{3}$
Sulphur	$16\frac{2}{3}$	$13\frac{1}{3}$	$8\frac{1}{3}$
Charcoal	$33\frac{1}{3}$	20	$8\frac{1}{3}$
	100	100	100

For great and middle-ſized guns, we ſee much larger proportion of charcoal than ſulphur was uſed, in *Cardan's* time: At ſent, I believe, it is in moſt places the erſe, or at leaſt the charcoal no where exceeds the ſulphur. I have put down the proportions uſed at preſent, in England, France, Sweden, Poland, and Italy, for the beſt kind of gunpowder.

	England.	France.	Sweden.	Poland.	Italy.
Salt-petre	75	75	75	80	$70\frac{1}{2}$
Sulphur	75	$9\frac{1}{2}$	16	12	$12\frac{1}{2}$
Charcoal	10	$15\frac{1}{2}$	9	8	$12\frac{1}{2}$
	100 *	100 †	100 ‡	100 ‡	$101\frac{1}{2}$ ¶

Several experiments have been lately de in France, in order to determine the act proportions of the ſeveral ingredi-s, which would produce the ſtrongeſt ſible powder: theſe proportions when duced, as all the reſt have been, to the antity compoſing one hundred pounds gunpowder, are—

Salt-petre	80 lb.
Charcoal	15
Sulphur	5
	100

From hence it would appear that in a rtain weight of Salt-petre, the powder ould produce the greateſt effect, when e weight of the charcoal was to that of e ſulphur, as three to one. On the o-er hand, experiments are produced, from hich it is concluded, that, in a certain eight of ſalt-petre, the beſt powder is ade, when the ſulphur is to the charcoal, the proportion of two to one. From heſe diff erent accounts, it ſeems as if the roblem of determining the very beſt roportion, was not yet followed.

In drying gunpowder, after it is reduedinto grains, there are two things to e avoided; too much and too little heat. f the heat is too great, a portion of the ulphur will be driven off; and thus, the proportion of the ingredients being changed, the goodneſs of the powder ſo far as it depends on that proportion, will be injured. In order to ſee what quantity of ſulphur might be ſeperated from gunpowder, by a degree of heat not ſufficient to explode it, I took twenty four grains of powder, marked F F. in the ſhops, and placing it on a piece of poliſhed copper, I heated the copper by holding it over the flame of a candle: The gunpowder ſoon ſent forth a ſtrong ſulphurious vapour; and, when it had been dried ſo long that no more fume or ſmell could be diſtinguiſhed, the remainder weighed nineteen grains —the loſs amounting to five grains The remainder did not explode, by a ſpark like gunpowder, but like a mixture of ſalt-petre and charcoal and it really was nothing elſe, all the ſulphur having diſſipated. Gunpowder was formerly dried, by being expoſed to the heat of the ſun; and this method is ſtill uſed in France and in ſome other countries—Afterwards, a way was invented of expoſing it to a heat equal to that of boiling water: at preſent, it is moſt generally, in England, dried in ſtoves heated by great Iron-pots —With any tolerable caution, no danger of exploſion need be apprehended from this method. All the watery parts of the gunpowder may be evaporated by a degree

† Card. Oper. Vol VIII. p. 379.

* Theſe are ſaid to be the proportions of Government powder—Plumb. Chem. p. 207.

‡ Chem. Dict. and Baumè's Chem. Vol I. p. 466.

‡ Mem. de Chem. Vol. II. p. 425,—where it is ſaid, that two ſpecimens of powder, from Holland, gave only 75lb. of ſalt-petre, from 100lb. of powder.

‡ Comm. Scien. Benon. Vol. IV. p. 113.

of heat greatly leſs than that, in which gunpowder explodes; that degree havin been aſcert in d by ſome late ex eriments, to be about the ſix hundredth de ree on Fahrenh it s ſcale, in which the heat of boiling water is xed at two hundred and twe ve. There is more dan er of evaporating a portion of the ſulphur, in this way of drying gunp wder, than when it is dried y expoſure to the ſun

The neceſſity of freeing gunpowder from all moiſture, is obvious from the following experiment, which was made, ſome years ago before the Royal Society. A quantity of gun-powd r was taken out of a barrel, and dried with a heat equal to that, in which water boils—A piece of ordnance was charged with a certain w ight of dried powder; and the diſtance to which it threw a ball, was marked The ſame piece was charged with an equal weight of the ame kind of powder, taken out of the ſame barrel, but not dried; and it threw an equal ball to only one half the diſtance. This effect of moiſture is ſo ſenſible that ſome officers have affirmed, that they have een barrels of gunpowder which was good in the morning, but w ich became (by attracti g, probably, the humidity of the air) goo for nothing in the evening * In order to keep the powder dry, by preventing the acceſs of the air, it has been propoſed to line the barrels with tin-foil, or with thin ſheets of lead. after the manner in which tea boxes are lined †.—Wou d it not be poſſible to preſerve powder free from moiſture, and from a loſs of p rt of its ſulphur in hot climates, by keeping it in glazed ear then bottles, or in bottles made of copper or tin, w ll corked?

This diſpoſition to attract the humidity of the air, is different in different ſorts of powder; it is the leaſt in that which is made from the pureſt ſalt-petre—Pure ſalt petre, which has been dried as gunpowder is dried. does not become heavier by expoſure t the atmoſphere;—at leaſt its increaſe of weight is very ſmall; not amounting, as far as my experiments have informed me, to above one ſeventy-ſecond part of its weight: I rather think that it does not acquire any increaſe of weight. But ſalt-petre, mixed with ſea-ſalt, attracts the humidity very ſenſibly: and hence, though there ſhould be no great weight of ſaline matter in a certain weight gunpowder, yet the goodneſs of the po may be very variable not only fr he foreign ſaline matter,—be it ſea- or any other ſalt injuring the quality the powder, as being an improper ingr dient,—but from its rendering the po er more liable to become humid.

Salt-petre being the ingredient, in whi there is the greateſt room for fraud, in t compoſiti of gunpowder, and on t quantity of which its ſtrength chiefly d pends the reader will excuſe the minu neſs of the following proceſs, to aſcerta he quantity of ſalt-petre contained in ny ſpecimen of gunpowder

Take any quantity of gunpowder: pour it in a glaſs mortar, till all the grains a broken; lay it before a gentle fire till be quite dry; in that ſtate weigh, acc rately, any quantity of it, ſuppoſe fo ounces: boil theſe four ounces in abo a quart of water; the boiling need ne ther be violent nor long continued; f the water will readily diſſolve all the ſal petre, or other ſaline matter, and not particle of either the ſulphur or the cha coal of the powder. In order to ſepara the water containing the ſalt-petre, fro the ſulphur and charcoal pour the who into a filter made of brown paper—t water containing the ſalt-petre will ru through the paper, and muſt be carefull preſerved: the charcoal and ſulphur w remain upon the paper. But, as ſom particles of the ſalt petre will ſtick bot to the filtering paper and to the maſs the ſulphur and charcoal, theſe are to repeatedly waſhed, by pouring hot wat upon them, till the water, in runnin through the filter, is quite inſipid—the we may be certain, that we have all t ſalt-petre, originally contained in t powder, now diſſolved in the water, an all the ſulphur and charcoal remaining mixed maſs upon the filter. Theſe r ſpective quantities may be aſcertaine without much difficulty. The water, co taining the diſſolved ſalt-petre, muſt b evaporated by a gentle heat: the ſal petre cannot be evaporated by the ſam degree of heat which evaporates the wa ter all the ſalt-petre then contained i the gunpowder, will remain after the wa ter is diſperſed, and being carefully co lected and weighed, it will ſhew th quantity of ſaline matter contained in th powder. Dry the maſs of the ſulphur an charcoal, by laying the filtering pape containing it before the fire: it ſhould b

* ——— qu' il avoit vu, dans les guerres d' Italie, quelques barrils de poudre, que etoit bonne le matin, et qui ne valoit rien le ſoir. Hiſt. Nat. de l'Eſpagne, p. 82.

† Hiſt. Nat. de l'Eſpagne.

made as dry as the powder was before it was diſſolved in the water. In that ſtate, weigh the ſalt-petre and charcoal; and, when the experiment has been accurately made, the weight of the ſalt-petre added to that of the mixture of ſulphur and charcoal, will amount to juſt four ounces, the weight of the powder. The quantity of ſaline matter contained in any ſpecimen of gunpowder, being thus aſcertained, its quality may be known by diſſolving it in water, and cryſtalizing it: if any part of it cryſtalizes in little cubes, it is a ſign that it contains ſea ſalt; or if any part of it, after being duly evaporate, will not cryſtalize, it is a ſign that it contains another ſort of impurity, called, by ſalt-petre makers, the *mother of nitre*, which powerfully attracts the humidity of the air.

The gunpowder, marked FF, was analyzed in the following manner. Twenty-four grains, by evaporating the ſulphur, were reduced to nineteen: theſe nineteen grains gave, by ſolution in water and ſubſequent filtration and cryſtallization, ſixteen grains of ſalt-petre: the charcoal, when properly dried, weighed three grains. According to theſe proportions, 100 pounds of this kind of gunpowder conſiſted of

Salt-petre	$66\frac{2}{3}$
Sulphur	$22\frac{2}{3}$
Charcoal	$11\frac{1}{3}$
	100 lb.

I tried this gunpowder in two or three other ways, by taking larger quantities of it; but the quantity of ſalt-petre was always ſixty-ſix pounds, together with ſome fractional part of a pound, from one hundred pounds of gunpowder. The powders, marked with a ſingle and double F, differ in the ſize of the grain; but they do not ſeem to differ as far as I have tried them, in the quantity of the ſalt-petre they contain. From ſome ſorts of powder, I have got after the rate of ſeventy-ſix pounds of ſalt-petre, from one hundred of the gunpowder.

The method of analyzing gunpowder, by evaporating the ſulphur, is not wholly to be relied upon. I have often obſerved, that when mixtures of ſulphur and charcoal have been expoſed to evaporation on a plate of heated copper, the remainder has weighed leſs than the charcoal which entered the compoſition; part of it having been carried off by the violent evaporation of the ſulphur: and hence the proportion of ſulphur, in the above analyſis, is probably too great. I am aware, that this obſervation is wholly oppoſite to the concluſion of M. Baumé who contends, that one twenty-fourth part of the weight of the ſulphur employed in any mixture of ſulphur and charcoal adheres ſo ſtrongly to the charcoal, that it cannot be ſeparated from it, without burning the charcoal. I can only ſay, that he ſeparated the ſulphur by burning it, and I ſeparated mine by ſubliming it, without ſuffering it to take fire; and this difference, in the manner of making the experiment, may, perhaps, be ſufficient to account for the different reſults. But it is unneceſſary to purſue this ſubject further. There are ſeveral things to be attended to, in forming a complete analyſis of gunpowder, which any perſon tolerably well verſed in chemiſtry, would certainly take notice of, if the analyſis of any particular powder was required to be made; and which cannot in this general view, be minutely deſcribed: and, indeed, it is the leſs neceſſary to enter into a detail on this ſubject, as the ſtrength of the powder is not much effected by ſmall variations in the quantities of the ſulphur and charcoal, which enter into its compoſition; and the method of aſcertaining the quantity and quality of the ſalt-petre, in any particular gunpowder, has been ſufficiently explained.

In order to judge with more certainty concerning the effect of ſea ſalt, when mixed with ſalt-petre, in attracting the humidity of the air, I made the following experiment. Five parts of pure ſalt-petre, in powder, were expoſed for a month, to a moiſt atmoſphere; but I did not obſerve that the ſalt-petre had gained the leaſt increaſe of weight: For the ſame length of time, and in the ſame place, I expoſed four parts of ſalt-petre, mixed with one of common ſalt; and this mixture had attracted ſo much moiſture, that it was in a ſtate of fluidity.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

AMERICAN CHRONOLOGY;

Or, a Liſt of important Æras and memorable Events, in any wiſe relating to America, ſince its diſcovery by the Europeans, arranged in alphabetical Order; with their reſpective Dates. [Continued from p. 7.]

[A] ANDRE (Major John)—Adjutant-general of the Britiſh ar-

my, hanged as a spy, at Tappan in the state of New-York, October 2, 1780.

Armistice—Between Holland and Great Britain, February 10, 1783.

African Company (English)—Established in 1672.

Abercrombie (General)—Repulsed by the French at Ticonderoga July 8, 1758

Anne, queen of England, Scotland &c began her reign, March 8, 1701: after the union of the two kingdoms, she was entitled queen of Great Britain. She reigned twelve years, four months, and twenty-four days. See *Union*.

Aix-la-Chapelle--Preliminaries of peace signed at, April 30 1748; and the peace finally concluded there, October 7, 1748.

[B] *Boston*—Evacuated by the British troops, March 17, 1776.

Breda—The peace of—by which the Dutch confirmed to the English the New-Netherlands(now New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania)—concluded July 21, 1667.

Braddock (General) commanding the British and Provincial forces, defeated by the French, near Fort Du Quesne, June 9, 1755.

Brandywine—Battle of—September 11 1777.

Brainard—(The rev. David) a successful protestant missionary among the North American Indians of the *five nations*—died October 9, 1747.

Bethlehem (Pennsylvania)—The principal settlement of the Moravians, in America—settled anno. 1741. This town contains between 500 and 600 souls.

Boon (Col. Daniel)—A gentleman of North Carolina, in company with a few others, settled in Kentucky, anno. 1769—his fellow adventurers were, in a little time, plundered, dispersed and killed, by the Indians: but the colonel continued an inhabitant of the wilderness, until the year 1771, when he returned home.

[C] *Congress*—The first provincial Congress of South Carolina, met January 11, 1775.

Confederation, and perpetual union, between the American provinces—May 20, 1775.

Camden (S. C.)—Battle of, August 16, 1780.

Canada—Confirmed to Great Britain, by the definitive treaty of the peace between France, Spain, Great Britain and Portugal, concluded at Paris, February 10, 1763.

Canada—The first hostilities between the French and the English are said, by the English, to have been committed there, by the Count de la Galissoniere, on the part of the French, in 1749.

Congress (the general) of the North American provinces, met at Philadelphia, September 5, 1774.

Cape Breton—Taken by the British, from the French, June 26, 1758.

Cowpens—The Battle of—January 17, 1781

Convention—The fœderal—Met at Philadelphia, May 2, 1787.

Charles I. King of England, Scotland, &c. began his reign March 27, 1625; and reigned 22 years, 10 months and 3 days.

Charles II. King of England, Scotland, &c. *restored* to the crown May 29, 1660, and died February 6, 1684; there having been an interregnum from the 30th of January, 1648 (the day on which his father was beheaded) until the restoration.

Christien—The Swedes built a fort, so called, near Wilmington (Delaware) in 1631; which fort was afterwards demolished by the Dutch.

[D] *Dominica*—Taken by the French, September 7, 1778.

Dogger-Bank—A bloody engagement took place between a Dutch squadron, under the command of admiral Zoutman, and an English squadron under admiral Parker, off the Dogger-Bank, August 5, 1781.

De Grasse (Count) defeated by Rodney, in a naval engagement, near the island of Dominica, April 12, 1782.

Darien—The Scots settled a colony at the Isthmus of Darien, and called it Caledonia, in 1699

Du Quesne (Now Fort-Pitt)—The outlines of a fort there, planned by the British, taken possession of, by M. de Contrecoeur; and, when finished, so named by him—June 13, 1754.

Dieskau (Baron) defeated and taken prisoner by general (afterwards sir William) Johnson, whom he had attacked in his camp, near Lake George, September 7, 1755.

[E] *Edward VI.* King of England, &c. began his reign January 28, 1547; and reigned 6 years, 5 months, and 8 days.

Elizabeth, Queen of England, &c. began her reign November 17 1558; and reigned 44 years, 4 months and 7 days.

[F] *Fleets*—Five English East Indiamen and fifty English merchant ships, bound for the West-Indies, taken by the combined fleets of France and Spain, August 8, 1780.

Florida (East and West) confirmed to Great Britain, by the definitive treaty of peace between France, Spain, Great Britain and Portugal, concluded at Paris, February 10, 1763.

Falmouth (Maſſ.)—Burnt by the Britiſh, October 18, 1775.

Finley (John) of North Carolina, in company with ſome others trading with the Indians, travelled over the region now called *Kentuckey*, about the year 1767—This country was then known to the Indians by the name of *The dark and bloody grounds*; and, ſometimes, *The middle ground*. Mr. Finley, on his return to the place of his reſidence, communicated his diſcovery to Col. Daniel Boon, and a few others.—See Boon.

Frontenac (Fort)—Taken from the French, Auguſt 27, 1758.

[G] *Granada* (W. I.)—Taken by the French, July 3, 1779.

Gibraltar—The Spaniards defeated in their grand attack on—September 13, 1782.

Georgia—The ſettlement of, began in 1732.

Great-Bridge (near Norfolk, Virg.)—The royaliſts defeated there, by the Virginians, December 9, 1775.

Gates (Gen. Horatio)—Appointed to command in Canada, June 17, 1776.

Germantown—Battle of, October 4, 1774.

George I. King of Great Britain, &c. began his reign Auguſt 1, 1714; and reigned 12 years, 10 months and 10 days.

George II. King of Great Britain, &c. began his reign June 11, 1727; and reigned 33 years, 4 months, and 14 days.

George III. King of Great Britain, &c. began his reign October 25, 1760; and ceaſed to be ſovereign of thoſe provinces, which now conſtitute the United States of America, July 4, 1776.

[H] *Holland*—A declaration of hoſtilities againſt, by Great Britain, publiſhed December 20, 1780.

Hudſon's-Bay—The French took and deſtroyed the forts and ſettlements there, Auguſt 24, 1782.

Halifax—In Nova Scotia, built in 1748.

Hudſon's-Bay Company (Engliſh)—Incorporated, in 1670.

Howe (Lord Viſcount) ſlain at Ticonderoga, July 5, 1758.

Henry VII. King of England &c. began his reign Auguſt 22, 1485; and reigned 23 years, and 8 months.

Henry VIII. King of England &c. began his reign April 22, 1509; and reigned 37 years, 9 months, and 6 days.

Henlopen (Cape)—The Swedes and Finns arrived and landed at, in 1627; at which time the Dutch had wholly quitted the country.

[I] *James I.* King of England, Scotland, &c. began his reign March 24, 1602; and reigned 22 years, and 3 days.

James II. King of England, Scotland, &c. began his reign February 6, 1684; and reigned 4 years and 7 days.

Impreſs, at Boſton (Maſſ.) by commodore Knowles, November 17, 1747.

Indians (Narraganſet)—See Narraganſet Sachems.

Johnſon (General, afterwards Sir William) defeated the French, near Crown Point, September 8, 1755.

[K] *Kebec*—See Quebec.

[L] *Laurens*, Eſq. (Henry)—Captured by the Britiſh near Newfoundland, when on his paſſage to Holland—September 3, 1780—Committed priſoner to the Tower of London, on a charge of high treaſon, October 3, 1780.

Louiſiana (N. A.)—Part of the province of—confirmed to Great Britain, by the definitive treaty of peace between France, Spain, Great Britain and Portugal, concluded at Paris, February 10, 1763.

Louiſbourg, in the iſland of Cape Breton, ſurrendered by the French to the New-England provincial forces commanded by General Pepperell, aided by a Britiſh naval force under Commodore Warren—June 17, 1745.

Lawrence (Major) defeated by the Chevalier de la Corne and Father Loutre, near the mouth of St. John's river, Canada, April 20, 1750.

League—See Narraganſet Sachems.

Lewes-Town (Del.)—The Dutch, who had quitted the country a few years before, returned in 1630; and built a fort there, by them called Hoeren-Kill—See Henlopen.

[M] *Minorca*—Surrendered by the Britiſh to the arms of Spain, February 5, 1782.

Montſerrat (the iſland of)—Taken from the Britiſh, by the French, February 22, 1782.

Moore's-creek bridge (N. C.)—The royaliſts, under General M'Donald, defeated there by the North Carolina militia, February 27, 1776.

Moultrie (Fort)—See Sulivan's Iſland.

Monongahela (Fort)—On the forks of the Monongahela river—M. de Contre coeur obliged Capt. Trent to abandon it, May 20 1754.

Mary (of the houſe of Tudor) Queen of England, &c. began her reign July 6, 1553; and reigned 5 years, 4 months, and 11 days.

Mary (of the houſe of Stuart) Queen of England, Scotland, &c. jointly with her huſband William III.—died December 28, 1694—See William III.

[N] *New-London* (City of, in Connecticut)—Burnt by Benedict Arnold, September 6, 1781.

Nevis (The iſland of)—Taken from the Britiſh, by the French, February 14, 1782.

Norfolk (Virginia)—Burnt January 1, 1776.

Niagara (Fort)—Taken from the French by General Johnſon July 25, 1759

New-Hampſhire—Capt. Maſon procures, November 7, 1629, from the council of Plymouth, a new patent for a tract of land ſo called, which comprehended the whole of Wheelwright's purchaſe—The ſettlement of the *ſeventh and laſt* Engliſh colony, in New England, was made by the combination of forty-one perſons, into a form of government, on Piſcataqua river, October 22, 1640; afterwards called the *Province of New-Hampſhire*.

Narraganſet Sachems (The ſix)—Entered into a league, offenſive and defenſive, with the aſſociate colonies of New England, July 15, 1635.

[P] *Proclamation*—General Gage, the Britiſh governor of Maſſachuſetts, iſſued a proclamation, offering a *pardon*, in the king's name, to all who ſhould forthwith lay down their arms and return to their peaceable occupations, *excepting* SAMUEL ADAMS *and* JOHN HANCOCK—June 12. 1775.

Philadelphia—Evacuted by the Britiſh troops, June 18, 778.

Pondicherry—Surrendered to Great Britain, October 17, 1778.

Penſacola—and the whole province of Weſt Florida, ſurrendered by the Britiſh, to the arms of Spain, May 9, 1780.

Peace—The preliminary articles of, between France, Spain, and Great Britain, ſigned at Verſailles, January 20, 1783.

Peace—The ratification of the definitive treaty of, between the United States of America, France, Spain, and Great Britain, September 3, 1783.

Printing Office—One eſtabliſhed at Wilmington, N. C. in 1788.

Peace—General Waſhington's proclamation, announcing in his *camp* the ceſſation of hoſtilities, and the ratification of the articles of peace, between the U. S. of America and Great Britain, April 16, 1783.

[Q] *Quebec*—The city of, ſtormed, and nearly taken, by the Americans under General Montgomery, December 31, 1775.

Quebec—Letters patent (orig. *Literæ*) containing a promiſe of Charles I. king of England, to deliver the fortreſs (orig. *Caſtrum*) and houſes of Quebec (orig. *Kebec*) in Canada, to the king of France—dated June 29, 1631.

[R] *Ryſwick*—The peace of, concluded September 20, 697.

Revolution, in Great Britain—dated from November 5, 1688.

Rhode Iſland (i. e. the *Iſland* ſo called, formerly Aquatneck) was, by deed dated March 24, 1637 8, purchaſed from the Indians, by ſome of the ſectaries, whoſe opinions had been condemned in the ſynod of Newtown, and who had been ill uſed at the ſubſequent general court of Maſſachuſetts. (See ſynod of Newtown)—The late royal charter of "*Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations*, in Narraganſet bay in New-England," was dated July 8, 1662.

[S] *St. Lucia*—Taken by the French, December 28, 1778.

St. Euſtatia (the Dutch Iſland of)—Taken by Admiral Rodney and General Vaughan, February 3, 1778—Retaken by the French, November 27, 1781.

St. Chriſtopher (the Iſland of)—Taken from the Britiſh by the French, February 12, 1782.

Stamp-Act—Paſſed March 22, 1765—Repealed March 18, 766.

Sullivan's Iſland (near Charleſton, S. C.)—The works thereon, attacked by the Britiſh ſquadron, commanded by Sir Peter Parker, and the aſſailants defeated, June 28, 1776. Theſe works were afterwards called Fort-Moultrie, in compliment to the commanding officer.

St. John's (Canada)—Reduced by the Americans, November 2, 1775.

Still-Water—Battle of, October 7, 1777.

Synod (a general), in Newtown near Boſton (Maſſ.) called, Auguſt 30, 1637—This ſynod condemned the opinions of many of the New-England ſectaries. See Doug. Sum. Rhode Iſland.

[T] *Tobago* (the Iſland of)—Taken from the Britiſh by the French, June 2, 1781.

Trincomale, on the iſland of Ceylon taken by Admiral Hughes, Jan. 11, 1782.

Treaty—between the Republic of Holland and the United States of America, concluded, Oct. 8, 1782.—See *Peace.*

Treaty—The definitive treaty of peace, between Holland and Great-Britain, May 24, 1784.—See *Armiſtice.*

Ticonderoga—taken by the Americans, under Allen and Arnold, May 10, 1775.

Thompſon, Eſq. (Charles) elected ſecretary of Congreſs, Sept. 5, 1774.

U.V. *Utrecht*—The peace of—whereby Newfoundland, Nova-Scotia, New-Britain, and Hudſon's-Bay, were yielded to Great-Britain; and Gibraltar and Minorca confirmed to that crown—concluded July 13, 1713.

Union—of the kingdoms of England and Scotland—effected May 1, 1707; and the treaty of, ſigned June 22d following.

Virginia—A ſpecial commiſſion to Edward Sackville, Earl of Dorſet, and others—"for the better plantation of the colony of Virginia"—dated June 27, 1631.

W. *William and-Mary*—The caſtle ſo called at Portſmouth in New-Hampſhire, aſſaulted, and taken from the Britiſh, by the armed citizens of New-Hampſhire, Dec. 14, 1774.

Weſt-Florida—The province of, ſurrendered by the Britiſh to Spain, May 9, 1780.

William III. King of England and Scotland, &c. began to reign Feb. 13, 1688; and was crowned with his Queen, Mary (of the houſe of Stewart), on the 11th of April following—He reigned 13 years, and 23 days.——See *Mary* (of the houſe of Stewart).

Ward, Eſq. (Artemas)——choſen *firſt* Major-General, by Congreſs June 17, 1775.

War—Proclaimed againſt the Dutch, by the Engliſh, March 17, 1671-2.

War——declared againſt England, by France, March 4, 1744; and, againſt France, by England, March 31, 1744.

War—declared againſt France, by England, May 18, 1756.

Wars—between the *New Englanders* and the *Indians*;—viz. the *Pequod*, war, anno 1637—King Philip's war, in 1675 and 1676, (continuing about fourteen months)—and the war of 1722 to 1725.

Whorekills——See *Lewes-town.*

[*To be continued.*]

Life; *an* Allegory.

WHEN we firſt ſet out on our journey through life, we have the choice of two roads ſet before us: the one leading down hill, the other aſcending. The firſt, by its alluring proſpect, has many volunteers thronging that way, becauſe it is eaſier to go down hill than up. The principal towns and cities on this journey, where theſe travellers paſs through, are *Indolence*, *Folly*, *Intemperance*, and *Prodigality*; when they have paſſed theſe firſt ſtages, they lead directly to *Contempt*, *Poverty*, *Wretchedneſs*, and laſtly, to *Repentance.* Some travellers, inſtead of arriving at *Repentance*, and returning thence to *Amendment* (which is out of the road by which they came) are ſo intoxicated, that they leave theſe two places on the right, and ruſh headlong into deep deſpair; and ſo, ſtraight on, to inevitable ruin. There are two companions oftentimes to be met with in every ſtage of this journey, called *Prudence* and *Recollection*; who, if the traveller would be wiſe enough to liſten to their kind admonitions, would bring him by a very ſhort road (which none are able to recover without them) to the city of *Repentance*, and ſo on to *Amendment*; and keep him company till they have conducted him in ſafety back to the place from whence he ſet out, and prevail on him to try the other road, which I am going now to treat of. The number of travellers frequenting this road is not ſo numerous; being more difficult to go up hill than down. To accompliſh this, the exertion of every nerve is required to arrive at the different ſtages, which are *Sobriety*, *Temperance*, *Induſtry*, and *Frugality*; and theſe lead to ſeveral others progreſſively, each of which appears more commodious and inviting, the farther one advances; finding better accommodation at every ſtage, till at length the traveller reaches the ſummit of this mountainous road, where he meets with a fine plain, abounding with delights of various kinds; in which are ſituated the cities of *Riches* and *Honor*; and, if he be a worthy man, he will let the induſtrious poor partake of his bleſſings, that he may have one of the moſt deſirable manſions in each of theſe little cities; named *Reſpect* and true *Content.* Though there are comparatively few to be found travelling this road, all do not attain the end of this journey; as it muſt be performed during the ſeaſon called *Human Life.* And as no adventurers, that I ever heard of, had two of theſe ſeaſons ever alloted them to perform it in, many travellers find themſelves obliged to take up their reſpective abode in different places, being diſable to reach any higher, by reaſon of the

which they have taken upon them, and various other cauſes too tedious to mention.

Here it may be remarked, that the diſcouraged traveller ſeldom meets with a real friend to aſſiſt him in this road. In caſe any enquiries are made after ſuch a character, they are told there is none in company who have had the honor of his acquaintance; but they will tell you, that they heard their grandfather mention, he had often ſeen him, but ſoon after left this country, and gave out, before his departure, that, diſguſted to find his higheſt favours rewarded with the blackeſt ingratitude, he was determined to leave the country; and ſince his retreat, a being, known by the name of *Self-Intereſt*, has been ſubſtituted in his room; who bears the likeneſs of *Friendſhip*, and has deceived many honeſt well meaning perſons; but as he never ſticks to the unfortunate; every body knows him to be a deceiver.

It is further to be remarked, that we often ſee too many, going too near the ſide, thinking to find a ſhorter way up the hill, ſlide down lower than they were when they firſt ſtarted, and often involve others in their diſaſter; for finding themſelves going, they catch at every thing; and by this totally overſet many a fellow-traveller, who have found, to their great mortification, they could not get up again. Several of thoſe, who at firſt looked down with triumph, at thoſe who are ſweating and toiling below, many times are out-ſtripped; and the hindermoſt of all comfort themſelves with hopes that they ſhall reach the top, which ſometimes is the caſe; for when any one finds he can make greater haſte than his neighbours, he puſhes forward, and paſſes the next, &c. And, letting go the ſimile, and to ſpeak plain, nothing puts a period to this ambition but *Death*. You ſee two roads are ſet before you, I hope you will make a wiſe choice.

An Account of the Inſtitution of the FEAST *of* SOULS; *obſerved by the Native* AMERICANS.

THE commemoration of this inſtitution is obſerved by the native Americans, among ſome tribes on every tenth year, and among others on every eighth. On this occaſion there is firſt a diſinterment of all who have died ſince the laſt ſolemnity: the duſt of ſome is collected, the corrupt bodies of others are cleanſed: the corpſe are carried by their reſpective friends to their huts, where, in honor of the deceaſed, a feaſt is prepared, at which their exploits are celebrated, and all the kind and good offices are affectionately remembered. A general interment of the remains then enſues, and one grave is the receptacle in which all are depoſited. A more awful and ſtriking ſcene cannot be conceived. The Athenians had their funeral orations repeated annually, in honor of thoſe who were ſlain in battle; the Platæans kept a ſolemn anniverſary, and their Archon poured out a goblet of wine to thoſe who had ſacrificed their lives for the liberty of Greece: and "Games for Liberty," were celebrated by delegates from each city of Greece at Platæa every fifth year, in commemoration of the heroes who had defeated Mardonius. Theſe Grecian ceremonies perpetuated ſentiments of reſpect for the deceaſed, and excited in the people a generous deſire of emplating the glorious atchievements, which had occaſioned ſuch ſolemnities: yet to the ſpectators they could not be ſo intereſting, as to the Americans is the Feaſt of Souls, wherein "bones and hearſed in death" * are preſented to view; a ſight that muſt raiſe the moſt vehement and frantic emotions in the undiſciplined breaſts of artleſs ſavages.

[*London Magazine.*

An Account of the Origine of the SLAVE TRADE.

THIS traffic, ſo diſgraceful to humanity, began in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, about the year 1567.—A captain John Hawkins, revolving in his mind the ſituation of the Weſt-India iſlands, then moſtly in the hands of the Spaniards and French, was the firſt who thought of introducing the Africans to aſſiſt the inhabitants in cultivating their plantations. He ſaw in them a people fit to endure labour in ſuch a climate; and conſidered their ſituation to be ſo bad in itſelf, from climate, rude ſtate of civilization, and continual quarrels and blood-ſhed amongſt themſelves, that he thought they certainly would be no loſers, if not gainers, by change of country: the only difficulty was, how to get them from one territory to another ſo remote. This, however, he undertook; and from this aroſe the ſmoaus, or, to ſpeak more correctly, the infamous trade in Negroes.

Projectors are not to be charged with the criminality which often attends their projections in the after-proſecution of them. The intention of Hawkins, at his outſet, was not to force, but to perſuade, the Afri-

* Hamlet, Shakeſpeare.

ns to change their own country for a
ter. Hawkins having proposed his
n to some friends, a subscription was
on filled up, and three vessels, of about
o tons burthen each, fitted out for the
yage, with necessary commodities to
ffic with the natives.

Having sailed in October, he arrived,
thout any accident, at Sierra Leona,
ien he declared his purpose was to traffic,
d accordingly exchanged his articles for
e best commodities of the country.

During this business, he caused it often
be represented to the people, that he
s going from thence to a country more
easant, fruitful, and happy, in every re
ect, than theirs: that it was inhabited
such as himself and his company; and
at if any of them, tired with their pre
nt situation, undoubtedly the most un
easant spot upon the face of the earth,
d of their poor way of living, would
bark with him, he would be answerable
at, for their services to the people who
ssessed the country, they should have a
are of its many advantages.

This was repeated often; and, by such
joling, he at length infused a spirit of
migration among them: three hundred of
em came to the resolution of trusting
emselves with him in this new world, all
full age and strength, and every thing
as settled for their departure.

Hitherto there was no violence;—but
ne night before their departure, the cries
people at variance reached the ears of
awkins, and he called up his men. They
ent armed, not knowing the cause, and
our day break were in the midst of the
nfusion. Captain Hawkins immediately
tached himself to those he personally
new, and, with his people, fought in
eir defence. He was soon informed that
body of Negroes, from another part of
e country, had come and fallen upon
ese without any provocation: swayed
motives of interest, he determined at
nce upon revenge, and surrounding a
rge party of the assailants, who, being
erpowered, wished to escape, he made
with these the number of their adversa-
es their rage had destroyed, and carried
em by force to the place whither others
gain went by choice.

Captain Hawkins made a distinction be-
ixt those he had taken prisoners of war,
d those who came voluntarily: and he
terwards endeavoured to inculcate the
me principles where he sold them; but
e distinction was lost: those who pur-
chased them at the same price, considered
them as slaves of the same condition.

That those who were carried off by force, were prisoners of war, might, it is supposed, have proved a kind of salvo for the conscience of Hawkins: it was, however, satisfying himself by a strange kind of logic, though there are many who now argue in favour of that infamous trade, on grounds less tenable.

Having made up the number of his Negroes, he sailed for Hispaniola, where, and at Puerto de Plata, he disposed of the whole of them to the Spaniards.

On his return to England, a second voyage was undertaken under his command, with four ships. The queen encouraged the adventurer; but strict injunctions were laid on him, and all concerned, that no Negroes should be carried off by force.—They arrived safe in Africa, and got a complete cargo of slaves; but *not a single Negro but what was carried off by violence;* and in taking these, many hands fell by the resistance of the Negroes. It may be true, that this was contrary to the advice of Hawkins: that they were all taken, however, by force—that those who made resistance were put to the sword—their villages plundered and burnt—and even their old people and children destroyed in the common ruin, are facts that cannot be overturned.—So much for the origin of this diabolical traffic.

A new Method, made use of in SWEDEN, *for preserving from Rust any Sort of* IRON-WORK, *that is exposed to the Air.*

THEY take such a quantity of pitch and tar, as they think they may then have occasion for, and mix up with it such a quantity of the best sort of soot, as not to make it too thick for use. With this composition they paint or besmear all the parts of the iron work; for which purpose they make use of short hard brushes, because they must press pretty strongly upon the iron, in order to give it a sufficient quantity; and they always chuse to perform this operation in the spring time of the year, because the moderate heat of that season hardens the pitch so much, that it is never melted by the succeeding heats of the summer, but on the contrary acquires such a gloss as to look like varnish. This has been found by experience to preserve iron from rust, much better than any sort of paint; and is as cheap as any that can be made use of.

The Method of making AMBER-VARNISH.

TAKE one pound of powdered amber; melt it in a proper unglazed veſſel over a charcoal fire, and pour it, whilſt fluid, upon an iron plate; then powder it again, when concreted, and afterwards diſſolve it entirely in an unglazed earthen veſſel, adding to it, firſt, linſeed oil, prepared and boiled with litharge, and afterwards ſpirit of turpentine. With this incruſt your veſſels of wood or metals, and afterwards poliſh them, being firſt carefully and artfully dried.

The BENEFITS *of* TEMPERANCE.

Temperance ſweetens the bowl. HERVEY.

TEMPERANCE has at all times been ſtrongly recommended by phyſicians and moral philoſophers, and though they have not had the power to compel the obſervance of their precepts, and though advice without example will not ſo forcibly perſuade men, yet it ſtill remains a cardinal virtue; retains as much as ever its propriety and beauty, and merits our attention, notwithſtanding it may have been neglected by ages that are paſt.

Food is intended to nouriſh and repair that waſte of the body, which, from the peculiar formation of its parts, it neceſſarily undergoes. The quantity requiſite for this purpoſe will in general be aſcertained by Nature, who is the beſt qualified to decide on the proportion, and to regulate the times on which it ſhould be uſed; but if that proportion and thoſe times are varied or exceeded, Nature will ſoon reſent the injury, and diſeaſe will make it appear to whoſe account the blame ſhould be placed, as well as convince the aggreſſors of their temerity and imprudence.

There may be ſome pleaſure in ſatisfying hunger, but none, I will preſume, in cauſing inactivity and ſtupefaction; there is a neceſſity that food ſhould be uſed within the bounds of moderation, but more to juſtify him who may exceed theſe bounds; for exceſs not only diſorders the body, and deſtroys its integrity, but clouds the underſtanding and impedes the operation of the mind; over a frame that might otherwiſe be active and ſtrong, it leaves a ſtupor and heavineſs that entirely defeats the enjoyment and the good purpoſe of food, and diveſts the body almoſt of every power to move: it overſpreads the mind, which might be clear and vigorous, with groſs vapours, and the thickeſt darkneſs, and brings on ſuch a general weakneſs as the man may indeed perceive, but which neither advice nor medicine will be found to have ſtrength ſufficient to remedy.

But ſurely no man who ſees the importance of his own powers, and who wiſhes to apply them to the uſes for which they were deſigned, can ſo far forget himſelf as to live under the dominion of his appetites, and thus be levelled with, nay thus to ſink even below beings who have no underſtanding to diſtinguiſh between good and evil, no reaſon to direct them in the choice; and no man who conſults his own eaſe and real enjoyment will give way to an habit which will gain ſtrength every moment, and with increaſed ſtrength will give to every moment additional pain.

It is feared that much of the reaſoning, or advice of this nature, may be given in vain; for where indulgences of this kind have obtained at frequent and ſtated periods, from time immemorial, it is conſidered a ſort of common law, and good ground of action may perhaps lay againſt the man, who dares to queſtion a right which has been ſo long eſtabliſhed; the freedom and continuance of which ſome diſtinguiſhed body of men may have near at heart.—When ſuperfluity ſurrounds, the voice of temperance cannot be heard: men are not then in the humour to be ſerious, imagination muſt have play, and a voracious appetite is not to be trifled with; temperance may call if he pleaſes, till his lungs loſe their ſtrength. Theſe men have buſineſs of the greateſt moment to perform, they have to eat and drink and fill themſelves, by which they ſuppoſe they are doing eſſential ſervice to the body; their underſtandings are but of ſmall concern, for as they do not uſe them much, it is no great matter whether their operation is free or obſtructed.

Temperance is no leſs conducive of health to the mind than the body; it is as neceſſary for the one as the other, and of great concern to both: a turbulent temper, a furious ungovernable paſſion, is a diſeaſe of the mind as troubleſome as the gout to the body, and as difficult of cure perhaps, though the malady may be better underſtood: however, it is ſure to act as a continual ferment; it gives an unpleaſant appearance to every action, and to others an unhappy, though deſerved advantage over him.

The temperate man is, indeed, a moſt amiable character, and one who maintains a kind of ſuperiority over all others: cool

nd collected, he has at all times the com- mand of himſelf; by care and due re- traint, his body punctually obſerves, and aſily performs, the law of its nature; his ind ſees clearly its ſeveral duties, and as the power to execute them and avail ſelf of every advantage; he knows none f thoſe remonſtrating pains, none of he bitter reflections, which exceſs leaves ehind; no reproach can touch his beha- viour, nor ſeverity apply to his conduct, but he holds himſelf, if not free from foible nd frailty, yet above indiſcretion and eve- y vice. Knowledge is his favourite pur uit, and virtue the employment of hi ime: if at any time his body be indiſpoſed, he cauſe of it aroſe not through want of due care; if his mind is diſturbed, it is more by imperfection or another's folly than his own; and if he is warm, it is not to injure, but a warmth in the welfare of mankind.

That may be called ſpirit or faſhion, or any other whimſical name you pleaſe, which leads to exceſs, but it is a ſpirit or a faſhion moſt cloſely connected with folly; for reaſon and experience lead to tempe- rance in every thing that reſpects either the body or the mind. He therefore who will be guided by the one, and obey the dic- tates of the other, will thus be temperate; convince all thinking men of his good ſenſe, and feel his own reward in length of days, in honor and in happineſs.

Actual Exiſtence of the SALAMANDER.

ON this very curious ſubject the follow- ing letter, by M. de Pothonier, is addreſſed to the Journaliſts of Paris.

GENTLEMEN,

IF it is true, that, with too much faci- lity, we ſometimes adopt the *marvellous*, it is alſo true, that we ſometimes reject it at firſt ſight, without due regard to the credibility of the teſtimony. Such a re- proach might be made with juſtice by the ancient naturaliſts, could they raiſe their heads, to thoſe of the preſent age. Our cautious enquirers have agreed to declare fabulous and abſurd the vulgar opinion con- cerning the ſalamander. That opinion may have been embelliſhed by the fictions of poetry; nevertheleſs, I cannot enter- tain a doubt, that there exiſts a ſpecies of ſmall lizard, which can live ſometime even in the hotteſt fire. Here is the proof.

Being in the iſland of Rhodes, buſy writing in my cloſet, I heard ſuddenly an uncommon noiſe in the kitchen, I ran; and found the cook in a terrible fright. As ſoon as he ſaw me, he cried, "the devil is in the fire!" I examined the grate, and ſaw diſtinctly, in the middle of a very hot fire, a little animal, with its mouth open, and its breaſt palpitating After attentive ob- ſervation, and being aſſured there was no deception, I took pincers to catch it. On the firſt attempt I made, the animal, which had remained ſtationary till then, that is, during an interval of two or three minutes, fled into a corner of the grate. I ſnipt off the point of its tail, and it hid itſelf among the red-hot aſhes. Having diſcovered it again, I ſeized it by the middle of the body, and drew it out. It was a ſmall lizard. I preſerved it in ſpirits of wine.

It was afterwards preſented by me, with an account of its diſcovery, to the Count de Buffon, who found it to differ from all he had ever ſeen. He had queſtioned me a great deal on this extraordinary fact, and promiſed to make mention of it. The preſerved animal is now in the king's ca- binet.

(Signed)

DE POTHONIER, *ancien Conſul de France.*

On CONVERSATION.

[From the OLLA PODRIDA, a Collection of Eſſays publiſhed at Oxford, Great-Britain.]

THAT converſation may anſwer the ends for which it was deſigned, the parties who are to join in it muſt come to- gether with a determined reſolution to pleaſe, and to be pleaſed. If a man feels that an eaſt wind has rendered him dull and ſulky, he ſhould by all means ſtay at home till the wind changes, and not be troubleſome to his friends; for dullneſs is infectious, and one ſour face will make many, as one cheerful countenance is ſoon productive of others. If two gentlemen deſire to quarrel, it ſhould not be done in a company met to enjoy the pleaſures of converſation. Let a ſtage be erected for the purpoſe in a proper place, to which the juriſdiction of the Middleſex magiſ- trates doth not reach. There let Martin and Mendoza mount, accompanied by Ben and Johnſon, and attended by the ama- teurs who delight to behold blows neatly laid in, ribs and jaw-bones elegantly broken, and eyes ſealed up with delicacy and addreſs. It is obvious, for theſe rea- ſons, that he who is about to form a con- verſation-party, ſhould be careful to invite men of congenial minds, and of ſimilar ideas reſpecting the entertainment of which they are to partake, and to which they muſt contribute.

With gloomy perſons, gloomy topics likewiſe ſhould be (as indeed they will be) excluded; ſuch as ill health, bad weather, bad news, or forebodings of ſuch, &c. To preſerve the temper calm and pleaſant, it is of unſpeakable importance that we always accuſtom ourſelves through life to make the beſt of things, to view them on their bright ſide, and ſo repreſent them to others, for our mutual comfort and encouragement. Few things (eſpecially if, as Chriſtians, we take the other world into the account) but have a bright ſide: diligence and practice will eaſily find it. Perhaps there is no circumſtance better calculated, than this, to render converſation equally pleaſing and profitable.

In the conduct of it, be not eager to interrupt others, or uneaſy at being yourſelf interrupted; ſince you ſpeak either to amuſe or inſtruct the company, or to receive thoſe benefits from it. Give all, therefore, leave to ſpeak in turn. Hear with patience, and anſwer with preciſion. Inattention is ill manners; it ſhows contempt; contempt is never forgiven.

Trouble not the company with your own private concerns, as you do not love to be troubled with thoſe of others. Yours are as little to them, as theirs are to you. You will need no other rule, whereby to judge of this matter.

Contrive, but with dexterity and propriety, that each perſon may have an opportunity of diſcourſing on the ſubject with which he is beſt acquainted. He will be pleaſed, and you will be informed. By obſerving this rule, every one has it in his power to aſſiſt in rendering converſation agreeable; ſince, though he may not chooſe, or be qualified, to ſay much himſelf, he can propoſe queſtions to thoſe who are able to anſwer them.

Avoid ſtories, unleſs ſhort, pointed, and quite *a propos*. He who deals in them, ſays Swift, muſt either have a very large ſtock, or a good memory, or muſt often change his company. Some have a ſet of them ſtrung together like onions; they take poſſeſſion of the converſation by an early introduction of one; and then you muſt have the whole rope; and there is an end of every thing elſe, perhaps, for that meeting, though you may have heard all twenty times before.

Talk *often* but not *long*. The talent of haranguing in private company is inſupportable. Senators and barriſters are apt to be guilty of this fault; and members, who never harangue in the houſe, will often do it out of the houſe. If the majority of the company be naturally ſilent, or cautious, the converſation will flag, unleſs it be often renewed by one among them who can ſtart new ſubjects. Forbear, however, if poſſible, to broach a ſecond before the firſt is out, leſt your ſtock ſhould not laſt, and you ſhould be obliged to come back to the old barrel. There are thoſe who will repeatedly croſs upon, and break into the converſation with a freſh topic, till they have touched upon all, and exhauſted none. Œconomy here is neceſſary for moſt people.

Laugh not at your own wit and humour; leave that to the company.

When the converſation is flowing in a ſerious and uſeful channel, never interrupt it by an ill-timed jeſt. The ſtream is ſcattered, and cannot be again collected.

Diſcourſe not in a whiſper, or half voice, to your next neighbour. It is ill-breeding, and, in ſome degree, a fraud; converſation-ſtock being, as one has well obſerved, a joint and common property.

In reflections on abſent people, go no farther than you would go if they were preſent. "I reſolve," ſays Biſhop Beveridge, "never to ſpeak of a man's virtues to his face, nor of his faults behind his back;" a golden rule! the obſervation of which would, at one ſtroke, baniſh flattery and defamation from the earth.

Converſation is affected by circumſtances which, at firſt ſight, may appear trifling, but really are not ſo. Some, who continue dumb while ſeated, become at once loquacious when they are (as the ſenatorial phraſe is) *upon their legs*. Others, whoſe powers languiſh in a cloſe room, recover themſelves on putting their heads into freſh air, as a Shrovetide-cock does when his head is put into freſh earth. A turn or two in the garden makes them good company. There is a magic ſometimes in a large circle, which faſcinates thoſe who compoſe it, into ſilence; and nothing can be done, or rather nothing can be ſaid, till the introduction of a card-table breaks up the ſpell, and releaſes the valiant knights and fair damſels from their captivity. A table, indeed, of any kind, conſidered as a centre of union, is of eminent ſervice to converſation at all times; and never do we more ſenſibly feel the truth of that old philoſophical axiom, that nature *abhors a vacuum*, than upon its removal. I have been told that, even in the *Blue ſtocking*

ociety,* formed folely for the purpofe of converfation, it was found, after repeated trials, impoffible to *get on*, without *one* card-table. In that fame venerable fociety when the company is too widely extended to engage in the fame converfation, a cuftom is faid to prevail (and a very excellent one it is) that every gentleman, upon his entrance, felects his partner, as he would do at a ball; and, when the converfation is *gone down*, the company change partners, and begin afrefh. Whether thefe things be fo or not, moft certain it is, that the lady or the gentleman deferves well of the fociety, who can devife any method, whereby fo valuable an amufement can be heightened and improved.

An Account of a Mafs of NATIVE IRON, *found in* SOUTH AMERICA; *by Don* MICHAEL RUBIN DE CELIS.

ABOUT 30 years ago, the various barbarous nations who inhabited the provinces of the great Chaco Gualamba expelled the Spaniards from thence; and ince that time, the countries on the fouthern part of the river Vermejo, and weftern of the great river Parana, have been almoft totally deferted. The only employment of the few Indians who dwell within the jurifdiction of Santiago del Eftero is, to gather the honey and wax, with which the woods abound. Thefe Indians difcovered, in the midft of a wide extended plain, a large mafs of metal, which they called pure iron; part of which projected above the ground about a foot, and almoft the whole of its upper furface was vifible. Intelligence of this difcovery was immediately communicated to the Viceroys of Peru. That fuch a mafs of iron fhould be found in a country where there are no mountains, nor even the fmalleft ftone, within a circumference of one hundred leagues, could not fail to appear extraordinary, though it is known there are mines of pure iron in Europe. Don Michael was fent by the Viceroy of the river Plata to examine it. The latitude of the fpot was found to be 27° 28′ S. The larger portion of the mafs was almoft buried in pure clay and afhes; its exterior appearance was that of perfectly compact iron; but on cutting off pieces of it, with chiffels, the internal part was found full of cavities, as if it had been formerly in a fluid ftate: it was, after clearing away the earth from it, in length three yards, in breadth two yards and a half, and about one-third of a yard in thicknefs. There is alfo, in thofe immenfe foreffs, a mafs of pure iron, in the fhape of a tree with its branches.—The production of thefe phænomena, from feveral concurring circumftances, which gave great probability to the opinion, Don Michael afcribes to a volcanic explofion. After digging a conficerable depth, no root or trace of generation could be perceived. At no great diftance from the furface of the earth are found ftones of quartz, of a beautiful red colour, which the honey gatherers ufe as flints to light their fires. Some of thefe had been formerly carried away, on account of their peculiar beauty, being ftudded and fpotted, as it were with gold. One of them, which weighed about an ounce, fell into the hands of the governor of Santiago del Eftero, who ground it, and extracted more than a drachm of gold from it—On the fame principle (or volcanos) Don Michael accounts for the formation of thofe famous maffes of filver found feparate at Guantajaia, about which fo many extravagant and ridiculous ftories have been told—The afpect of the country between the river Vermejo and the fuppofed mine, diftant 70 leagues from the fettlement, is beautiful; it is an immenfe plain, alternately intermixed with thick woods and fertile fields, which form the moft pleafing landfcapes. Yet, with all its beauty and fertility, in a tract of land capable, in every other refpect, of furnifhing feveral millions of people not only with the means of fubfiftence, but of gratifying the palate with the moft delicious viands, and the eye with the richeft fcenery, there is not, owing to a fcarcity of running water, one fixed place of habitation. The honey gatherers, who refide there, in fmall bodies, the greateft part of the year, ufe rain water. Thefe, and a few roving tribes of barbarous Indians, who refemble the Tartars in their way of life, and vifit this country at a certain feafon of the year, from the borders of the river Vermejo, in queft of a wild root, which they call koruu, and which they conftantly chew, as a remedy againft the peftilential air of their native country, and as a prefervative againft the bite of poifonous reptiles, are the only people ever feen in thofe delightful and extenfive plains.—Thus, in the phyfical, as in the moral world, fomething is always wanting to the fulnefs of perfection, which, by the immutable decrees of unerring wifdom, is,

* Literary Ladies, of which Mrs. Montagu, Mifs More, &c. are members.

like happineſs, ever to be aimed at, but never attained, in this diurnal ſphere:

"Man never is, but always *to be* bleſt."

A Letter from Sir Isaac Newton *to Dr.* Richard Bently.

SIR,

WHEN I wrote my treatiſe about our ſyſtem, I had an eye upon ſuch principles as might work with conſidering men, for the belief of a Deity, and nothing can rejoice me more than to find it uſeful for that purpoſe. But, if I have done the public any ſervice this way, it is due to nothing but induſtry and patient thought.

As to their firſt query, it ſeems to me that if the matter of our ſun and planets, and all the matter of the univerſe, were evenly ſcattered throughout all the heavens, and every particle had an innate gravity towards all the reſt, and the whole ſpace throughout which this matter was ſcattered, was but finite; the matter on the outſide of this ſpace would by its gravity tend towards all the matter on the inſide, and by conſequence fall down into the middle of the whole ſpace, and there compoſe one great ſpherical maſs. But, if the matter was evenly diſpoſed throughout an infinite ſpace, it would never convene into one maſs, but ſome of it would convene into one maſs and ſome into another, ſo as to make an infinite number of great maſſes, ſcattered at great diſtances from one to another throughout all that infinite ſpace. And thus might the ſun and fixed ſtars be formed, ſuppoſing the matter were of a lucid nature. But how the matter ſhould divide itſelf into two ſorts, and that part of it, which is fit to compoſe a ſhining body, ſhould fall down into one maſs and make a ſun, and the reſt, which is fit to compoſe an opaque body, ſhould coaleſce, not into one great body, like the ſhining matter, but into many little ones; or if the ſun at firſt were an opaque body like the planets, or the planets lucid bodies like the ſun, how he alone ſhould be changed into a ſhining body, whilſt all they continue opaque; or all they be changed into opaque ones, whilſt he remains unchanged; I do not think explicable by mere natural cauſes, but am forced to aſcribe it to the counſel and contrivance of a voluntary agent.

The ſame power, whether natural or ſupernatural, which placed the ſun in the centre of the ſix primary planets, placed Saturn in the centre of the orbs of his five ſecondary planets, and Jupiter in the centre of his four ſecondary planets, and the earth in the centre of the moon's orb: and therefore had this cauſe been a blind one without contrivance or deſign, the ſun would have been a body of the ſame kind with Saturn, Jupiter, and the earth; that is, without light and heat. Why there is one body in our ſyſtem qualified to give light and heat to all the reſt, I know no reaſon, but becauſe the Author of the ſyſtem thought it convenient; and why there is but one body of this kind I know no reaſon, but becauſe one was ſufficient to warm and enlighten all the reſt. For the Carteſian hypotheſis of ſuns loſing their light, and then turning into comets, and comets into planets, can have no place in my ſyſtem, and is plainly erroneous; becauſe it is certain, that, as often as they appear to us, they deſcend into the ſyſtem of our planets, lower than the orb of Jupiter, and ſometimes lower than the orb of Venus and Mercury, and yet never ſtay here, but always return from the ſun with the ſame degrees of motion by which they approached him.

To your ſecond query I anſwer, that the motions which the planets now have could not ſpring from any natural cauſe alone, but were impreſſed by an intelligent agent. For ſince comets deſcend into the region of our planets, and here move all manner of ways, going ſometimes the ſame way with the planets, ſometimes the contrary way, and ſometimes in croſs ways in planes inclined to the plane ecliptic and at all kinds of angles; it is plain that there is no natural cauſe which could determine all the planets, both primary and ſecondary, to move the ſame way and in the ſame plane, without any conſiderable variation: this muſt have been the effect of counſel. Nor is there any natural cauſe which could give the planets thoſe juſt degrees of velocity, in proportion to their diſtances from the ſun, and other central bodies, which were requiſite to make them move in ſuch concentric orbs about thoſe bodies. Had the planets been as ſwift as comets, in proportion to their diſtances from the ſun (as they would have been had their motion been cauſed by their gravity, whereby the matter, at the firſt formation of the planets, might fall from the remoteſt regions towards the ſun) they would not move in concentric orbs, but in ſuch eccentric ones as the comets move in. Were all the planets as ſwift as Mercury or as ſlow as Saturn or his ſatellites; or

ere their ſeveral velocities otherwiſe much reater or leſs than they are, as they might ave been, had they aroſe from any other ule than their gravities; or had the diſ nces from the centers about which they ove, been greater or leſs than they are ith the ſame velocities; or had the quan- ty of matter in the ſun, or in Saturn, upiter, and the earth, and by conſe- uence their gravitating power been greater r leſs than it is; the primary planets ould not have revolved about the ſun, nor ne ſecondary ones about Saturn, Jupiter, nd the earth, in concentric circles as hey do, but would have moved in hyper- olas, or parabolas, or in ellipſes very ec- entric. To make this ſyſtem therefore, ith all its motions, required a cauſe which nderſtood and compared together, the uantities of matter in the ſeveral bodies f the ſun and planets, and the gravita- ing power reſulting from thence; the ſe- eral diſtances of the primary planets from he ſun, and of the ſecondary ones from Saturn, Jupiter, and the earth; and the elocities with which theſe planets could revolve about thoſe quantities of matter in the central bodies; and to compare and adjuſt all theſe things together, in ſo great a variety of bodies, argues that cauſe to be not blind and fortuitous, but very well ſkilled in mechanics and geometry.

To your third query, I anſwer, that it may be repreſented that the ſun may, by heating thoſe planets moſt which are near- eſt to him, cauſe them to be better con- cocted, and more condenſed by that con- coction. But, when I conſider that our earth is much more heated in its bowels below the upper cruſt by ſubterraneous fermentations of mineral bodies than by the ſun, I ſee not why the interior parts of Jupiter and Saturn might not be as much heated, concocted, and coagulated by thoſe fermentations as our earth is; and therefore its various denſity ſhould have ſome other cauſe than the various diſtances of the planets from the ſun. And I am confirmed in this opinion by conſidering, that the planets of Jupiter and Saturn, as they are rarer than the reſt, ſo they are vaſtly greater, and contain a far greater quantity of matter, and have many ſatel- lites about them; which qualifications ſurely aroſe not from their being placed at ſo great a diſtance from the ſun, but were rather the cauſe why the Creator placed them at great diſtance. For by their gra- vitating powers they diſturb one another's motions very ſenſibly, as I find by ſome late obſervations of Mr. Flamſteed, and, had they been placed much nearer to the ſun and to one another, they would by the ſame powers have cauſed a conſiderable diſ- turbance in the whole ſyſtem.

To your fourth query I anſwer, that, in the hypotheſis of vortices, the inclina- tion of the axis of the earth might, in my opinion, be aſcribed to the ſituation of the earth's vortex, before it was abſor- bed by the neighbouring vortices, and the earth turned from a ſun to a comet; but this inclination ought to decreaſe conſtantly in compliance with the motion of the earth's vortex, whoſe axis is much leſs in- clined to the ecliptic, as appears by the motion of the moon carried about there- in. If the ſun by his rays could carry about the planets, yet I do not ſee how he could thereby effect their diurnal motions.

Laſtly, I ſee nothing extraordinary in the inclination of the earth's axis for prov- ing a Deity, unleſs you will urge it as a contrivance for winter and ſummer, and for making the earth habitable towards the poles: and that the diurnal rotations of the ſun and planets, as they could hardly ariſe from any cauſe purely mechanical; ſo by being determined all the ſame way with the annual and menſtrual motions, they ſeem to make up that harmony in the ſyſ- tem, which, as I explained above, was the effect of choice rather than chance.

There is yet another argument for a Deity, which I take to be a very ſtrong one, but, till the principles on which it is grounded are better received, I think it more adviſeable to let it ſleep.

I am your moſt humble ſervant to command,

ISAAC NEWTON.

Cambridge, Dec. 10, 1692.

HISTORY *of the* AMERICAN WAR.

[*Continued from page* 55.]

May 10, 1775. THE general Congreſs having met in Philadelphia, at the time appointed, ſoon adopted ſuch meaſures as confirmed the people in their reſolution and conduct. Among their firſt acts were reſolutions for the raiſing of an army, and the eſtabliſh- ment of a large paper currency for its pay- ment; the "*United Colonies*" (by which appellation they reſolved that they ſhould be known and diſtinguiſhed for the future) being ſecurities for realizing the nominal value of this currency. They alſo ſtrictly prohibited the ſupplying of the Britiſh

fiſheries with any kind of proviſion,; and to render this order the more effectual, ſtopt all exportation to thoſe colonies, iſlands, and places, which ſtill retained their obedience. This meaſure, which did not ſeem to have been expected, or even apprehended in England, occaſioned no ſmall diſtreſs to the people at Newfoundland, and to all thoſe employed in the fiſheries; inſomuch that to prevent an abſolute famine, ſeveral ſhips were under a neceſſity of returning light from that ſtation, to carry out cargoes of proviſions from Ireland.

The city and province of New-York, notwithſtanding their former moderation, ſeemed, upon receiving an account of the late action, to receive alſo a plentiful portion of that ſpirit which operated in the other colonies. A moſt numerous aſſociation was accordingly formed, and a Provincial Congreſs elected. But as ſome regiments from Ireland were expected ſpeedily to arrive there, and as that capital, beſides, lies open to the ſea, its ſituation became very critical. In theſe circumſtances, a body of Connecticut men arrived in the neighbourhood of that city, avowedly for its protection, and probably alſo to ſupport the preſent diſpoſition of the people. Their ſtrength was not, however, ſufficient to afford an effectual protection; nor, if it had been greater, would it have availed againſt an attack by ſea. The city accordingly applied, through its delegates, to the Continental Congreſs, for inſtructions how to act upon the arrival of the troops. The Congreſs adviſed them for the preſent, to act defenſively with reſpect to the troops, ſo far as it could be done conſiſtently with their own ſecurity;—to ſuffer them to occupy their barracks, ſo long as they behaved peaceably and quietly; but not to ſuffer them to erect any fortification, or in any manner to cut off the communications between the city and country; and if they attempted hoſtilities, that they ſhould defend themſelves, and repel force by force. They alſo recommended to them to provide for the worſt that might happen, by ſecuring places of retreat for the women and children; by removing the arms and ammunition from the magazines; and by keeping a ſufficient number of men embodied for the protection of the inhabitants in general. The departure of ſo many helpleſs objects from the places of their habitation, was a very affecting ſpectacle. That once flouriſhing commercial city was now become almoſt a deſart: and was, by ſome of the inhabitants, devoted to the flames. It happened, perhaps happily for New-York that the troops being more wanted at Boſton, were not landed there.

In the mean time, ſeveral private perſons belonging to the back parts of Connecticut, Maſſachuſetts, and New-York undertook at their own riſque, and without any public command or participation, an expedition of the utmoſt importance and which not only in its conſequence moſt materially affected the intereſt and power of government in the colonies; but had brought the queſtion to the critical nicety of a point, and the deciſion to depend merely upon accident, whether we ſhould have a ſingle poſſeſſion left in North-America. This was the ſurpriſe of Ticonderoga, Crown-Point, and other fortreſſes, ſituated upon the great lakes, and commanding the paſſes between the Britiſh colonies and Canada. It ſeems that ſome of thoſe who were among the firſt that formed this deſign, and had ſet out with the greateſt privacy in its proſecution, met by the way with others, who, without any previous concert, were embarked in the ſame project; ſo extenſive was that ſpirit of enterprize which theſe arduous conteſts called into action. Theſe adventurers, amounting in the whole to about two hundred and forty men, under the command of Colonel Eaſton and a Colonel Ethan Allen, with great perſeverance and addreſs, ſurpriſed the ſmall garriſons of Ticonderoga and Crown-Point. Theſe fortreſſes were taken without the loſs of a man on either ſide. They found in the forts a conſiderable artillery, amounting as they ſaid, to above 200 pieces of cannon, beſides ſome mortars, howits, and quantities of various ſtores, which were to them highly valuable; they alſo took two veſſels, which gave them the command of Lake Champlain, and materials ready prepared at Ticonderoga for the building and equipping of others.

May 25th. During theſe tranſactions the Generals Howe, Burgoyne, and Clinton arrived at Boſton from England, together with a conſiderable number of marines, and draughts from other regiments, to ſupply the vacancies there. Theſe were ſoon followed by ſeveral regiments from Ireland, ſo that the force at Boſton, with reſpect to number, the goodneſs of the troops, and the character of of the commanders, was become very reſpectable; and it was generally believed,

at matters could not continue much
nger in their then ſituation.
Nothing remarkable had yet happened
ce the commencement of the blockade,
cept two ſmall engagements which aroſe
om the attempts of either party to carry
the ſtock of ſome of thoſe ſmall iſlands,
th which the bay of Boſton is inter-
erſed, and which afforded the mixed
ctacle of ſhips, boats, and men, engag-
by land and water. In both theſe
rmiſhes (each of which continued for
ny hours) the king's troops were foiled,
th ſome loſs; and in the laſt, which hap-
ned at Hogg and Noddle's-Iſlands, an
ned ſchooner being left by the tide, the
ople, after ſtanding a ſevere fire of ſmall
ns, and two pieces of artillery from the
ore, were at length obliged to abandon
r, and ſhe was burnt by the provincials.
Notwithſtanding the late reinforcements,
d the arrivals of generals of the moſt
tive character, the troops continued for
me time very quiet at Boſton. On the
ner ſide, it is probable that an attempt
ould have been made to ſtorm that town,
hile the people were hot in blood after
e affair of Lexington, if a concern for
e preſervation of the inhabitants had not
evailed over every other conſideration.
muſt however be allowed, that from
e number of veſſels of war, which near-
ſurrounded the peninſula, as well as the
ſt artillery by which it was protected,
d the excellency of the troops, that ſuch
attempt muſt have been attended with
eat difficulty and danger, and that the
ſtruction of the town muſt have been
id down as an inevitable conſequence.
here were other matters alſo of conſider-
ion. A repulſe to new troops, or the
rnage that would even attend ſucceſs in
arduous a conflict, might have been at-
nded with fatal conſequences; the peo-
e were not only new to war, but they
ere in a new and ſtrange ſtate and ſitua-
on; they were entering into an untried,
thought of, and unnatural conteſt, load-
l with the moſt fatal conſequences, with-
t experience to guide, or precedent to
rect them; they had not yet in general
nounced all hopes of an accommodation,
d thoſe who had not, would totally con-
emn any violence which ſhut them out
om ſo deſirable an event; in ſuch a wa-
ring ſtate of hope, fear, and uncertainty,
uch caution was to be uſed, as any un-
ward event, might ſuddenly damp the
rdour of the people, diſſolve their reſolu-
tions, and ſhake all their confederacies to
pieces.

June 8th. In the mean time the Conti-
nental Congreſs reſolved that
the compact between the crown and the
people of Maſſachuſett's-Bay, was diſſolv-
ed, by the violation of the charter of Wil-
liam and Mary; and therefore recommend-
ed to the people of that province, to pro-
ceed to the eſtabliſhment of a new govern-
ment, by electing a governor, aſſiſtants,
and houſe of aſſembly, according to the
powers contained in their orignal charter.
They paſſed another reſolution, that no
bill of exchange, draught, or order, of
any officer in the army or navy, their agents,
or contractors, ſhould be received or nego-
ciated, or any money ſupplied to them by
any perſon; and prohibited the ſupplying
of the army, navy, or ſhips employed in
the tranſport ſervice, with proviſions or
neceſſaries of any kind. They alſo erected
a general poſt-office at Philadelphia, which
extended through all the united colonies;
and ſome time after, placed Dr. Franklin,
who had been inſulted and removed from
that office, in England, at the head of it.
Thus had they, in effect, though only un-
der the name of recommendation and
counſel, aſſumed all the powers of a ſu-
preme government.

June 12th. About the ſame time Ge-
neral Gage iſſued a proclama-
tion, by which a pardon was offered in the
king's name, to all thoſe who ſhould forth-
with lay down their arms, and return to
their reſpective occupations and peaceable
duties; excepting only from the benefit of
the pardon, *Samuel Adams* and *John Han-
cock*, whoſe offences were ſaid to be of too
flagitious a nature to admit of any other
conſideration than that of condign puniſh-
ment. All thoſe who did not accept of
the proffered mercy, or who ſhould protect,
aſſiſt, ſupply, conceal, or correſpond with
them, to be treated as rebels and traitors.
It alſo declared, that as a ſtop was put to
the due courſe of juſtice, martial law
ſhould take place till the laws were reſtored
to their due efficacy. It is needleſs to ob-
ſerve, that this proclamation had as little
effect as any of thoſe that preceded it. Mr.
Hancock was about that time choſen preſi-
dent of the continental Congreſs.

It was ſuppoſed that this proclamation
was a prelude to hoſtilities, and prepartions
were accordingly made by the Americans.
A conſiderable height, by the name of
Bunker's-hill, juſt at the entrance of the

peninsula of Charlestown, was so situated as to make the possession of it a matter of great consequence, to either of the contending parties. Orders were therefore issued by the provincial commanders that a detachment of a thousand men should intrench upon this height. By some mistake Breed's-hill, high and large like the other, but situated nearer Boston, was marked out for the intrenchments, instead of Bunker's-hill. The provincials proceeded to Breed's-hill and worked with so much diligence, that between midnight and the dawn of the morning, they had thrown up a small redoubt about eight rods square. They kept such a profound silence that they were not heard by the British, on board their vessels, though very near. These having derived their first information of what was going on from the sight of the work near completion, began an incessant firing upon them. The provincials bore this with firmness; and though they were only young soldiers, continued to labour till they had thrown up a small breastwork, extending from the east side of the redoubt to the bottom of the hill. As this eminence overlooked Boston, General Gage thought it necessary to drive the provincials from it. About noon therefore he detached Major General Howe and Brig. Gen. Pigot, with the flower of his army, consisting of four battalions, ten companies of the grenadiers and ten of light infantry, with a proportion of field artillery, to effect this business. These troops landed at Moreton's point, and formed after landing, but remained in that position till they were reinforced by a second detachment of light infantry and grenadier companies, a battalion of land forces and a battalion of marines, making in the whole nearly 3000 men. While the troops who first landed were waiting for this reinforcement, the provincials for their farther security, pulled up some adjoining post and rail fences, and set them down in two parallel lines at a small distance from each other, and filled the space between with hay, which having been lately mowed, remained on the adjacent ground.

The king's troops formed in two lines, and advanced slowly, to give their artillery time to demolish the American works. While the British were advancing to the attack, they received orders to burn Charlestown. This was not done because they were fired upon from the houses in that town, but from the military policy of depriving enemies of a cover in their approaches. In a short time this ancient town, consisting of about 500 buildings, chiefly of wood, was in one great blaze. The lofty steeple of the meeting house formed a pyramid of fire above the rest, and struck the astonished eyes of numerous beholders with a magnificent but awful spectacle. In Boston the heights of every kind were covered with the citizens, and such of the king's troops as were not on duty. The hills around the adjacent country which afforded a safe and distinct view, were occupied by the inhabitants of the country.

Thousands, both within and without Boston, were anxious spectators of the bloody scenes. The honor of British troops beat high in the breasts of many, while others with a keener sensibility, felt for the liberties of a great and growing country. The British moved on but slowly which gave the provincials a better opportunity for taking aim. The latter in general reserved themselves till their adversaries were within ten or twelve rods, but then began a furious discharge of small arms. The stream of the American fire was so incessant, and did so great execution that the king's troops retreated in disorder and precipitation. Their officers rallied them and pushed them forward with their swords, but they returned to the attack with great reluctance. The Americans again reserved their fire till their adversaries were near, and then put them a second time to flight. General Howe and the officers redoubled their exertions, and were again successful, though the soldiery discovered a great aversion to going on. By this times the powder of the Americans began so far to fail, that they were not able to keep up the same brisk fire as before. The British also brought some cannon to bear which raked the inside of the breast-work from end to end. The fire from the ships, batteries, and field artillery was redoubled—the soldiers in the rear were goaded on by their officers. The redoubt was attacked on three sides at once. Under these circumstances a retreat from it was ordered, but the provincials delayed and made resistance with their discharged muskets as if they had been clubs, so long that the King's troops who easily mounted the works, had half filled the redoubt before it was given up to them.

While these operations were going on at the breast-work and redoubt, the British light infantry were attempting to force the left point of the former, that they might take the American line in flank

Though they exhibited the moſt undaunted courage, they met with an oppoſition which called for its greateſt exertions. The provincials here, in like manner, reſerved their fire till their adverſaries were near, and then poured it upon the light infantry, with ſuch an inceſſant ſtream, and in ſo true a direction as mowed down their ranks. The engagement was kept up on both ſides with great reſolution. The perſevering exertions of the King's troops could not compel the Americans to retreat, till they obſerved that their main body had left the hill. This, when begun, expoſed them to new danger, for it could not be effected but by marching over Charleſtown neck, every part of which was raked by the ſhot of the Glaſgow man of war, and of two floating batteries. The inceſſant fire kept up acroſs this neck, prevented any conſiderable reinforcement from joining their countrymen who were engaged; but the few who fell on their retreat, over the ſame ground, proved, that the apprehenſions of thoſe provincial officers who declined paſſing over to ſuccour their companions, were without any ſolid foundation.

The number of Americans engaged, amounted only to 1500. It was apprehended that the conquerors would puſh the advantage they had gained, and march immediately to American head quarters at Cambridge, but they advanced no farther than Bunker's-hill. There they threw up works for their own ſecurity. The provincials did the ſame on Proſpect-hill in front of them. Both were guarding againſt an attack, and both were in a bad condition to receive one. The loſs of the peninſula depreſſed the ſpirit of the Americans, and their great loſs of men produced the ſame effect on the Britiſh. There have been few battles in modern wars, in which all circumſtances conſidered, there was a greater deſtruction of men than in this ſhort engagement. The loſs of the Britiſh, as acknowledged by General Gage, amounted to 1054. Nineteen commiſſioned officers were killed, and 70 more were wounded. The battle of Quebec in 1759, which gave Great-Britain the province of Canada, was not ſo deſtructive to Britiſh officers as this affair of a ſlight intrenchment, the work only of a few hours. That the officers ſuffered ſo much, muſt be imputed to their being aimed at. None of the provincials in this engagement were riflemen, but they were all good markſmen. The whole of their previous military knowledge had been derived from hunting, and the ordinary amuſements of ſportſmen. The dexterity which long habit they had acquired in hitting beaſts, birds, and marks, was fatally applied to the deſtruction of Britiſh officers. From their fall, much confuſion was expected. They were therefore particularly ſingled out. Moſt of thoſe who were near the perſon of General Howe, were either killed or wounded, but the general, though he greatly expoſed himſelf, was unhurt. The light infantry and grenadiers loſt three-fourths of their men. Of one company not more than five, and of another, not more than fourteen eſcaped. The unexpected reſiſtance of the Americans was ſuch as wiped away the reproaches of cowardice, which had been caſt on them by their enemies in Britain. The ſpirited conduct of the Britiſh officers merited and obtained great applauſe, but the provincials were juſtly entitled to a large portion of the ſame, for having made the utmoſt exertions of their adverſaries neceſſary to diſlodge them from lines, which were the work only of a ſingle night.

The Americans loſt five pieces of cannon. Their killed amounted to 139. Their wounded and miſſing to 314. Thirty of the former fell into the hands of the conquerors. They particularly regretted the death of General Warren. To the pureſt patriotiſm and moſt undaunted bravery, he added the virtues of domeſtic life, the eloquence of an accompliſhed orator, and the wiſdom of an able ſtateſman. Nothing but a regard to the liberty of his country induced him to oppoſe the meaſures of government. He aimed not at a ſeparation from, but a coalition with the mother country. He took an active part in defence of his country, not that he might be applauded and rewarded for a patriotic ſpirit, but becauſe he was, in the beſt ſenſe of the word, a real patriot. Having no intereſted or perſonal views to anſwer, the friends of liberty confided in his integrity. The ſoundneſs of his judgment, and his abilities as a public ſpeaker, enabled him to make a diſtinguiſhed figure in public councils: but his intrepidity and active zeal, induced his countrymen to place him in the military line. Within four days after he was appointed a Major-General, he fell a noble ſacrifice to a cauſe which he had eſpouſed from the pureſt principles. Like Hambden he lived, and like Hambden he died, univerſally beloved and univerſally regretted.

[*To be continued.*]

Extracts from Essays relating to Agriculture and Rural Affairs.——*By James Anderson.*

THE milk of domestic animals is of great importance to man; and, therefore, every particular that relates to it, ought to be examined with attention. And, as it is well known that some plants make the animals that feed upon them yield a greater quantity of milk than others would have produced—Required—An exact list of such vegetables as are endowed with this quality in the highest degree, with regard to each species of domestic animals?

Chickweed * is by many thought to cause cows to give an extraordinary quantity of milk.—Spurrey, or yarr†, as it is called in some parts of Scotland, is thought by some to possess the same quality in an eminent degree; on which account, it is sometimes cultivated in Holland as an useful plant, although it is here found to be a very pernicious weed. Cattle indeed prefer it, when green, to almost any other plant; and sheep are exceedingly fond of it.

It is likewise probable that some plants may tend to make the milk thicker, and produce a greater proportion of cream than others do. If this is so—Required—A list of such plants as produce this effect, compared with those that promote the quantity of milk?

Some plants communicate to the milk of the animal which feeds upon them a very disagreeable taste, while others, on the contrary, give it a more pleasant flavour.—Required—A list of such plants as produce the one or the other effect, with regard to each species of domestic animals?

It has been often remarked, that cows which fed upon certain pastures, afforded butter of a richer and more agreeable taste than could be obtained from other pastures; which would seem to be occasioned by certain plants abounding more in the one of these pastures than in the other: yet I have heard of no accurate experiment that has hitherto been made to ascertain, with any degree of certainty, what were the particular plants that either tended to debase it in the one case, or improve it in the other.

It is indeed true, that the taste communicated to milk and butter, by some plants, is so exceedingly strong and disagreeable, that no person could avoid remarking it. Of this kind are turnips, which communicate to milk a nauseous taste, that is extremely disagreeable to most people*. Wild garlick, and some other plants, likewise affect the milk with their own disagreeable flavour.

But the most uncommon instance of this kind that has come to my knowledge, was a case that happened to a widow lady of my acquaintance, whose cows at one particular time, yielded milk that was so strongly impregnated with a peculiar kind of bitter taste, that no person could use it in any way, which surprised her a good deal, as the cows had often been allowed to pasture on the same field, without having had their milk sensibly impregnated with that disagreeable taste. Upon examining into what might be the probable cause of that singular phenomenon, it was discovered that, as the cows had been kept upon another field for some time before, the grass upon this field had been allowed to advance pretty far without being cropt. And, as it was full of the rough-leaved dandelion†, which was then in full flower,

* If the milk is to be used sweet, this disagreeable taste may be considerably diminished by boiling it. Other means of sweetening milk have been attempted, that are more troublesome and expensive, and not more efficacious.

It may be of consequence to remark, that, in general, that part of the milk that comes first from the cow when milked, is much more strongly impregnated with any peculiar flavour than what comes last; and as that is also the thinnest and least valuable part of the milk, it may be taken away and applied to any other inferior domestic use, without diminishing in any sensible degree, the products of the dairy.

By thus separating the first from the last drawn milk, the quality of the butter will be, at all times, very much improved, and the quantity hardly diminished in any sensible degree. For I have found, by experiment, that a small quantity of milk, that comes last from the cow, contains about sixteen times as much cream, than an equal quantity that comes first at the same milking,—and that the cream is also of an infinitely richer quality, the colour of the one being of a very deep orange, while that of the other is as white as the paper on which I write.

Hence we may infer, by way of corollary, that no method of rearing calves can be so beneficial for a dairy, as that usually practised in the Highlands of Scotland, where it is the universal custom to allow the calf to suck its mother for some time, and then drive it away, and milk what remains in the cows udder. By this means the expence of milking is much abridged—the calves are suckled more kindly than by the hand—and the quantity of butter not much diminished: but the greatest advantage is, that the butter is thus rendered of the finest quality that could possibly be desired. It has been often remarked, that well made Highland butter is of the finest quality that can be found any where; but this circumstance, which contributes so much to its perfection, has, I believe, been overlooked.

It deserves to be noted, that there is not near such a difference between the first and last drawn milk of an old calved cow, as of one that is but lately calved.

† *Leontodon hispidum.* This plant is sometimes called hawkweed, and ranked by botanists under the generic name of *Hieracium.*

* *Alsine media.* † *Spergula.*

t was imagined, the peculiar flavour of the milk was occaſioned by the cows cropping theſe flowers in greater quantities than at any other time; which appeared the more probable, as it was obſerved that this bitter taſte was not perceived in the milk, after the cows had remained in that field for a few days, when the flowers of this plant were almoſt entirely conſumed.

As I have not had an opportunity of trying any experiment that could aſcertain the truth of this conjecture, I would not deſire that it ſhould be relied upon as an undoubted fact; but, from the circumſtances above narrated, it ſeems extremely probable, that the flowers and flower-ſtalks of ſome plants are ſometimes endowed with qualities in this reſpect very different from thoſe of the leaves; which ought to afford a leſſon of cautious circumſpection to the experimental farmer.

Although it is by no means certain that plants, in all caſes, communicate the ſame flavour to milk, as that with which they affect our palate in their natural ſtate, yet, as we know that this ſometimes happens, it may perhaps, in ſome caſes, aſſiſt us a little in diſcovering ſuch plants as may probably affect it, either with an agreeable flavour, or the reverſe,—ſerving at leaſt, to point them out as proper ſubjects for future experiments intended to elucidate this point. With this view, having chewed at different times, many different kinds of graſſes that grow naturally in our fields and meadows, I was particularly ſtruck with the agreeable aromatic flavour of the common vernal graſs*, which ſeemed to approach ſo nearly to the rich almond-like flavour which is always obſervable in the fineſt butter, that I reſolved to gather ſome of the ſeeds, and ſow them by themſelves, with a view to feed a cow for ſome time upon this plant by itſelf, to diſcover what effect it would have upon the flavour of the milk. The ſeeds are ſaved, and are ſowed; but it will neceſſarily be ſome conſiderable time before the reſult can be with certainty be diſcovered.

Some plants communicate to milk a rich yellow colour, and others render it pale, and almoſt colourleſs.——Required—A liſt of each of theſe claſſes of plants, with reſpect to all the different claſſes of domeſtic animals?

It is commonly imagined, that the butter which is of the deepeſt yellow colour, is alſo the richeſt in taſte;—and although it ſeems probable that this may be, in general, the caſe, and that many of the plants that anſwer the one of theſe intentions may anſwer the other purpoſe alſo; yet it is by no means certain that theſe are not ſometimes diſjoined. For I have often met with butter of a very rich flavour with little colour, and the reverſe; ſo that it would be of conſequence to the farmer to have a liſt of the plants poſſeſſing theſe two qualities, ſeparately made out.

It is a vulgar prejudice, founded upon very inaccurate obſervations, that plants which produce yellow flowers, in general, tinge the butter with their own colour; than which, hardly any opinion could be more abſurd. Yet, upon no better foundation reſts the general prejudice in favour of paſtures that abound with the butter-flower*, which has evidently derived its names from that circumſtance; although more accurate obſervations ſhow, that ſo far is it from being beneficial to cows, that they refuſe to taſte the plant, till they are reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs by hunger.

Probably ſome plants encreaſe the richneſs of the milk, but do not produce a proportional quantity of cream;—ſome certainly make it afford cheeſe of a finer quality, and probably in greater quantities than others. If ſo—Required—A liſt of ſuch plants as produce the fineſt cheeſe, as well as of thoſe that cauſe milk yield the greateſt quantities of it?

It has been often remarked, that if milk is of a very thick conſiſtence, the cream is not ſo perfectly ſeparated from it as if it were thinner:—That is, if water be added to it, more cream will be ſeparated from it than if it had got no mixture. But, in in that caſe, both the butter—cream—and whey, are poorer in quality than if it had not been mixed. And as milk naturally thin, is nearly in the ſame ſtate as thick milk when mixed with water, it ſeems probable, that if any plant tends to render the milk thicker, it will not afford an additional quantity of cream proportioned to the richneſs of the milk†. But, if this is converted into cheeſe, we may expect that it would afford a greater proportion of curd, and that of a richer quality. For

* *Anthoxanthum odoratum.*

* *Ranunculus repens.—bulboſus.*—

† In the laſt note, I have taken notice of the difference between the firſt and laſt drawn milk. After the whole of the cream was ſeparated from the laſt drawn, the milk that remained was thicker and richer in every reſpect than the cream of the firſt drawn. The milk of the firſt drawn reſembled water, coloured with milk—that of the laſt was thick like cream—and the whey of it, when made into cheeſe, was richer than the milk of the other.

goats milk, which ſeparates no cream, yields a very large proportion of curd, as well as the richeſt whey :—Sheeps milk, which is likewiſe thick, and ſeparates little cream, comes next to it in both theſe qualities ;—after theſe, in all thoſe reſpects, comes cow's milk ;—and, laſt of all, the milk of mares and aſſes, which are thinner, and more watery than any of the others.

It may likewiſe happen, that ſome plants which cauſe butter to have a very diſagreeable taſte, may probably yield cheeſe of an uncommon agreeable flavour ; as we require a more acrid taſte in the laſt than the firſt. This ought, therefore to be attended to.

Of QUICK LIME, *and other Calcareous Subſtances, as a Manure*

[FROM THE SAME.]

IT would eaſy for me here to amuſe the reader with a critical analyſis of the ſeveral theories that have been invented by ingenious men to account for the *manner* in which lime operates as a manure.—It would be no difficult matter to demonſtrate the defects of their ſeveral ſyſtems ;—and I might, with great facility, make an idle diſplay of *apparent* ſuperiority, by ridiculing their ſeveral hypotheſes.—But, as I could not ſubſtitute any thing in their ſtead that would be more ſatisfactory to the ſenſible reader, I chooſe to wave this ungracious diſcuſſion ; and ſhall content myſelf with enumerating a few *facts* concerning the uſe of calcareous ſubſtances as a manure, that it much imports the practical farmer fully to underſtand.

The firſt idea that occurs in reflecting on this ſubject is, that all ſubſtances in which calcareous matter is contained, have been ſucceſsfully employed as a manure, at different times, and in different places.

Thus—*lime*,—*marle* of all ſorts,—*chalk*, *lime-ſtone-gravel*,—*ſhelly* ſand, or pure *ſhells* of every denomination, have all been employed as manures with the greateſt ſucceſs.

And, as all theſe, excepting lime, always contain the calcareous matter in its *mild* ſtate, we are led to conclude, that *they* operate on the ſoil merely as *calcareous*, and not as *ſaline*, ſubſtances.

Lime, indeed, is ſometimes applied to the ſoil in its *cauſtic* ſtate, as it comes freſh from being ſlaked, but more commonly at ſome conſiderable diſtance of time after it has been burnt. However, as burning is the only mode uſually employed for reducing lime-ſtone to powder, and thus preparing it for a manure, the opinion, in general, prevails, that calcination is as neceſſary for rendering lime capable of becoming a manure, as for making it fit to be employed as a cement.

It is, however, of importance for the practical farmer to be informed, that this is not the caſe.—Mr. Du-Hamel was the firſt who, from an accidental experiment was led to believe, that *powdered lime-ſtone* was an equally efficacious manure as *lime* itſelf. He recorded the experiment as a great diſcovery.

Having had occaſion to dreſs a marble chimney-piece for repairing one of country-houſes, the maſon choſe a lawn near the houſe, as the moſt convenient place for hewing the ſtone.—After the operation was finiſhed, all the large chips were picked up and carried away, that they might not diſfigure the lawn ;—but the fine powder that had been grinded off by the action of the chiſſel mixed ſo intimately with the graſs, that it could not be gathered up.—In conſequence of this very full dreſſing of powdered lime-ſtone, the graſs afterward came up upon that ſpot with much greater luxuriance than on any other part of the lawn, and always continued to have a much livelier verdure.

From hence he, with good reaſon, concluded, that powdered lime-ſtone might be employed as a manure with ſucceſs. To try if this would always be the caſe, he repeated the experiment ſeveral times, by cauſing ſome limeſtone to be pounded on purpoſe, and found that it never failed to promote the fertility of the ſpot on which he applied it in a very high degree.

I choſe to relate this experiment at large for the ſatisfaction of thoſe who may be unacquainted with the *phyſical* cauſe of the difference between lime and lime-ſtone.—To ſuch as are fully apprized of this, little reaſoning might have been ſufficient to afford a certain conviction, that the reſult of the experiment muſt have been what Mr. Du-Hamel found it.

Lime is no ſooner ſlaked than it immediately begins to abſorb its air, and return to its former *mild* ſtate,—or, in other words, it becomes *effete* ; in which ſtate it poſſeſſes the ſame chemical qualities in every reſpect, as lime-ſtone.

[*To be continued.*]

THE Columbian Parnassiad.

ON SUICIDE.

———They cast their lives away,
And sad and sullen hate the golden day.
Oh! with what joy the wretches now would bear
Pain, toil, and woe, to breathe the vital air!
VIRGIL.

DIRE suicide, atrocious crime,
Thou foul disgrace of England's clime,
Too horrid e'en to paint!
Inflated with presumptuous pride,
Shall man his future fate decide,
And act without restraint?

Shall earth-born fear o'er sense prevail,
When transient ills of life assail,
And tempt us to depart?
Each hath his proper lot assign'd
In wisdom, by th' eternal mind,
Who aids the grateful heart.

All that the visual sense surveys,
A God beneficent displays,
Who rules earth, sea and sky,
Who bids the soft-descending show'r
Refresh each herb and op'ning flow'r,
To glad the human eye.

His ire provoke, at whose command
Kingdoms and empires fall or stand,
Dare children of the dust?
In moments of impatient spleen,
Shall they th' Almighty partial ween
Deem Providence unjust?

Then venture on a world unknown,
Appear, un-sent for, at the throne
Of guilt avenging pow'r:
The muse now trembles to declare
What horrors must convulse 'em there
In that tremendous hour.

Lo! crimson'd with the vital flood,
With hands imbru'd in their own blood,
Abash'd, confus'd they stand:
Unfit for spotless realms of light,
They fear th' abodes of endless night,
And wait the dread command.

Proud sophistry, thou boast of fools,
Disdaining wisdom's sober rules,
Canst thou relieve our pain?
Religion, offspring of the sky,
Alone can teach man how to die,
And every ill sustain.

Trust him, frail man, who stills the deep
When thunders roll and tempests sweep,
And calm thy mind to rest:
Thy guardian angel shall descend,
And whisper—"for the wisest end"
"Thy spirit was oppress'd!

Yet still, alas! we pity those,
Who seek to end their poignant woes
Of complicated kind,
Who pierc'd with cold, and torn with cries
Of tender babes whom hunger tries,
In death relief would find.

Haply ere this, they begg'd in vain
Of haughty pride with fur-lin'd train
To grant the smallest mite;
But callous to their piteous moans,
She heeded not their heart-felt groans,
And spurn'd them from her sight.

Britons renown'd for generous deeds,
Whose charity ten thousand feeds,
How strange to you the sound,
That oft in winter's keenest frost,
Some harmless wanderer is lost,
Lies perish'd on the ground.

Ye stoics rich, who will not grant
The aid implor'd by tearful want,
Know, Heav'n your conduct views;
Steel then your breasts 'gainst nature's plea,
Distress without emotion see,
To save from death refuse.

ON RETIREMENT.

[*Extracted from a Poetical Epistle to a Curate. By Josiah Thomas*, A.B.]

THIS is the natural effusion of an honest and cultivated mind. Though the writer has the modesty to disclaim all expectation as a poet, the following lines will give our reader no unfavourable impression both of his genius and taste:

Retirement, hail!---thy hospitable shade,
By blundering pride injuriously pourtray'd,
Demands my verse---could gratitude inspire
The Sage's wisdom, or the Poet's fire,
How would the Muse th' immortal theme prolong,
And bless thy fond encomiast and the song;
Retirement, hail! though ridicul'd by pride,
Sublime th' associates in thy bower abide.
Sublime thy joys, however disavow'd
By instinct's herd, the profligate and proud.
Though round thy bower no pompous buildings stare,
Nor taste's capricious vanities be there;
Within the sweet recess truth loves to dwell;
And meek simplicity adorns the cell:
Learning the volume of the world displays,
Blaz'ning the wonders of the SIRE OF DAYS:
Genius, with eye undazzled by the sun,
Traces each footstep where old time has run:
Science the exhaustless universe explores,
Dives to the bottom, to the summit soars:
There contemplation by sage wisdom led,
Holds her high converse with the mighty dead.
While fair content and peace, congenial powers,
Crown with delight the consecrated hours.
Retirement, hail! beneath thy fostering care,
The muse first gives her callow wing to air;
To thee the liberal arts their lustre owe,
Plants, that reward the soil wherein they grow.
From thee the POET—whose illumin'd page
Glows, like the sun, above the wrecks of age:
From thee the SAGE—whose meditative mind
Prescribes the laws that civilize mankind:
From thee th' HISTORIAN—whose sagacious pen
To man inculcates his first study, MEN:
From thee the keen PHILOSOPHER—whose eye
Darts through the glooms that shroud futurity:
From thee, Retirement! ALL their glories claim;
Thine the first triumphs in the fields of fame.
BLEST is his lot, from vice, from folly free,
Whose tranquil passions are arrang'd by thee!
To him, though faction's discontented rout
Pronounce destruction—while themselves are out;
Though countries, with endemic frenzy curs'd,
Contend and war which cypher shall be first,
To him the clamour but one sorrow brings,
That men should madden for such idle things.---
When, darting radiance o'er the brightening sky,
The sun renews his race: or while, on high
The dewy clouds involve the morning ray,
As loth to yield their station to the day,
How sweet the opening morn!---the genial hour,
RETIREMENT! calls thy votary from thy bower,
To meet fair health upon the mountain's side:
There, while blue mists the lower vallies hide,

Health and her roſe-lipt zephyrs meet, to pay
Their balmy fragrance to the new-born day.
When evening hovers, in her noiſeleſs car,
Upon the ſhadowy boſom of the air,
What time the ſtar, that bids the dews ariſe,
Drinks the laſt radiance of the weſtern ſkies,
And nature breathes refreſh'd---quick let my feet,
Retirement! haſten to thy lov'd retreat:
There, while each paſſion calm'd, and wiſh reſin'd,
Expand the heart, and elevate the mind,
Let fancy bear me to th' immortal clime,
Where POESY, above the moon ſublime,
With inſpiration dwells---Or, let me hold
Converſe with ſages of the years of old;
And gleaning ev'ry truth and moral art,
Treaſure the living harveſt in my heart.

From BOETIUS.

OMNE HOMINUM GENUS, &c.

FROM one eternal fountain flow
The various nations of this ball:
To him all things their being owe,
And he alone diſpenſes all.

He gave the ſun his golden robe,
The meeker moon her ſilver horns,
With human race the pendent globe,
With jemmy ſtars the pole, adorns.

He lock'd within our mortal breaſts
Immortal ſouls, inſus'd from high:
In tenements of clay ſuch gueſts
Divine aſſert their purer ſky.

Why, thus deſcended, ſhould ye boaſt
Of birth and parentage beneath?
Reflect upon your native coaſt,
The ſpirit, whence your ſpirit breathe.

No creature is ignobly born,
Unleſs, by vices mean miſled,
He ſtain the ſtream, and, worthy ſcorn,
Deſert the glorious fountain-head.

FROM THE SAME.

QUISQUIS COMPOSITO, &c.

THE man ſerene, with ſoul ſedate
Who triumphs over haughty fate,
And either fortune can behold
With eyes unmov'd, and ſpirit bold,
The boiling billows of the main
Would threaten, and aſſault in vain:
Not rent Veſuvius, while he breathes
From red volcanoes fumy wreaths,
Not thunder, wont to blaſt the pow'rs,
And cruſh the pride of ſtately tow'rs,
Though wing'd with lightning, can moleſt
The calm contentment of his breaſt.

A SOLILOQUY.

WHILE yet invelop'd all round with gloom,
Nor fully finiſh'd in the ſecret womb,
I lay as dead, and nature was my tomb.

When from the dark incloſure, where I ſlept,
Into this buſy, noiſy world I leapt,
I ſaw, I felt its miſeries, and wept.

Ere yet the groſs, hereditary ſeeds
Of ſin primæval ſhot up into weeds,
Or dawning thought fore-ran maturer deeds;

Then threat'ning tempeſts check'd the budding plant,
Then ſenſe ſupply'd what reaſon would not grant,
And bitter cries proclaim'd my woeful want.

But, when imagination's warmer beams,
Play'd on the mind, miſled through wild extremes,
I graſp'd at joys, which vaniſh'd into dreams.

The world's great wood, preſented to my view,
Seem'd fair, and gay: ſuch ſtore of bloſſoms grew,
The fruit, I thought, of courſe, in plenty too.

Thus trifles charm'd beneath a bright attire,
While youthful fancy kindled fond deſire,
And hope deluſive fed the growing fire.

In vain ſhould reaſon labour to confute,
Too weak to ſtop me in the hot purſuit:
I ruſh'd, and panted for the promis'd fruit.

In vain the painted bleſſings I purſue;
In vain the bloſſoms ſmil'd upon the view;
Black ſtorms deſcend, and blaſt their lovely hue.

No golden fruits the naked boughs adorn;
Too late, alas! by diſappointments torn,
I taſte the fruit of knowledge from the thorn.

Cool reaſon then reſumes the ſlacken'd rein;
I look with ſorrow on the meaſur'd plain,
And wiſh my courſe were to commence again.

False fortune frowning, which at firſt had ſmil'd
My labours baffled, and my hopes beguil'd:
I grieve a dotard, as I wept a child.

If miſery with infancy thus ſprings,
If youth and manhood are ſuch wretched things,
And age begets from knowledge pointed ſtings;

Why ſhould I grieve to leave a life of woe,
To ſhun the cauſe, whence all my evils flow,
And reſt in peace among the dead below?

But, if I am ſo very fond of life,
Where pains and diſappointments are ſo riſe,
Succeſſive labours, and perpetual ſtrife;

Why ſhould I not embrace my coming fate,
Since death, which ends my cares, is but a gate
To life immortal, and a bliſsful ſtate?

O D E.

LATELY in the noon of night,
When the bear with ſickly light
Wheel'd around the ſtarry train
Of the ſlow-revolving wain,
Cupid, fraught with fell deceit,
Came, and thunder'd at my gate:
Who, ſaid I, my gate annoys,
Who, to break my balmy joys?
Patient hear without ſurprize,
I am but a boy, he cries:
Through the moonleſs night aſtray,
Hither have I bent my way.
Keen affliction he expreſs'd:
Tender pity touch'd my breaſt.
Lighting then a taper, ſtraight
I unbarr'd my bolted gate,
And behold a boy—but, lo!
With a quiver and a bow;
Pinions to his body clung,
Drooping, dripping, as they hung:
Genial motion to inſpire,
I repos'd him by the fire,
Softly ſeated, and benign
Chaff'd his chilly hands with mine:
From his azure locks I drain
Plentiful the chilling rain.
As the boy began to glow,
Let us try, ſaid he, my bow,
If, relax'd by rain, the ſtring
Haply loſt its wonted ſpring.
Quick he bent the bow; his arrow
Deep tranſfix'd my very marrow.
Then in merry mood he cries,
Stranger triumph in thy prize:

afe's my bow, and safe my dart—
nswer for thy bleeding heart.

THE CHARACTER OF A GOOD PARSON.

[FROM CHAUCER.]

THERE was (so Chaucer hands the story down)
A good old man, the parson of a town,
Meetly array'd in humble, sable weeds,
And poor in purse, but rich in holy deeds.
Pure was his heart, and able was his head,
Deep-vers'd in books, but most in scripture read.
True to the text, his doctrines would he preach,
And each parishioner devoutly teach
Without the help of puzzling gloss absurd,
Benign in thought, and affable in word,
Of heart undaunted, in demeanor mild,
A man of God, but of the world a child.
Few minutes from his office would he spare,
His patience only could surpass his care,
Through frequent trials of distress approv'd,
Distress, true touch-stone of the faith he lov'd.
Full loth was he, although he wanted shoes,
To breathe anathemas, for unpaid dues:
But rather from his own domestic store
With pious hands reliev'd the needy poor.
Though much he gave, on little wont to live,
He only liv'd, that many more might live.
Wide was his parish, and the houses stood
Asunder; yet thro' thunder, hail, or flood,
At morning by the dawn, or ev'ning late,
He steer'd his journey to the sick man's gate,
Uncheck'd by fevers of infectious rage,
He walk'd: A staff sustain'd his awful age.
This good example to his flock he brought,
That first he gave, and afterwards he taught.

The FARMER *and the* PHILOSOPHER.——A FABLE.

THE morning rose in Summer's pride,
And spread her ample shield;
The clown his fork and shovel ty'd,
And, whistling, sought the field.

The rural labours of the day
Began with rustic joys;
And songsters, twitt'ring from the spray,
Increas'd the jocund noise.

With hasty pace, the mansion's gate,
That clos'd the greenlin'd way,
Philatus pass'd, to contemplate
The rising of the day.

He stepp'd along, in silent thought,
And meditation warm,
Till chance his heedless footsteps brought,
Where culture cheer'd the farm.

Fast to a tree a rising steer,
With still submission, stood;
A sturdy farmer sharpen'd, near,
The knife, to spill his blood.

But why, my friend! Philatus said,
Consign to slaughter's hand
The hopeful beast, whose future aid
Would cultivate thy land?

This stubborn brute (reply'd the man),
With soft'ring care I rear'd,
Nor, since his being first began,
Have cost or trouble spar'd:

Nor recompensing toil requir'd,—
Until, this busy morn,
I led him forth, in years attir'd
To till the ground for corn.

When,—oh! the black ungrateful deed,
That calls the vengeful knife,—
His horns attack, with dreadful speed,
His benefactor's life.

For this, his guilty blood shall flow;
And I, in future time,
Will rest convinced, of all below,
His was the deepest crime.

My friend,—the venerable sage,
With soft'ning accents, spoke,—
I marvel not thy honest rage;
Such horrid deeds provoke.

But, e'er the bloody work's began,
Attend the truths I feel;
The very crime is thine, good man,
That rears the vengeful steel—

The fathers, brothers, of this steer,
That headstrong scorns command,
Were early taught the yoke to bear,
By man's subjecting hand.

'Twas his, to break the stubborn soil,—
The wilderness to tame;—
Or draw the wood, through wintry toil,
That cheer'd thy social flame.

This long-exerted, lab'ring power,
Let recollection tell;
And let remembrance mark the hour,
That, wounded deep, he fell—

'Twas when his steady faithful life,
Drew near a final close,
Thy arm deep plunged the murd'ring knife,—
When nature claim'd repose.

Oh! proud, unthinking tyrant—worm!
Too ready to condemn:
The hand, that gave thee human form,—
That hand created them.

The great, the allproviding plan
Meant not, that blood should spill;
Or *needless* death be spread by man,
At his capricious will.

G. P. J.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

On the MARRIAGE *of* MIRA *to* THIRSIS.

YE solemn pedagogues, who teach
A language, by eight parts of speech,——
Can any of you all impart
A rule to conjugate the heart?
Grammarians, did you ever try
To construe and expound the eye:
And from the syntax of the face
Decline its gender and its case?
What said that nuptial tear, that fell
From fav'rite *Mira*, can you tell?
And yet it spoke, upon her cheek,
As eloquent as tear could speak—
"Here before parson H—— I stand,
To plight my vows and yield my hand,
With fault'ring lips, while I proclaim
The cession of my virgin name;
Whilst, in my ears, it read at large
The rubrick's stern unsoftened charge;—
Spare me, the silent pleader cries!
Ah! spare me! ye surrounding eyes!
Usher'd amidst a blaze of light,
Whilst here I pass in public sight,
Ungrateful were I, to forbear
The tribute to a father's care;
For all he suffer'd, all he taught,
Is there not due some tender thought?
And may not one soft tear be giv'n
To a dear saint, that rests in Heav'n?
And you! to whom I now betroth,
In sight of Heav'n, my nuptial oath,——
Who to nobility of birth,
True honor joined, and native worth,——

If my recording bosom draws
One sigh, misconstrue not the cause;
Trust me, tho' weeping, I rejoice,
And blushing glory in my choice."

EUMENES.

Philadelphia, Feb. 19th.

The Chronicle.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRENCH REVOLUTION.

AT the anniversary meeting of the Revolution Society, held in London (at the London Tavern)on the 4th of November last (the right Hon. Earl Stanhope in the chair) the following resolution was moved by the Rev. Dr. Price, and unanimously approved, viz.

"The Society for commemorating the Revolution in Great-Britain, disdaining national partialities, and rejoicing in every triumph of liberty and justice over arbitrary power, offer to the National Assembly of France, their congratulations on the revolution in that country, and on the prospect it gives to the two first kingdoms in the world, of a common participation in the blessings of civil and religious liberty; they cannot help adding their ardent wishes for a happy settlement of so important a revolution, and at the same time expressing the particular satisfaction with which they reflect on the tendency of the glorious example given in France, to assert the unalienable reformation in the government of Europe, and to make the world FREE and HAPPY."

On the same occasion, it was also unanimously resolved, "That the said resolution be signed by the chairman, in the name of the meeting, and that it be transmitted by him to the National Assembly of France."

Paris, Nov. 25. The address of congratulation from the Revolution Society was read and the assembly decreed, on the motion of the Duke de Liancourt, that the President should write a letter of thanks to Lord Stanhope, as Chairman of the Society; and that the address and the letter should be printed.

PATRIOTIC DONATIONS.

List of the names of those who sent the greatest quantity of silver to the French mint.

	* Marks.	
The King, in gold	230	3
Ditto, in Silver,	9442	2
The Queen, di to,	3627	3
Monsieur, ditto,	1401	9
The King's aunt, ditto,	1334	7
Madame, ditto,	1315	2
The Queen, a second time, ditto,	1445	5
Count Montmorin, ditto,	1236	7
Duchis, a Notary, ditto,	610	7
Marshal de Contades, ditto,	522	2
Vandenyver, a banker, ditto,	546	1
Duke de Noailles, ditto,	545	6
Count de la Luzerne, ditto,	528	4
Marquis de la Taluro, ditto,	477	3
Prince de Beauveau, ditto,	469	1
M. Neckar, ditto,	448	5
Count d'Estaing, ditto,	441	2
Marquis de la Fayette, ditto,	418	2
Count de St. Priest, ditto,	407	4
Mole, a President, ditto,	385	2
Keeper of the Seals, ditto,	376	1
De Parscoal, ditto,	296	5
Marshal de Segur,	258	2
Countess de Maurepas, ditto,	143	7

The sacrifices of property in France for the general good have been great. The clergy have, besides money, made an offering at the altar of their country, of all the superfluity of plate, amounting to 120,000,000 livres.

DAWNING OF LIBERTY IN SPAIN.

London, Nov. 17. Letters from France say, that the spirit of liberty has manifested itself in Spain; and that the people finding that pains were taking to prevent them from being made acquainted with the causes and effects of the late revolution in France, ascribed this measure to the Inquisition, and mustered resolution enough to call for the heads of the INQUISITORS.

This, it is said, happened in Catalonia. Six thousand men were sent to extinguish this first spark of liberty; but the measures have had the contrary effect, for 2000 of the soldiers declared for the people, and the remaining 4000 refused to act.

REVOLUTION IN AUSTRIAN FLANDERS.

Baltimore, Feb. 19. A letter from Bourdeaux, dated the 20th of Nov. at nine o'clock at night.——Received by a vessel (bound to this port) arrived at Annapolis, says, "A vessel sails to-morrow morning for your port, and gives me an opportunity of announcing a decided victory, gained by the patriots of Brabant, at the expence of 3000 men, over an army of 8000 Imperialists, under the command of General Dalton. The battle was fought between Ghent and Bruges, in Austrian Flanders——4000 regular troops being killed on the spot, the Commander in Chief, with the general and field officers, were made prisoners of war.

"This intelligence arrived since dinner, by a courier extraordinary—several letters have been received to the same purport, and it is farther confirmed by the Bulletin of Breda, which is in the neighbourhood. The regular post from Paris will arrive to-morrow; and, should any accident delay the departure of the ship till the evening, I shall forward the particulars.

"From a printed detail of previous hostilities, it appears, that after the affair at Turnbout, Major-General Schroeder, with 2500 men, was reinforced by General d'Arbergh, with a detachment of 4000; and as General Dalton had reached the Imperial camp before this action, it is reasonable to suppose their numbers must have amounted to 8000 men——The force of the patriotic party could not have been less than 12000, of which 4 or 5000 are said to be deserters from the regular army of this country.

"The patriotic General, M. Van Meersen, has effectually secured the independence of his country, by this signal and unexpected victory. The success of the Imperial arms in the East, had already begun to operate on the minds of the firmest patriots of Brabant. Without a hope of assistance from Prussia—of refuge in Holland—or of mercy at home—disunion must have inevitably resulted from a moment's reflection or delay; but when a battle was unavoidable, desperation in the patriots supplied the place of discipline (in which alone their enemies could be supposed to excel) and gave them freedom and victory,—— when they only fought for life and safety!

OSTEND.

In the multiplicity of News from this country, and each account varying very materially, accord-

* The value of a mark, in silver, is about nine dollars.

g to the place from whence it is written, it is ifficult to know which deſerves the greateſt cre- it. Oſtend being the moſt neutral place, and ore free from the ſpirit of party, becauſe the habitants are chiefly engaged on their private ncerns, the accounts from thence ſeem to bring e ſureſt intelligence. It is certain, that all the blic papers printed in Flanders, are filled with e groſſeſt falſehoods and abſurdities; private rreſpondence is therefore the only true ſource information, and we are happy to ſay, our's mes from one of the moſt eminent houſes at Oſ- nd, in immediate communication with the prin- pal towns in Brabant. We are determined that news from any other than private channels ſhall nd its way into this paper. What follows may e depended on:

Bruſſels is preparing for a moſt vigorous reſiſt- nce, and though the recal of General D'Alton as moſt confidently reported, it turns out to be manœuvre, as he ſtill holds the command. He as entrenched the city as ſtrong as the time al- wed him for it will permit, and the fine park at e top of the town is converted into a camp. On e other hand, the Brabantine patriots are deter- ined to beſiege it, and from their ardour and urage in the attack of Ghent, the conflict, when- er the two armies meet, muſt be dreadful. It to be feared that Bruſſels will be reduced to aſhes, hich ever party gains the day. Hitherto every ing has remained quiet there, excepting that very one is making the beſt of his way out of it, ith his property. The majority of the Engliſh ere, have lodged their moſt valuable effects in ord Torrington's Hotel, though we fear it will ford little protection in caſe the town is pillaged.

The capture of Ghent has thrown a great damp the Imperialiſts, and has conſiderably weakened e emperor's cauſe. Perhaps there is no inſtance modern hiſtory of ſo dreadful a carnage as took ace in the attack of this city. The returns of lled and wounded proved far greater than were firſt known, and moderate people reckon them 5000 men, other accounts ſay 12000. One hun- ed and twenty capital houſes were burnt to the ound, or otherwiſe deſtroyed. Since the town s been in the poſſeſſion of the patriots, they ve promiſed to indemnify the inhabitants for all eir loſſes. How far their finances will hold good fulfil this promiſe, is another matter; but at eſent they have abundance of money, and pay r every thing punctually. They have offered wards of 30 guilders for every priſoner taken, d three for every gun taken from the enemy. ſoon as things were a little ſettled, the inhabi- nts all took an oath of allegiance to their new aſters.

The deputies of the ſtates of Flanders are aſſem- ed at Ghent, and have declared themſelves inde- ndent. They have further taken in conſidera- on the mode of collecting duties, the ſafety of anſits, &c. The victory at that place has had e moſt happy conſequences, for the patriotic uſe; and the bravery diſplayed on that occaſion s been a principal inſtrument of its more recent ceeſs. It has been as ſudden as complete; for e ſurrender of Bruges, Coutrai, Oſtend, Nieu- rt, Tournay, Ypres, Mons, and Namur, has llowed rapidly, a conqueſt almoſt without paral- . The place was not taken without great ſlaugh- r on both ſides.

Flushed with ſucceſs, the patriotic army has de- ched 15,000 men towards Luxemburgh, though ith no great probability of ſucceſs, if the garri- ſon does its duty, for it is a fortreſs of very conſi- derable ſtrength. The chief hopes of the Auſ- trian party are depoſited in the poſſeſſion of that place. The popular force is become conſiderably augmented by all the troops, which were lately in Dutch Brabant, having joined the main army.

Antwerp ſtill holds out, though the poſſeſſion of it to the emperor is extremely precarious from the temper of the inhabitants being inclined towards the popular ſide. They ſeem only to wait for a happy opportunity to free themſelves from the Imperial yoke.

The overtures of the Emperor made through Count Trautmanſdorf, are treated with contempt and indignation, becauſe they are merely the effect of fear, and want of other reſource. The offer comes too late, and every day makes it more certain, that his Imperial majeſty has loſt this fine country, at leaſt for the preſent.

To make theſe overtures of peace come with the better force and effect, it is reported that the Prince de Ligne, who has ſerved before Belgrade, and the Count de Cobenzel, are on their way from Vienna, with full powers to negociate with the Brabantines. The clergy have almoſt to a man joined the ſtandard of oppoſition.

Juſtificatory Memorial of the Brabantine Patriots.

It is beneath the dignity of truth to deſcend to a refutation of the atrocious and unprovoked calumnies, which the inſtruments of deſpotiſm have circulated by Imperial command againſt the peaceable and hitherto loyal inhabitants of the Belgic provinces.

The innumerable edicts with which they have been haraſſed ſince the death of the late Empreſs Queen, contain the beſt anſwer that can be given to the various libels of a ſanguinary and vindictive government; and if the provident induſtry of Prince Kaunitz, had not inceſſantly examined and prudently deſtroyed, almoſt as faſt as his Royal maſter writ, the preſs would have groaned under the preſſure of his pen; and the country have been deluged with ordinances which common ſenſe would bluſh to avow, and reſignation, herſelf, revolt at. Had the Emperor confined his rage for legiſlation to his hereditary dominions, where his obligations are rather implied than aſcertained, and where no poſitive contract appears to exiſt between the ſovereign and the ſubject—the execution of his mandates would not perhaps have been diſputed—although all ranks of people complain of his deſpotiſm, and would cheerfully ſhake off the yoke, if they happily poſſeſſed the means: but his ſituation on the Netherlands is different, his power is circumſcribed, the limits of his authority are marked and clearly defined by legible and exiſting laws, which he has ſolemnly ſworn to preſerve inviolable, and which he cannot infringe without incurring the guilt of perjury, and forfeiting the allegiance of the people.

The hiſtory of all nations proves that ſubjects are not eaſily provoked to revolt, that their grievances muſt be enormous whenever they appeal from the juſtice of the Prince to the deciſion of the ſword. All Europe is informed of the illegal ſeizure of unoffending citizens, by a forcible entry into their houſes at midnight, without any ſpecial crime laid down to their charge or form of proceſs; and of their being clandeſtinely tranſported to Vienna, to periſh in a dungeon, or on the banks of the Danube; all Europe has beheld with equal horror and indignation, the wanton maſſacres committed by the military in noon day, for a diabolical purpoſe of exciting the people to revolt, that a pretext

might be had for havoc and devaſtation, and levying war againſt the defenceleſs natives; yet theſe injuries enormous as they are, and aggravated as they have been by the ferocious tyranny of a ſubaltern deſpot, whoſe brutality in Hungary has been rewarded with the command of the army in the Low Countries, could not have compelled them to deviate from that patient and exemplary ſubmiſſion, which has ever diſtinguiſhed them, and ſtill leſs could they have forced them into a conteſt of danger and difficulty, the iſſue of which is uncertain—if their conſtitution, the laſt remaining ſecurity they poſſeſſed for their lives, liberties and fortunes, had not been annihilated and themſelves reduced to the precarious dependence on the bounty of a man, whom kindneſs cannot win nor gratitude bind; under theſe circumſtances, no alternative remains, but ſubmiſſion or reſiſtance.—They have adopted the latter, in preference to an abject and ignominious ſubmiſſion of their deareſt rights, and in appealing to Heaven for the juſtice of their cauſe, they truſt they will ſtand acquitted by God and the world, for the miſchiefs which may enſue.

The expedient of conſigning the towns and villages to the flames, and ſtill more horrid cruelty of exterminating men who contend only for their rights, may be terrible for the moment, and impoſe on weak and timid minds; but the natural courage of a nation, rouſed by repeated injuries, and animated by deſpair, will riſe ſuperior to theſe laſt efforts of vindictive tyranny, and render them as impotent and abortive, as they are wicked and unexampled. Far, however, from imitating a conduct ſo contrary to the received maxims of juſtice and humanity, their enormities will only be retaliated on the immediate authors and adviſers of them, ſhould the chance of war throw them into the hands of a people, reduced by innumerable oppreſſions, to declare themſelves independent, and forever releaſed from the Houſe of Auſtria.

UNITED STATES.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boſton, Jan. 21. It is with a great degree of pleaſure we announce to the public, the entire diſcharge of the *foreign debt* of this commonwealth—the treaſurer having been enabled, during the receſs of the General Court, to pay the ſame in ſpecie. One of the demands thus diſcharged, we are told, amounted to more than 60,000 dollars.

Salem, Jan. 26. A ſubſcription was lately opened in this town for a Duck Manufactory, and was immediately filled for 1500l.

NEW-YORK.

Cincinnati Proceedings.

At a general meeting of the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati, held at the Holland Lodge-room, in the city of New-York, February 1, 1790:

A petition having appeared in the public papers, as propoſed to be ſigned by a number of officers of the late army of the United States, and preſented to the National Legiſlature, praying that, in the ſyſtem for funding the national debt, a diſcrimination may be made in favour of the original holders of public ſecurities—The petition was read, whereupon it was

Reſolved unanimouſly, That this Society diſclaim the principle contained in the ſaid petition, conceiving it inconſiſtent with the character they have uniformly maintained, to ſeek any advantage to themſelves which might be incompatible with the principles of an honorable policy.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the foregoing reſolution be publiſhed in the ſeveral newſpapers in this city.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN STAGG, Jun. Sec'ry.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Charleſton, Jan. 28. A more abundant crop of rice was never known in this ſtate, than that of the preſent year. Indigo has not ſucceeded quite ſo well on account of an unuſual froſt, about the latter end of September laſt, at the ſame time, our rivers above the tide waters are ſo low, for want of rain, that it is with the utmoſt difficulty, the rice can be got down in ſufficient quantities to ſupply the European demand, which is this year very conſiderable—Machines for boating out the rice, and ploughs are coming very rapidly into faſhion, and from this circumſtance alone we may predict that any future importation of ſlaves will be rendered unneceſſary, as the far greater part of the labour will be ſaved.

GEORGIA.

Savannah, Jan. 28. A large ſhip has lately appeared in our river from Bourdeaux, in France, for a ſupply of maſts and ſpars of the firſt dimenſions. She has now proceeded for St. Mary's river, where ſhe is to take in her load. If this ſpecies of export ſhould ſucceed, it will be no ſmall advantage to this ſtate, as our foreſts may be almoſt called inexhauſtible, and abounding with the beſt of pine for the purpoſe. St. Mary's river has an excellent bay of 23 feet at high water, and in the river itſelf no leſs than 18 feet for a great diſtance up the country; the landing places are numerous, and timber of every kind may be rafted down with very little expence or inconveniency; the lands are in general excellent, the climate without diſpute, the fineſt in the world; the air being pure and healthy and will probably ever continue ſo, unleſs the ſwamps ſhould hereafter be overflowed for the ſake of watering the rice fields in the ſummer ſeaſon. There cannot be a more eligible ſituation for the induſtrious.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Extract of a letter from Benjamin Weſt to Doctor Franklin, dated London, Oct. 8, 1789.

"SIR,

"The bearer of this letter is our ingenious countryman, Mr. John Trumbull, who has reſided in London to ſtudy painting; and I have the happineſs to acquaint you, and his countrymen in general, that through force of genius and induſtry, he has already attained that excellence in painting, which places him in the firſt claſs of men of that profeſſion now living. He viſits his native climate to perpetuate the faces of ſome of his diſtinguiſhed countrymen, and I hope he will meet with their approbation, both as a gentleman and an artiſt, of equal worth and eſteem."

Premiums on the introduction of foreign grain and flour into France, commencing the 1ſt of December, 1789, and to be continued till the 1ſt of July, 1790.

On wheat, per cwt.	30
On ditto flour, per ditto	40
On rye, per ditto	24
On ditto flour, per ditto	32
On barley, per ditto	20
On ditto flour, per ditto	27

The figures are in *ſols* or *ſous* of this country.

A letter from London, dated December 2, informs that the prohibition laid laſt year on the importation of American wheat, from an apprehen-

n that the Heſſian Fly or Weavel might be propa-
ed from it in this country, has within a few days
en taken off: it being now acknowledged that
ere were no grounds for ſuch an opinion. They
ve been further induced to this meaſure from the
oſpect of a ſcarcity the enſuing ſpring.

The following letter and memorial of the Hon.
obert Morris, were read, on the 10th of the pre-
nt month, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the
nited States, and referred to Meſſrs. Madiſon, Sedg-
ick and Sherman; and were then ordered to be
ntered, at large, on the journals of the Houſe.

SIR,

I take the liberty to trouble you with the encloſed
emorial, and muſt pray you to lay it before the
ouſe of Repreſentatives. The requeſt which is
erein made, will be found ſo conſonant with juſtice,
at I cannot doubt of its being granted. Permit me
rough you, Sir, to make another, which is, that
e ſaid memorial may be entered at large on the
urnals of the Houſe.

I have the honor to be,
with great reſpect and eſteem,
Sir, your obedient humble ſervant,
ROBERT MORRIS.

New-York, February 8, 1790.

o the Honorable the Speaker
of the Houſe of Repreſenta-
tives of the United States.

o the PRESIDENT, the SENATE, and the HOUSE
of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES
of AMERICA.

he memorial of ROBERT MORRIS, late Superin-
tendant of the Finances of the ſaid United States.

Humbly ſhoweth,

THAT on the 20th day of June, 1785, and ſub-
quent to your memorialiſt's reſignation of his of-
ce of Superintendant, the Congreſs paſſed a reſo-
ution in the words following, "Reſolved, That three
ommiſſioners be appointed to enquire into the re-
eipts and expenditures of public monies, during
he adminiſtration of the late Superintendant of Fi-
ance, and to examine and adjuſt the accounts of the
Jnited States with that department, during his ad-
ninſtration, and to report a ſtate thereof to Con-
reſs;" which reſolution, to perſons unacquainted
with the nature of the office, and the mode of con-
ucting the buſineſs of the department, gave occaſion
o the ſuppoſition, that your memorialiſt had accounts
oth difficult and important to ſettle with the United
tates, in reſpect to his official tranſactions. That
nough your memorialiſt foreſaw the diſagreeable con-
equences which might reſult to himſelf from the
iffuſion of ſuch an opinion, he notwithſtanding not
nly forebore any repreſentation on the ſubject, but
crupulouſly avoided every ſpecies of interference di-
ect or indirect, leſt it ſhould be imagined, either
hat he was actuated by the deſire of obtaining from
Congreſs thoſe marks of approbation, which had in
epeated inſtances been beſtowed on the ſervants of
he public, or that he feared to meet the propoſed
nveſtigation. Reſpect for the ſovereign of the Uni-
ed States, concurring with motives of delicacy,
o forbid even the appearance of aſking, what, if
nerited, it was to be preſumed would be conferred,
as being the proper reward of ſervices, not of ſoli-
citation) and a firm confidence in the rectitude of
is conduct, leaving your memorialiſt no inducement
o evade any enquiry into it, which it might be thought
it to inſtitute.

That your memorialiſt taking it for granted, that
he reaſons which had produced a determination to
eſtabliſh a mode of enquiry into the tranſactions of
he moſt important office under the government,
would have inſured a proſecution of the object till
t had been carried into effect, long remained in ſilent
expectation of the appointment of commiſſioners, ac-
cording to the reſolution which had had been en-
tered into for that purpoſe. But it has ſo happened,
from what cauſe your memorialiſt will not undertake
to explain, that no further ſteps have ever been taken
in relation to it: and your memorialiſt has remained
expoſed to the ſurmiſes, which the appearance of an
intention to enquire into his conduct had a tendency
to excite, without having been afforded an opportunity
of obviating them. That the unſettled condition of
certain accounts of a commercial nature between the
United States and the late houſe of Willing, Morris
and Co. and your memorialiſt, prior to his appoint-
ment as Superintendant of the Finances, having been
confounded with his tranſactions in that capacity, your
memorialiſt has in various ways been ſubjected to
injurious imputations on his official conduct, the only
fruits of ſervices, which at the time they were rendered,
he truſts, he may, without incurring the charge of
preſumption, affirm, were generally eſteemed both
important and meritorious, and were at leaſt ren-
dered with ardour and zeal, with unremitted atten-
tion, and unwearied application.

That your memorialiſt deſirous of reſcuing his re-
putation from the aſperſions thrown upon it, came in
the month of October 1788 to the city of New-York,
as well for the purpoſe of urging the appointment of
commiſſioners to inſpect his official tranſactions, as
for that of procuring an adjuſtment of the accounts
which exiſted previous to his adminiſtration. But
the firſt object was fruſtrated by the want of a ſuffi-
cient number of members to make a Congreſs; and
the laſt was unavoidably delayed by the preliminary
inveſtigations requiſite on the part of the commiſſioner
named by the late board of treaſury, towards a com-
petent knowledge of the buſineſs. That in the month
of February, 1789, your memorialiſt returned to
New-York, for the ſame purpoſes, but the obſtacles
which he had before experienced, ſtill operated to
put it out of his power to preſent the memorial which
had been prepared by him in October, praying for
an appointment of commiſſioners. That he was
therefore obliged to confine himſelf to meaſures for
the ſettlement of his accounts reſpecting the tranſac-
tions antecedent to his appointment as Superintendant,
which he entered upon accordingly with the commiſ-
ſioner appointed by the board of treaſury: and in
which, as much progreſs as time and circumſtances
would permit was made until the fourth of March
laſt, when that commiſſioner, conceiving his authori-
ty, by the organization of the new government to
have ceaſed, declined further proceedings, and of
courſe, your memorialiſt was obliged to wait the eſta-
bliſhment of the new treaſury department for the
further proſecution of that ſettlement, which has
been accordingly reſumed, and he hopes will ſpeedily
be accompliſhed. But in as much, as no mode of
enquiry into his official conduct has hitherto been
put into operation, and as doubts of its propriety
have been raiſed by an act of the government, your
memorialiſt conceives himſelf to have a claim upon
the public juſtice, for ſome method of vindicating
himſelf which will be unequivocal and definitive.
Wherefore and encouraged by a conſciouſneſs of the
integrity of his adminiſtration, your memorialiſt is
deſirous that a ſtrict examination ſhould be had into
his conduct while in office, in order that if he has
been guilty of mal-adminiſtration, it may be detected
and puniſhed; if otherwiſe, that his innocence may
be manifeſted and acknowledged. Unwilling from
this motive, that longer delay ſhould attend the ob-
ject of the reſolution which had been recited, your
memorialiſt humbly prays, than an appointment of
commiſſioners may take place, to carry the ſaid reſo-
lution into effect. And your memorialiſt as in duty
bound, will pray, &c.

ROBERT MORRIS.

New-York, February 8, 1790.

The following letter is published by order of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture. as an encouragement to American farmers and manufacturers.

SAMUEL POWEL GRIFFITTS, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1790.

SIR,

THE Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, duly received your fourteen cheeses weighing 500 pounds, together with your claim to the premium offered by them "for the greatest quantity not less than 500 pounds weight of cheese made on one farm in any of these states, equal in dryness, richness and flavour to the Cheshire cheese usually imported from England, and which should be produced to the Society by the first day of January, 1790." And pursuant to a vote of the Society, at a numerous meeting on the 9th instant, I now, with much pleasure, inform you, that after a careful trial of the quality of the cheese, *they unanimously adjudged the premium to* YOU.—The GOLDEN MEDAL will be accordingly prepared and transmitted to you as speedily as possible. In the mean time, they have ordered their treasurer to pay to your agent 27l. 10s. for the cheese, being at the rate of 1s. per pound, with the addition of 10 per cent. agreeably to the terms of the offered premium. Cheshire cheese equal to yours would now sell at 12d, though the wholesale price of that last imported into this city was only 10d. but the Society, highly gratified with so excellent a specimen of American cheese, readily agreed to the above price, which was reported as the present value of English cheese of the Cheshire quality by a committee appointed for the purpose. It was no small addition to their pleasure to receive satisfactory proofs that you made from five to six thousand weight of such cheese annually.

I have further to inform you, that the Society have directed one of your cheeses to be sent to the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, assuring themselves, that while it will give him very great satisfaction to find the art of cheese-making in these states has arrived at such perfection, it will extend the reputation of your cheese, and eventually promote your interest.—And since the practicability of producing such excellent cheese in large quantities, has been thus ascertained, the Society hope that many of our farmers will follow your example, and by their encreased exertions, soon furnish a full supply for the consumption of the United States.

I am, Sir,
on behalf and by the direction of the
Society, your most obedient,
humble servant,
SAMUEL POWEL, President.

JOSEPH MATHEWSON, Esq; of Coventry, Kent County, Rhode-Island.

PROMOTIONS.

Samuel Shaw, Esq. to be Consul of the U. S. of America at Canton in China.

The Hon. James Iredell, Esq. to be one of the associate judges of the Supreme Court of the U. S. *Vice* the Hon Robert H. Harrison, Esq. who declined.

William Neilson, jun. Esq. to be attorney for the district of Virginia; *vice* John Marshal, Esq. who declined acceptance.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

James Reid, Esq. to be collector, at Wilmington. John Walker, Esq. to be Naval-Officer at Wilmington. Thomas Calender, Esq. to be Surveyor at Wilmington. John Daves, Esq. to be Collector, at Newbern. John Easton, Esq, to be Surveyor at Beaufort. Nathan Keais, Esq. to be Collector, at Washington.

EDENTON DISTRICT.

Thomas Benbury, Esq. to be Collector, at Edenton. Joshua Skinner, jun. to be Surveyor, at Hertford. Hardy Murfree, Esq. to be Surveyor, at Murfreeboro. Levi Blount Esq. to be Surveyor, at Plymout Henry Hunter. Esq. to be Surveyor, at Shewarko William Wynns, Esq. to be Surveyor, at Wynto John Baker, Esq. to be Surveyor, at Bennet's-Creek

CAMDEN DISTRICT.

Isaac Gregory, Esq to be Collector, at Plank-Brid on Sawyer's-Creek. Hugh Knox, Esq. to be Su veyor, at Nixonton. Thomas Williams, Esq. to b Surveyor, at Indian-Town. Edmund Sawyer, Es to be Surve or, at Pasquotank-River Bridge. Eli Albertson, Esq to be Surveyor, ar Newbiggin-Cree

---

Christopher Hillary. Esq. to be Collector of Brunswic in Georgia——Richard Taylor, Esq. to be Collecto of Louisville, Kentuckey. Comfort Sage, Esq. be Surveyor of the port of Middleton, county.

John Tucker, Esq. to be Clerk of the Supren Court of the U. S. appointed by the Court.

MARRIAGES.

NEW-YORK. In the *Capital*.—Mr. Samuel Deremo to Miss Hester Anthony.

PENNSYLVANIA. In *Philadelphia*——Dr. Hug Hodge, to Miss Maria Blanchard. In *Lancast County*—Mr. James Simpson. to Miss Clingan.

MARYLAND. In *Harford-County*—Nathaniel Ran fay, Esq. Marshal of the district, to Miss Charlott Hall. In *Baltimore*—Mr. James Dall, to Mi Charlotte Lane.

VIRGINIA. In *Berkely County*—Mr. James Ham mond, to Miss Polly Rankin. In *Alexandria*—M Daniel M'Pherson, to Miss Polly Benson In *Orang County* ——Mr. Benjaman Twentyman, aged 70, t Mrs. Betty Nutty, aged 50.

Deaths.

NEW-YORK. In the *Capital*—Mrs. Barbara Reic

NEW-JERSEY. At *New-Brunswick*, Col. Azaria Dunham.

PENNSYLVANIA. In *Philadelphia*——The Rev George Duffield, D. D. Minister of the Third Presbyterian Church, in this city; Mrs. Mary Swif Consort of Charles Swift, Esq. Henry Hale Graham Esq. of Chester, in the 59th year of his age; Mrs Catharine Lux, consort of Mr. George Lux, of Chatsworth, near Baltimore; Capt. Alexander M'Clinto At *Warminster, Bucks-County*——Mr. Jonathan Walton, in the 73d year of his age. At *Marple, Delawar County*—Dr. Bernard Vanlear, in the 104th year o his age. At *Haverford, Delaware-County*——Mrs Elizabeth Humphreys, in the 87th year of her age At *Middlesex, near Carlisle*——James R. Ried, Esq late a Major in the armies of the U. S. in the 39th yea of his age.

DELAWARE. In *Wilmington*,—Mr. Thomas Crow

MARYLAND. In *Baltimore*—Dr. John Boyd; Mr John Morgan Bowen; Mr Horatio Hollingsworth At the seat of Mr. Edward Dorsey, on *Elk-Ridge*— Mrs. Elizabeth Van Bibber, in the 24th year of he age; consort of Mr. James Van Bibber, of Baltimore merchant.

VIRGINIA In *Richmond*——Mr. Arthur Stewart Mrs. Lucy Latill; Mr. Hugh Patton, merchant. In *Norfolk*——Mr Patrick Macauly. In *Petersburg*—— Mr. Walter Buchannan.

SOUTH-CAROLINA. In *Charleston*, Mrs. Hannal Moultrie, consort of Gen. Moultrie.

GEORGIA. At *Savannah*——Baron Glaubeck, lat an officer in the armies of the U. S.

THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND Columbian Magazine,

FOR MARCH, 1790.

BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

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PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED, *for the* PROPRIETORS, *by* WILLIAM YOUNG, BOOKSELLER, *the corner of* SECOND *and* CHESNUT-STREETS.

Ashes, pot, p. ton, 37*l.* 10*s.* 40*l.*
Brandy, French, 5*s.*-5/6
Bread, ship, per cwt. 25*s.*
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- *Ditto, per bbl.* 30*s.*

Boards
- *Oak, p. m. feet,* 67/6-85*s.*
- *Merchant. pine* 60*s.*-65*s.*
- *Sap,* 40*s.*-42/6.
- *Cedar,* 55*s.*-65*s.*

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- *Superfine, p. bl.* 55*s.*
- *Common,* 52/6
- *Bur mid. best,* 45*s.*-47/6.
- *Middlings,* 40*s.*
- *Ship stuff, p. cwt.* 18-20*s.*

Flax, per lb. 7½*d.*-8*d.*
Flaxseed, per bush. 4/4.
Ginseng, per lb. 2*s.*
Gin, Holland, per gal. 4/9
Grain
- *Wheat. p. bush.* 11*s.*
- *Rye,* 5*s.*
- *Oats,* 2/3
- *Indian corn,* 5*s.*-5/6
- *Barley,* 4/2-4/6
- *best shelled,* 20*s.*
- *Buckwheat,* 2*s.*

Hams, per lb. 5½*d.*-6*d.*
Hogs-lard, 6*d.*-6½*d.*
Honey, 3½*d.*-4*d.*
Hemp, 64-65*l.*
Hogshead hoops, p. m. 5-6*l.*
Hides raw, per lb. 9½-10*d.*
Indigo, Fr. per lb. 7/6-12*s.*
Carolina, 4*s.*-6/6.

Iron.
- *Cast, per cwt.* 22/6-30*s.*
- *Bar, per ton,* 27-28*l.*
- *Pig,* 7*l.* 15*s.*-8*l.*
- *Sheet,* 60-65*l.*
- *Nail rods,* 34*l.*

Meal, Indian, p. bbl. 22-26*s.*
Molasses, per gal. 1/10-2*s.*
Nails, 10, 12 & 20*d.* 8½*d.*
Parchment, per doz. 37/6-50*s.*
Porter, American, 9-10*s.*
Pork.
- *Burlington,* 65*s.*
- *Lower Co.* 57/6-60*s.*
- *Carolina,* 55-60.

Pease, 6*s.*-7/6
Rice, per cwt. 22*s.*
Rum.
- *Jamaica per g.* 4/10-5*s.*
- *Windward,* 4/6
- *Antigua,* 4/8
- *Barbadoes,* 3/9
- *Country,* 2/8
- *Taffia,* 2/4

Steel.
- *German, p. cwt.* 60-70*s.*
- *English, blistered,* 80*s.*
- *Amer. p. ton,* 40-60*s.*
- *Crowley's, p. fag.* 85*s.*

Snake root, p. lb. 1/6-2/8
Soap, common, 4-6*d.*
Castile, 9*d.*
Starch, 4-6*d.*
Sugar.
- *Lump, per lb.* 12½*d.*
- *Loaf, sing. refin.* 13½*d.*
- *Ditto, double ditto.* 20*d.*
- *Havannah, white,* 9*d.*
- *Ditto, brown,* 6-8*d.*
- *Muscov. p. cwt.* 60-65*s.*

Salt.
- *Allum, p. bush.* 2/3-2/6
- *Liverpool,* 1*s.*-9*d.*
- *Cadiz,* 1/6-1/8
- *Lisbon,* 2*s.*

Tar.
- *N. Jer.* 24*g.* 7/6-9*s.*
- *Carolina,* 32*g.* 10/6-12/6
- *Turpentine,* 17/6

Tobacco, 100lb
- *J. R. new, best,* 35-32/6
- *Inferior,* 28-35*s.*
- *Old,* 45-50*s.*
- *Rappahan.* 25-27*s.*
- *Coloured Maryl.* 40-60*s.*
- *Dark,* 25-28*s.*
- *Long leaf,* 25-28*s.*
- *Eastern Shore,* 18-25*s.*
- *Carolina, new,* 25-27*s.*
- *old,* 35*s.*

Tea.
- *Hyson, p. lb.* 9-10*s.*
- *Souchong,* 6-9/6
- *Congo,* 3/9-5/6
- *Bohea,* 2/4

Wine.
- *Mad. p. p.* 40-82*l.* 10*s.*
- *Lisbon,* 37*l.* 10*s.*
- *Teneriffe,* 22-24*l.*
- *Fayal, p. g.* 3/4-3/6
- *Port, per pipe,* 39-40*l.*
- *Ditto, per gal.* 5/10
- *Ditto, per doz. bot.* 30*s.*
- *Claret,* 30-45*s.*
- *Sherry, p. gal.* 6/9-7/6
- *Malaga,* 4-4/6

Wax, bees, per lb. 2-2/2

Current Prices of Public Securities, March 31, 1790.

New-loans. 7*s.*—7/6
Funded depreciation, 8*s.*—7/6
Unfunded ditto, 9*s.*—10*s.*
Land-office certificates for warranting 8/4
Dollar money, 10 *advance on the face.*

Jersey money, discount, 25—30
Pennsylvania New Emission, advance, 112/10
Shilling money of 8*l.* *for one,* 1¼
Continental certificates, 7—7/6
Facilities, 5/6—6

Course of Exchange.

Bills of Exchange, London, 90 *days,* 42½-45*s.*
Ditto, 60 *days,* 45-50*s.*
Ditto, 30 *days,* 50*s.*

Amsterdam, 60 *days, per guilder,* 3*s.*
30 *days,* 3/1
France, 60 *days, per* 5 *livres,* 7/1
30 *days,* 7/2

THE PATRONS OF AMERICAN LITERATURE

ARE reſpectfully informed, that the *Columbian Magazine* has been lately transferred to *new proprietors*, between whom and the gentlemen, who ſometime ago publiſhed propoſals for the *Philadelphia Magazine* and *Univerſal Aſylum*, an agreement, to unite the two, has taken place. The *joint-proprietors*, have, therefore, reſolved to continue the Columbian Magazine, on an enlarged and improved plan, under the title of

THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

PLAN AND CONDITIONS:

I. To promote the *beſt intereſts of ſociety*, and to afford rational entertainment, to readers of a judicious and cultivated taſte, ſhall be the invariable objects of this Miſcellany.

II. It ſhall contain a great variety of intereſting *original* communications. Many valuable fragments, and fugitive pieces, which might otherwiſe ſink into oblivion, ſhall alſo be preſerved in this *Aſylum*. It ſhall, moreover, contain a faithful regiſter of foreign and domeſtic occurrences, meteorological tables, bills of mortality, *&c.*

III. This work ſhall be publiſhed, for the proprietors, by *William Young*, at the corner of Cheſnut and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, in monthly numbers, each containing 64 pages, including an engraving, and a piece of muſick. Should either the engraving or muſick be omitted, 8 additional pages ſhall be given in lieu thereof; and ſhould both be left out, at any time, the *Aſylum*, for that month, ſhall contain 80 pages.

IV. It ſhall be printed on fine paper and a good type. The ſize ſhall be the ſame as that of the European magazines, correſponding with the former volumes of the Columbian Magazine. The preſent proprietors ſhall obviate any inconvenience that may ariſe, to the ſubſcribers, from the largeneſs of the pages in the January and February magazines.

V. It ſhall be publiſhed in the firſt week in every month, with uniform punctuality.

VI. The ſubſcription ſhall be the ſame as heretofore, *viz.* two dollars and two thirds, annually; to be paid in two equal payments, either in advance, or at ſuch time, in every half year, as may be moſt ſuitable to the ſubſcribers.

☞ Gentlemen are requeſted to inform the publiſher, if, at any time, they are not regularly ſerved, that the neglect may be remedied.

PHILADELPHIA, 31*ſt March*, 1790.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CITIZEN *of the State of New-York*, is entitled to our thanks, for the friendly hints contained in his candid criticiſms. Some of them we ſhall adopt. His future correſpondence is requeſted.

The juvenile eſſay in favour of duelling, and alſo the reply to it, ſhall appear in our next. The ſubject, though a trite one, is diſcuſſed in an ingenious manner.

Peter Quiz is witty; but his wit might be better employed. We ſhall always endeavour to keep clear of even the moſt diſtant perſonal alluſions. If a vice, or foible, be general, it is cruel to attack it in *one* perſon only: if it be peculiar to *one*, then we conceive it is too trifling to be brought before the publick.

A B's *ſtrictures on female dreſs* are dull and inſipid to a proverb. Why are the fair ſex the ſatiriſt's *only* game? Are there not equal extravagance and abſurdity diſplayed in the dreſs of the other ſex?

To *Brutus* it may ſuffice to obſerve, that the Aſylum is not a receptacle for political controverſies.

The tranſlation of Oſſian's *addreſs to the Sun* is inſerted in our preſent number. The *battle of Cuchullin*, tranſlated by the ſame gentleman, is reſerved for our next.

Matilda's elegy is replete with all that tender ſenſibility, and delicacy of ſentiment, which characteriſe the more amiable part of her ſex. If permitted to correct a few inaccuracies in the *compoſition*, we ſhall cheerfully inſert it in the Aſylum for April.—Should the ladies condeſcend to favour us with their literary correſpondence, we ſhall ever treat their communications with the utmoſt reſpect. To improve and refine publick manners and taſte, to aſſert the equal dignity of the female mind, and to reſcue it from the illiberal and degrading imputation of inferiority, are certainly objects which ought to induce the accompliſhed fair one to take up her pen. Let not diffidence make her ſhrink from the laudable undertaking.—She need not be known either to the publick or to us.

To *Strephon* we recommend a peruſal of the *eighth* commandment.

Edwin's verſes, addreſſed to Miſs K— are *incomprehenſible*, at leaſt to us.

Utility being our firſt object, every communication reſpecting the agriculture, the manufactures, and commerce, of the United States ſhall meet with a grateful reception.

☞ An accurate *view of Charleſton*, from any correſpondent in that city, will particularly oblige the proprietors of this work.

THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND Columbian Magazine,

FOR MARCH, 1790.

For the UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, *and* COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

AN ACCOUNT OF BENJAMIN LAY.

THERE was a time when the name of this celebrated Chriſtian Philoſopher, was familiar to every man, woman, and to nearly every child, in Pennſylvania —His ſize, which was not much above four feet, his dreſs, which was always the ſame, conſiſting of light-coloured plain clothes, a white hat, and half-boots ;—his milk white beard, which hung upon his breaſt ; and, above all, his peculiar principles and conduct, rendered him to many, an object of admiration, and to all, the ſubject of converſation.—

He was born in England, and ſpent the early part of his life at ſea. His firſt ſettlement was in Barbadoes, as a merchant, where he was ſoon convinced of the iniquity of the ſlave trade. He bore an open teſtimony againſt it, in all companies, by which means he rendered himſelf ſo unpopular, that he left the iſland in diſguſt, and ſettled in the then province of Pennſylvania. He fixed his home at Abington, ten miles from Philadelphia, from whence he made frequent excurſions to the city, and to different parts of the country.—

At the time of his arrival in Pennſylvania, he found many of his brethren, the people called Quakers, had fallen ſo far from their original principles, as to keep negro ſlaves. He remonſtrated with them, both publickly and privately, againſt the practice; but, frequently with ſo much indiſcreet zeal, as to give great offence. He often diſturbed their public meetings, by interrupting or oppoſing their preachers, for which he was once carried out of a meeting-houſe, by two or three friends.—Upon this occaſion he ſubmitted with patience to what he conſidered a ſpecies of perſecution.—He lay down at the door of the meeting-houſe, in a ſhower of rain, till divine worſhip was ended ; nor could he be prevailed upon to riſe, till the whole congregation had ſtepped over him in their way to their reſpective homes.—

To ſhew his indignation againſt the practice of ſlave-keeping, he once carried a bladder filled with blood into a meeting; and, in the preſence of the whole congregation, thruſt a ſword, which he had concealed under his coat, into the bladder, exclaiming, at the ſame time, "Thus ſhall God ſhed the blood of thoſe perſons who enſlave their fellow creatures." The terror of this extravagant and unexpected act produced ſwoonings, in ſeveral of the women of the congregation.—

He once went into the houſe of a friend, in Philadelphia, and found him ſeated at breakfaſt, with his family around him. Being aſked by him to ſit down and breakfaſt with them, he ſaid, "Doſt thou keep ſlaves in thy houſe?" Upon being anſwered in the affirmative, he ſaid, "Then I will not partake with thee, of the fruits of thy unrighteouſneſs."

He took great pains to convince a farmer and his wife, in Cheſter county, of the iniquity of keeping negro ſlaves, but to no purpoſe. They not only kept their ſlaves, but defended the practice. One day he went into their houſe, and after a ſhort diſcourſe with them, upon the wickedneſs, and particularly the inhumanity, of ſeparating children from their parents, which was involved in the ſlave trade, he ſeized the only child of the family, (a little girl about three years old) and pretended to run away with her.—The child cried bitterly, "I will be good,—I will be good," and the parents ſhewed ſigns of being alarmed. Upon obſerving this ſcene, Mr. Lay ſaid, very emphatically,—"You *ſee*, and *feel* now a little of the diſtreſs you occaſion every day, by the inhuman practice of ſlave-keeping."

This venerable philoſopher did not limit his pious teſtimony againſt vice to ſlave-keeping alone. He was oppoſed to every ſpecies of extravagance. Upon the introduction of tea, as an article of diet, into Pennſylvania, his wife bought a ſmall quantity of it, with a ſett of cups and ſaucers, and brought them home with her. Mr. Lay took them from her, brought them back again to the city, and from the balcony of the court-houſe ſcattered the tea, and broke the cups and ſaucers, in the preſence of many hundred ſpectators, delivering, at the ſame time, a ſtriking lecture upon the folly of preferring that unwholeſome herb, with its expenſive appurtenances, to the ſimple and wholeſome diet of our country.

He poſſeſſed a good deal of wit, and was quick at repartee. A citizen of Philadelphia, who knew his peculiarities, once met him in a croud, at a funeral, in Germantown. Being deſirous of entering into a converſation with him that ſhould divert the company, the citizen accoſted him, with the moſt reſpectful ceremony, and declared himſelf to be "his moſt humble ſervant." "Art thou my ſervant," ſaid Mr. Lay,—"Yes—I am" ſaid the citizen. "Then, ſaid Mr. Lay, (holding up his foot towards him,) clean this ſhoe".—This unexpected reply turned the laugh upon the citizen. Being deſirous of recovering himſelf in the opinion of the company, he aſked him to inſtruct him in the way to heaven. "Doſt thou indeed wiſh to be taught," ſaid Mr. Lay. "I do," ſaid the citizen. "Then, ſaid Mr. Lay, Do juſtice—love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God."

He wrote a ſmall treatiſe upon negro-ſlavery, which he brought to Dr. Franklin to be printed. Upon looking over it, the Doctor told him that it was not paged, and that there appeared to be no order or arrangement in it. "It is no mat-

ter ſaid Mr. Lay—print any part thou pleaſeſt firſt." — This book contained many pious ſentiments, and ſtrong expreſſions againſt negro-ſlavery; but even the addreſs and ſkill of Dr. Franklin were not ſufficient to connect its different parts together, ſo as to render it an agreeable or uſeful work. This book is in the library of the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Lay was extremely attentive to young people. He took great pleaſure in viſiting ſchools, where he often preached to the youth. He frequently carried a baſket of religious books with him, and diſtributed them as prizes, among the ſcholars.

He was fond of reading. In the print of him, which is to be ſeen in many houſes in Philadelphia, he is repreſented with "Tryon on happineſs" in his hand, a book which he valued very much, and which he frequently carried with him, in his excurſions from home.

He was kind and charitable to the poor, but had no compaſſion for beggars. He uſed to ſay, "there was no man, or woman, who was able to go abroad to beg, that was not able to earn *four pence* a day, and this ſum, he ſaid, was enough to keep any perſon above want, or dependence, in this country."

He was a ſevere enemy to idleneſs, inſomuch that when he could not employ himſelf out of doors, or when he was tired of reading, he uſed to ſpend his time in ſpinning. His common ſitting room was hung with ſkains of thread, ſpun entirely by himſelf. All his clothes were of his own manufactory.

He was extremely temperate, in his diet, living chiefly upon vegetables —Turnips boiled, and afterwards roaſted, were his favourite dinner. His drink was pure water. From a deſire of imitating our Saviour, in every thing, he once attempted to faſt for forty days. This experiment, it is ſaid, had nearly coſt him his life. He was obliged to deſiſt from it long before the forty days were expired; but the faſting, it was ſaid, ſo much debilitated his body, as to accelerate his death. He lived above eighty years, and died in his own houſe, in Abington, about thirty years ago.

In reviewing the hiſtory of this extraordinary man, we cannot help abſolving him of his weakneſſes, when we contemplate his many active virtues. He was the pioneer of that war, which has ſince been carried on, ſo ſucceſsfully, againſt the commerce and ſlavery of the negroes.—Perhaps the turbulence and ſeverity of his temper were neceſſary to rouſe the torpor of the human mind, at the period in which he lived, to this intereſting ſubject. The meekneſs and gentleneſs of Anthony Benezet, who completed what Mr. Lay began, would probably have been as inſufficient for the work performed by Mr. Lay, as the humble piety of De Renty, or of Thomas A Kempis, would have been to have accompliſhed the works of the zealous Luther, or the intrepid Knox in the ſixteenth century.

The ſucceſs of Mr. Lay, in ſowing the ſeeds of a principle which bids fair to produce a revolution in morals,—commerce,—and government, in the new, and in the old world, ſhould teach the benefactors of mankind not to deſpair, if they do not ſee the fruits of their benevolent propoſitions, or undertakings, during their lives.—No one ſeed of truth or virtue ever periſhed.—Wherever it may be ſowed, or even ſcattered, it will preſerve and carry with it the principle of life.—Some of theſe ſeeds produce their fruits in a ſhort time, but the

most valuable of them, like the venerable oak,—are centuries in growing; but they are unlike the pride of the forests, as well as all other vegetable productions, in being incapable of decay. They exist and bloom for ever.

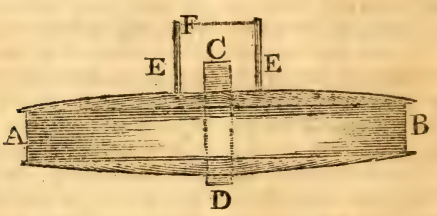
To the EDITOR *of the* UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, *and* COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

If you think the following description of a CHAMBER-LAMP *worthy of communication you will be pleased to give it a place in your* Magazine.

HAVING tried various lamps in common use without the satisfaction I wished, I contrived one, about a year ago, which, for convenience, certainty, and economy, seems to be preferable to any I have seen.

DESCRIPTION.



A B is a round Box (seen in profile) made of the thinnest tin, 2 1-2 inches in diameter, and 1-2 an inch deep at A and B. C D is a pipe through which the wick passes, and E E are two small air pipes, about the size of a knitting needle, communicating with the cavity of the box. This box must be every where carefully soldered, so as to be ever tight, it will then swim in oil and become a floating lamp. The small pipes E E are closed at top with a drop of solder, and are every where tight, except that two very small holes are punched at the places designated by the dotted lines from F. Without this provision the air in the box A B will be so dilated by the heat of the flame, when the lamp is lighted, as to force a passage through the soldering, through which the oil will enter the box, and the whole will sink.—These pipes serve also as handles to take out the float when occasion shall require.

The vessel in which the oil is to be put, is a common tin cup, 3 inches in diameter, and 2 inches deep, furnished with a lid or cover moveable on a hinge. The box A B with its wick being placed in this cup, will float in the surface of the oil, and the lamp be complete.

In the morning when the lamp is of no further use, the lid is shut down, which will immediately extinguish the flame, and keep the oil and float free from dust during the day.

A single strand of common cot-

ton wick will be ſufficient, and ſhould always ſtand looſe and free in the pipe. If the oil be good and clear, the lamp will never fail. The cup half filled with oil will be ſufficient for the longeſt winter night.

When the lamp is to be ſupplied, the oil may be poured over the float, which will riſe with the oil: only taking care not to pour the oil directly on the little pipes E E, leſt any of the liquor ſhould get through the ſmall holes at F, into the air box, and cauſe it to ſink, which is the only accident to which this lamp is liable.* F. H.

CHARACTER OF GENERAL LEE.

THE character of this perſon is full of abſurdities and qualities of a moſt extraordinary nature. His underſtanding was great, his memory capacious, and his fancy brilliant. His mind was ſtored with a variety of knowledge, which he collected from books, converſation and travels. He had been in moſt European countries. He was a correct and elegant claſſical ſcholar; and both wrote and ſpoke his native language, with perſpicuity, force, and beauty. From theſe circumſtances he was, at times, a moſt agreeable and inſtructive companion. His temper was naturally ſour and ſevere. He was ſeldom ſeen to laugh, and ſcarcely to ſmile. The hiſtory of his life is little elſe, than a hiſtory of diſputes, quarrels and duels, in every part of the world. He was vindictive to his enemies. His avarice had no bounds. He never went into a publick and ſeldom into a private houſe, where he did not diſcover ſome marks of ineffable and contemptible meanneſs. He begrudged the expence of a nurſe in his laſt illneſs, and died in a ſmall room in the Philadelphia tavern called the Canaſtoga-waggon, on the 2d of October, 1782, after being confined to his bed for a few days. His diſorder was a defluxion on the lungs of three months ſtanding, which produced ſomething like a ſpurious inflammation of the lungs, accompanied with an epidemic remitting fever. He was both impious and profane. In his principles he was not only an infidel, but he was very hoſtile to every attribute of the Deity. His morals were exceedingly debauched. His manners were rude, partly from nature and partly from affectation. His appetite was ſo whimſical, as to what he eat and drank, that he was at all times, and in all places, a moſt troubleſome and diſagreeable gueſt. He had been bred to arms from his youth; and ſerved as lieut. colonel among the Britiſh, as colonel among the Portugueſe, and afterward as aid de camp to his Poliſh majeſty, with the rank of major general.

Upon the American continent's being forced into arms, for the preſervation of her liberties, he was called forth by the voice of the people, and elected to the rank of third in command of their forces. He had exhauſted every valuable treatiſe, both ancient and modern, on the military art. His judgment in war was generally ſound.—He was extremely uſeful to the Americans

* Theſe lamps are made by Jacob Rizer, oppoſite to the Methodiſt church, in fourth-ſtreet.

in the beginning of the revolution, by inſpiring them with military ideas, and a contempt for Britiſh diſcipline and valour. It is difficult to ſay, whether the active and uſeful part he took in the conteſt, aroſe from perſonal reſentment againſt the king of Great-Britain, or from a regard to the liberties of America. It is certain he reprobated the French alliance and republican forms of Government, after he retired from the American ſervice. He was, in the field, brave in the higheſt degree, and with all his faults and oddities was beloved by his officers and ſoldiers. He was devoid of prudence, and uſed to call it a *raſcally virtue.* His partiality to dogs was too remarkable not to be mentioned in his character. Two or three of theſe animals followed him generally wherever he went. When the Congreſs confirmed the ſentence of the court-martial, ſuſpending him for 12 months, he pointed to his dog and exclaimed, "Oh! that I was that animal, that I might not call *man* my brother." — Two virtues he poſſeſſed in an eminent degree, viz. ſincerity and veracity. He was never known to deceive or deſert a friend; and he was a ſtranger to equivocation, even where his ſafety or character were at ſtake.

(*Gordon.*)

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For the UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, *and* COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE LATE DR. ABRAHAM CHOVET.

THIS aged phyſician, for above half a century, attracted the attention of perſons of all ranks and claſſes, in different parts of the world.

He devoted the early part of his life to the ſtudy of anatomy, under the ableſt anatomiſts in Europe, and afterwards ſettled in the Iſland of Jamaica, where, under circumſtances that are not very friendly to ſtudy of any kind, he continued his inquiries and diſſections in anatomy. He left the Weſt-Indies, and ſettled in this city, near twenty years ago. His anatomical preparations, which are extremely elegant, are monuments of great induſtry, as well as ingenuity. We hope, for the honour and benefit of our country, they will be purchaſed and preſerved by one of the medical inſtitutions of Philadelphia.

In medicine Doct. Chovet was attached to the ſyſtems and modes of practice, which prevailed in Europe 60 years ago. His preſcriptions conſiſted of numerous ingredients. He even refuſed to admit the facts which eſtabliſh the efficacy and ſafety of the Peruvian Bark, in fevers or diſeaſes of any kind.

He viſited patients in all weathers till within a few weeks before his death. His faculties diſcovered no marks of decay. He died on the 24th of march, 1790, in the 86th year of his age, of an acute diſeaſe. He applied his wit, (of which he poſſeſſed a very conſiderable ſhare) to his years, and uſed to ſay, that "that phyſician was an impoſtor, who did not live till he was eighty."

The laſt uſe he made of his un-

derſtanding, which was a few minutes before he expired, was to requeſt his family to give him a plain funeral, and by no means to have the bells rung for him, humanely giving as a reaſon for this requeſt, that he did not wiſh to diſturb ſick people by ſuch an unneceſſary noiſe.—If there were no other reaſon for aboliſhing that abſurd cuſtom of ringing our friends *out* of the world, or *to their* graves, this would be ſufficient, but when we conſider that the ringing of a *paſſing* bell was originally the ſignal of a ſoul's *paſſing* from this world into the world of ſpirits, and intended to call upon all perſons within the ſound of that bell, to fall upon their knees and pray for that departed ſoul, it ſhould induce us to lay the cuſtom aſide, eſpecially in proteſtant ſocieties.

FEMALE HEROISM; *or magnanimity of the whig ladies, in Charleſton, when that city was in the hands of the Britiſh.*

THEY ſhowed an amazing fortitude, and the ſtrongeſt attachment to the cauſe of their country, and gloried in the appellation of rebel ladies. Neither ſoothing perſuaſions, nor menacing hints, nor their own natural turn for gaiety and amuſement, could prevail on them to grace the ball or aſſembly with their preſence, to oblige the Britiſh officers with their hand in a dance, or even to accompany them, notwithſtanding the engaging qualities that many of them poſſeſſed. But no ſooner was an American officer introduced as a priſoner, than his company was ſought for and his perſon treated with every poſſible mark of attention and reſpect. They even viſited the priſon-ſhips and other places of confinement to ſolace their ſuffering countrymen. At other ſeaſons they retired, in a great meaſure, from the publick eye, wept over the diſtreſſes of their country, and gave every proof of the warmeſt attachment to its ſuffering cauſe. In the height of the Britiſh conqueſts, when poverty and ruin ſeemed the unavoidable portion of every adherent to the independence of America, they diſcovered more firmneſs than the men. Many of them, like guardian angels, preſerved their huſbands from falling in the hour of temptation, when intereſt and convenience had almoſt gotten the better of honour and patriotiſm. Many examples could be produced of their cheerfully parting with their ſons, huſbands and brothers (among thoſe who were baniſhed, and whoſe property was ſeized by the conquerors) exhorting them to fortitude, and repeatedly entreating them never to ſuffer family attachments to interfere with the duty they owed to their country. Such exemplary patriotiſm excited in ſeveral Britiſh officers a mean reſentment, which put them upon employing the negroes in rude inſults on thoſe diſtinguiſhed heroines. When the ſucceſſes of General Greene afforded the latter an opportunity, they adopted a genteel retaliation by dreſſing in green and ornamenting their perſons with green feathers and ribbons, and thus parading the ſtreets in triumph.

MODERN SPELLING *humourouſly expoſed.*

MR. EDITOR,

I KEEP a ſchool for little children, and being ambitious to commence author, I was compoſing a new horn-book, &c. A very honourable ſtudy, to be ſure, is the elements of language. At length, in agreement with modern elegance, I was determined to ſtrike out *k*, as an uſeleſs letter: and accordingly was writing *bac*, *lac*, *ſtic*, and *cic*, when I received a woful ſtroke on the hudibraſtic place of diſhonour. I turned about and what ſhould I ſee but the ghoſt of *k*, ſix feet perpendicular, with a monſtrous hand and prodigious foot. Thou wretch, he cried, how durſt thou expel me from my natural right. Indeed Mr. *K*, I replied, it is not my fault; it is the public writers who have cut you off from the publick. He ſaid, O innovaters! ignorant of the genius of the Engliſh language, they tear from its foundations, its ſtrengtheners, its props, and bold ſupports; and emaſculate poor words, like Italians, in hopes of gaining an elegant ſweetneſs.—Then in came *u*, without horror, and thus he ſaid: Is it not monſtrous!—I ſaid, Indeed, Sir, it is. He replied, Hold your tongue —and thus went on: Is it not unnatural, that I ſhould be left out of honour, and be turned into mere Latin, when the genius of the Engliſh language requires that our words, whoſe roots are Latin, derived from the French, ſhould partake, in general, of a medium between both? for honour ſhould not be ſpelt honor, nor honeur; and ſo on for many other words, which are ſinking into the decline of new-fangled faſhion.——If there is not a ſtandard for language, it muſt be declining gradually, after it has reached its perfection. Now, as you have no particular ſtandard at preſent, till there is one, myſelf joined with *k* command, That the writings of Shakeſpeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, &c. as they may be ſeen in Johnſon's dictionary, be the ſtandard till—Till when? I cried: Till you have better poets he ſaid—I replied, We ſurely have better now. Then they burſt into a loud fit of laughter, and vaniſhed.

Now, Sir, be ſo kind as to inform me of your opinion upon *k* and *u*, and likewiſe about ſpelling in general, and you will oblige,

Your humble ſervant,

AN OLD MAN.

ANECDOTE OF COLUMBUS.

WHEN Columbus, after having diſcovered the Weſtern hemiſphere, was by order of the king of Spain brought home from America in chains, the captain of the ſhip, who was intimately acquainted with his character, his knowledge, and abilities, offered to free him from his fetters, and make his paſſage as agreeable as poſſible; but Columbus rejected his friendly offer, ſaying, "Sir, I thank you; but theſe chains are the rewards and honours for my ſervices, from a king, whom I have ſerved as faithfully as my God, and as ſuch I will carry them with me to my grave."

For the *Universal Asylum* and *Columbian Magazine*.

An account of the CAPRA IBEX, *and* CAPRA RUPICAPRA, *of Linnæus.*

(Now first Published.)

BOTH these animals belong, in the system of the immortal Linnæus, to the *Mammalia, Pecora:* Genus, Capra; and the two species are CAPRA *Ibex*, and CAPRA *Rupicapra*.

DESCRIPTION.

Capra Ibex, Wild Goat, Bouquetin, in French, and Steinbock, in German, Capra gula barbata, cornibus supra nodosis in dorsum inclinatis, corpore fulvo, arunco nigro, Lin. Syst. Nat. Edit. xiii. Vol. 1. P. 95.

This animal is larger, stronger, and more vigorous, than the common Goat, and Chamois; full grown, it weighs about 200lib. The horns of an old Ibex are large, weigh nearly twenty pounds, and have as many knotty rings on their outside. These rings surround only two thirds of the whole horn; they are discontinued on the inside by two longitudinal lines, whose interstices form a well-marked, and pretty smooth flat side. The females, if we can credit the authority of the great Haller, have no horns. The shape of our animal is much finer than that of the common Goat: it has bright, fiery, eyes; and, in the figure of the whole head, there is a greater resemblance to the Stag than to the common Goat. The celebrated Conrad Gesner says, "Corpulentum animal, specie fere cervina, minus tamen; cruribus gracilibus, et capite parvo, cervum exprimit." The colour of its body is a yellowish, white. It is cloven-footed and the hoofs are long, strong, cloven, firm, and pointed. Mr. Daubenton gives out the length of the whole body, the tail excepted, to be three feet, and one inch; the height of it before, one foot, three inches, and that behind one, and eleven. I find in Dr. Blumenback's (of Gottingen) Introduction to natural history, marked down two varieties of Ibex, one Corpore hirto, and the other Corpore glabro; the latter variety is unknown to me.

C. *Rupicapra*. Chamisis, in French, Gems, in German, Capra cornibus erectis, uncinatis. Corpus rufo-fuscum, sed album, fronte, vertice, gula, auribus intus, cauda etiam subtus nigricans. Labium perius subfissum. Lin.

This animal has, upon the whole, much similarity to the Ibex, but the characters, just mentioned, given by Linnæus, are, I believe, sufficient to justify the opinion, that they really are two distinct species: its horns are round, small, of a smooth surface, except near the roots, and of a dark browniſh colour—The greatest part of the body is of the same colour, but that upon the ridge of the back is, however, darkest. It has longer feet than the common Goat, but its hairs are shorter; its neck is nine inches long, which is more than the neck of the Ibex. The length of the whole animal is three feet, two inches, and six lines; the height, before, two feet and six lines.

Count de Buffon adduces many

reaſons to prove that the two quadrupeds, whoſe deſcription I have juſt now given, conſtitute, with the common Goat, (Capra hircus. L.) the ſame ſpecies; and he believes that the females are of a conſtant and ſimilar nature, and that only the males degenerate into varieties. He confeſſes, however, that many arguments militate againſt this opinion of his, and that he knows of no experiment by which it can be aſcertained, that theſe three different animals will copulate together, and bring forth fertile individuals. I have neither abilities nor time to decide the queſtion between Count de Buffon and Linnæus. If external appearance alone could determine, I would rather think that they are different ſpecies; certainly, as much ſo as the dog, and wolf. I find, however, the greateſt difference between the common Goat and the Chamois; but this difference is leſs conſiderable betwixt the Ibex and the common Goat.

MANNERS.

Theſe animals reſide in the ſteepeſt, and, for the human kind, almoſt inacceſſible rocks of Tyrol, Savoy, and Switzerland. They ſeem to be the only inhabitants of our higheſt mountains, except the Vultur Barbatus, and Falco Chryſaetos, Linnæi. The Ibex is particularly perſecuted by the Vulture, whoſe principal food conſiſts in the prey of the Lamb, wild Goat, and the Chamois.

The Ibex never deſcends into the valleys; it lives nearer the top of the Alps than even the Rupicapra, and, though it is very corpulent, it will, with the greateſt facility, run down the ſteep rocks, and leap over precipices, from one cliff to the other, if the diſtance exceeds not ſix paces. It is ſaid, if they jump down a precipiced, they fall always upon their horns, and thus, by their ſtrength, they preſerve their body from being injured—It runs as faſt as a ſtag. The formation of its hoofs is particularly adapted to its manner of life. If this quadruped is caught very young it will be eaſily tamed, and will then, as has been ſometimes tried, in Switzerland, accompany the common Goats to their paſture. O. Geſner, however, adds to this, "progreſſu ætatis fero ingenio non prorſus carent." I ſaw only one ſpecies of this kind, and even this was ſhewn through the lower parts of Switzerland as a great curioſity. It was very agile and lively, however tame and to its maſter following.

The Chamois is an animal of great vivacity, and admirable agility; it will not, however, venture on the higheſt cliffs of our Alps, like the Ibex, but keeps more the middle part of the mountain. "Rupes montium colunt Rupicapræ, ſays Geſner, non ſummas tamen ut Ibex neque tam alte et longe ſaliunt, deſcendunt aliquando ad inferiora Alpium Juga." I can ſcarcely believe that the Chamois aſſiſt themſelves with their horns in aſcending ſteep rocks, as is commonly told, by many authors. Some of theſe animals prefer the bare rock for their abode, others live in woods, and among ſhrubs: both varieties are diſtinguiſhed by us with different names, from their different abodes, Grathiene, and Waldthiene. They vary not reſpecting their economy. They live together in ſociety, often to the number of twenty, and if they have a common paſturage, it is ſaid that one of them keeps guard, and at the leaſt noiſe adver-

tiſes the whole herd, by a particular whiſtling ſound, upon which they betake themſelves to flight, after betraying many ſigns of anxiety. The female is in its rut in the month of November; and brings forth one or two young ones, in the month of April or May. The Chamois are eaſily tamed, and ſometimes deſcend from their rocks to mingle with herds of the common goats. During a violent winter they approach often nearer to the habitations of men, for the ſake of food, which conſiſts, chiefly, in the delicate and aromatic plants of the Alps. This animal, as well as the Ibex, is in uſe to lick the rocks frequently: perhaps, in this way they make uſe of the Sal Alpinum, which is found in crevices of theſe rocks. The nature of this ſalt comes near to the Epſom ſalt. The Ægagropila found often in the ſtomachs of the Chamois is formed from the indigeſtible rents of the Athamanta Mei, Lin. and other ſimilar plants. Both the Ibex and the Chamois diſlike the exceſſive cold of winter. In the ſummer, therefore, they inhabit more the northern parts of the mountains, and in the winter have recourſe to the ſouthern parts, on account of the ſtronger influence of the ſun. The Chamois are, in many parts of Switzerland, very frequent. In the Canton of Glaris there are ſome mountains where it is even prohibited to hunt theſe animals, and where they, therefore, are in ſecurity and ſafe from deſtruction.

(To be continued.)

To the *Editor* of the *Univerſal Aſylum* and *Columbian Magazine*.

SIR,

The following experiments, and remarks, however unimportant to adepts in philoſophy, may not be altogether unacceptable to ſome of the more humble votaries of ſcience. T. F.

ON THE PHENOMENON OF DEW.

SOME philoſophers have inſiſted that the dew falls from the middle region of the air, others as ſtrenuouſly aſſert that it riſes from the bowels of the earth, in vapour, which never reached the middle region of the air, but falls back condenſed into water, after having riſen a comparatively ſmall diſtance above the earth's ſurface.

The former of theſe alledge, in favour of their opinion, "that it is moſt natural: that we "ſee the rain, which is of the "ſame nature with dew, deſcend-"ing from the ſuperior regions; "and, conſequently, ought not to "ſuppoſe that the dew has any o-"ther origin, ſince it differs no "otherwiſe from *ſmall rain*, or "*miſling*, than in degree.—That "the atmoſphere is continually "replete with a vaſt quantity of "vapours; and that, when the "ſolar heat is withdrawn, the "cold, which occupies the ſupe-"rior regions, immediately con-"denſes and precipitates them, if "not diſſipated by the wind, in "form of dew: and that thoſe "bubbles or veſicules, though im-"perceptible to us while ſeparate "eaſily gather into larger dro

" (when they fall) by their own " attraction; and are, in that " ſtate, found on graſs, and on " the herbs of the field and gar- " den, in the morning, where " they remain till they are again " exhal'd by the ſun.

Thoſe of the contrary party ſay, " That exhalations are continual- " ly flying off from the earth, be- " ing raiſed either by the ſolar or " ſubterraneous heat, or both. " That theſe evaporations do not " ceaſe even in the night.—That, " during the heat of the day, theſe " vapours, being ſpecifically light- " er than the circumambient air, " are diſſipated in their aſcent; " but, in the night, they riſe not " far above the ground, being im- " mediately condenſed and pre- " cipitated again by the cold.— " That though they cannot boaſt " of the univerſality of their opin- " ion, yet they hope it is eſtabliſh- " ed upon a ſurer foundation than " the other; as they have had re- " courſe to experiments, the moſt " rigid teſts of truth. That *M. Du- " fay*, in particular, being reſolved " to try the grand queſtion, whe- " ther dew did or did not firſt a- " ſcend in vapour, reduced it to this " ſimple proceſs. He conſidered, " that if the dew did aſcend it muſt " wet a body placed *lower*, ſooner " than one placed *higher*, and its " *under* part ſooner than its *upper*; " and upon theſe principles, he " tryed the following experiments. " He placed two ladders, with " their tops reſting againſt each " other, their feet at a conſider- " able diſtance, and their height " 32 feet. To the ſteps of theſe " ladders he faſtened ſquares of " glaſs, in ſuch a manner as not " to hang over each other. On " trial, he found it exactly as he " expected; the lower ſurface of " the loweſt ſquare being firſt " wet, then its upper ſurface; " then the lower ſurface of the " ſecond ſquare; and ſo on gra- " dually through the whole ſe- " ries."

Theſe are ſome of the ſtrongeſt arguments produced on each ſide, in confirmation of each hypotheſis. But perhaps neither ſide has been ſo fortunate as, upon *the whole*, to hit upon the true account, nor examined it ſo narrowly as to preclude any future diſcoveries. I am, however, apt to believe, after repeated trials, that part of the dew does really *fall*. I ſay part, for I hope to make it appear that a great deal of it, perhaps one half, except in thick foggy nights, *riſes*. But when I ſay, *riſes*, let it be noted that I do not mean in form of *vapour*; but in manner of *perſpiration* from graſs, plants, and other herbage; the truth of which poſition the following experiments will, I hope, in a great meaſure, put beyond diſpute.

Exper. I. About an hour before ſun-ſet, I inverted a large tub upon ſome fine freſh graſs, and ſtopt it ſo cloſe at the bottom that it could have no communication with the external air. Upon examination, in the morning, I found the graſs *under* the tub, to my ſurpriſe, charged as plentifully with dew, as that which was *uncovered* all around it: but the ſpherules or drops, though equal in ſize, were only on the *ſummits* of the blades.—*N. B.* In a windy night there is ſeldom any dew, or very little; but the wind never affects the *covered* graſs at all; the drops being as large then, as at any other time.

II. The former experiment I repeated, but with this addition; under the tub I ſuſpended a large

pane of glaſs horizontally about a foot, and a little tuft of wool at the ſame diſtance, from the ground; I alſo ſuſpended another pane of glaſs and another little tuft of wool over the tub, expoſed to the air.—In the morning I found the graſs as before. Glaſs and wool *under* the veſſel perfectly dry; but that *over* it very wet.

III. Made a great many trials on ſome groſs garden plants, ſuch as cabbages, coleworts, brocoli, and ſeveral others of the ſame ſpecies, by covering them with the ſame veſſel. In the morning the edges of their leaves were always charged with large round drops; each drop dependent from the *extremity* of one of its *ribs*, or *fibres*. When I traced my finger over the ſurface of the leaf, I could not be certain whether it was wet or not, but the *ſurfaces* of thoſe that were *uncovered* were bedewed very plentifully.

IV. About 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when the dew was all exhaled and the graſs quite dry, I inverted the tub again; taking care always, if it was not in a *ſhady* place, to cover it with ſomething that might hinder the ſun beams from penetrating; and, in a few hours I found the ſummits of every blade of graſs, *except thoſe that were withered*, loaded with as large drops as they would have been in the ſame ſpace of time in the *night*, or perhaps larger. This experiment always ſucceeded in perfect regularity.

V. At mid-day I made the ſame experiment on ſome of the before mentioned *plants*. The reſult was the ſame with *Exp.* III. but the drops were *larger*, and none were diſcernable either on the upper or under ſurfaces.

VI. Expoſed a ſquare of glaſs, ſome pieces of cloth, wool, dry wood, *&c.* on the top of a building, about 60 feet from the ground; all which, in the morning, were very copiouſly wetted on their *upper* ſurfaces, but not *underneath*.

From theſe experiments, particularly the 2d and 6th, and part of the 3d, it appears, that ſome part of the dew *actually falls*; and, from the 1ſt, 4th, and 5th, and part of the 2d and 3d, that no ſmall quantity of it *riſes*; that is, perſpires. It appears alſo, from the 4th, that it *riſes* by perſpiration from the plants themſelves, for if it had riſen in vapour from the earth, it would have been found on the withered blades, as well as the reſt.

It ſeems to be a point pretty well agreed, by the naturaliſts, that there is a *circulation*, or diſtribution, of the ſap, or nutritious juices, in *vegetables*, ſomething ſimilar or analagous to that of the blood in *animal bodies*: and if ſo, why may not the vegetables, as well as the animals, have ſome way or other of *ſweating out* the *redundant juices*? That there is indeed ſomething in *all* of them analogous to perſpiration in animals is highly probable; but that it is *ſenſible* in ſome, the 4th and 5th experiments *plainly evince*. And of theſe *ſecretions* we ſhould be witneſſes, *day* as well as *night*, did not the ſun, at that time, exhale the moiſture as faſt as it exſudates, nay ſeveral times faſter; for when the heat is extreme, it exhauſts the veſſels of their nutrimental juice to ſuch a degree, that the plant languiſhes and droops till the ſun retires, and the *waſte*

is again made up by a fresh supply from the root. It seems to be these secretions which keep the common cabbage fresh and cool in the very hottest day; for did it not *evacuate* this *cooling fluid* in such large quantities, being such a gross and succulent plant, it would quickly *languish*, and become quite *flaccid*. Of the truth of this any one may be convinced, by cutting one directly through the middle; for, upon examining the several *plicatures* or *folds*, they will be found *plentifully stored* with drops of dew.

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For the *Universal Asylum* and *Columbian Magazine*.

THE RETAILER, No. XVI.

There's no more heat in fire that heats you,
Than there is pain in stick that beats you.

HUDIBRAS.

HOWEVER, from the strictest conviction of its danger and impropriety, I may have censured female satire; yet, from the publication of the following letter, I shall fully prove to the world, that I do not fear it; and I doubt not of establishing my reputation for courage, by the most incontestible evidence, when I thus dare a woman's vengeance, by an opposition to her known will.—Often indeed, and severely enough, we suffer for a breach of their unknown laws, and a non-compliance with their wills, or rather whims, which we had not the least intimation of.—What then can I expect for this open rebellion? But, thank God, I am not married; so I can lie pretty snug at home—Perhaps, from this want of respect or fear of the female tongue or wit, Julia may be induced to change her opinion; and, instead of taking me "to be a person who has been severely lashed," rather suppose it impossible for me to have known a woman's tongue, since I do not dread it—But indeed I do not; for, with Hudibras, I am of opinion that the smart does not lie in the lash, but in the feelings of him who is lashed; and my conscience being clear, I defy satire. What a pity it is, that my female correspondent, had not been in the same situation! it would have saved her from a vast deal of unnecessary irritation.

To the RETAILER.

Sir,

THE manifest partiality that appears through every line of your last number, must excite the jealousy, if not rouse the indignation, of every female heart, possessing the least spark of sensibility.

By the unmerited and unjust aspersions, you indiscriminately cast on our sex, I take you to be a person who has been severely lashed, by what you so maliciously complain of.

What man, in his senses, would ever think of curbing the *genuine sallies* of female wit; especially at a time, when, it is universally agreed, we have not a *retentive fa-*

culty; and, of conſequence, are *obliged* to ſpeak all we think? None, Sir, none but the "RETAILER." But, Mr. Retailer, how comes it, that you have forgot the female politicians? Why, Sir, I will tell you—We are above your cenſures; and, to the immortal honour of our ſex be it recorded, we are all *federaliſts*, in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of the word. How often, Sir, has it been propoſed, to have the chairs of Rhetorick—Divinity—and Phyſick, filled by reſpectable females. Our abilities in government have never been queſtioned, ſince the times of Thomyris, Semiramis, Judith, and Deborah. We can decide on the moſt intricate law caſes, by *inſtinct*; and, although we are, unjuſtly, excluded from the ſociety of maſons, we can tell you all the *ſecrets* of the brotherhood, in leſs time than you could read their conſtitution. Rhetorick is a ſcience peculiarly adapted to the inclinations of our ſex; and the *immortal Jemima* has inconteſtably decided, as to our talents for divinity. It would be impertinence, in the laſt degree, to doubt of our parts in medicine. The mildneſs and delicate ſenſibility of the female, is never more properly employed, than in ſoothing the troubled ſoul of a ſick man. I think I could fill the chair of this art with *profeſſorial dignity*—I believe I was born a phyſician. It would do your heart good, Mr. Retailer, to hear the innumerable cures, I have performed, with the *inſide of a hen's gizard*, and a few other *ſimples*. I happened, ſome time ago, accidentally, to ſtep into a friend's room, where I met with two ſons of—of—*Aſclepius*, I think they call him,—diſputing, with all the rancour imaginable, on ſuch an occaſion. Oh! my poor ears!—although I have deluged them with gooſe-greaſe—cart-wheel tar—and rabbit's-fat,—they ſtill ache, by the grating of the hard words of theſe two *Ignoramuſes*. "The complaint is that of debility," cries one, "give the child good nouriſhing diet, and I will ſtake my reputation on the infallibility of the remedy." "Good nouriſhing diet!" replies the other, ſarcaſtically. "By the beard of Hippocrates, you beat Sangrado himſelf—He cured his patients by bleeding and warm water; and you, to improve upon him, by wine and roaſt beef—ha, ha, ha! The child is teething and has worms;—ſcarify the gums, cleanſe the *primæ viæ*, by *detergents* and a gentle *cathartic*,—and our patient is well." Well, Sir, off they went,—each courting the deciſion of the nurſe, and myſelf, in favour of their reſpective remedies; and we rejoicing at their dependence. But, what do you think I did? Why, Sir, after proving to the ſatisfaction of my neighbour, that they were both blockheads, I deſired her not to mind what they ſaid; but immediately to dip the child, over *head and ears*, into a tub of *ſoft ſoap and molaſſes*, and to tye a ſmall bag of coarſe ſalt and warm aſhes, to the pit of Billy's ſtomach. She did ſo; and I thus publickly recommend it, through the channel of your magazine, as an *infallible ſpecific*, in all the diſeaſes of children, to every nurſe, mother, and lady doctor, from St. Croix to the Miſſiſippi. I could here, Sir, were I not afraid of treſpaſſing on your time, enter into a full detail of all the excellencies of our ſex—How they poliſh men—"ſtop—ſtop"—cries a booby—"*you poliſh men!*—I never was in your company but

once; and *then* I know I was very *roughly* handled."

JULIA.

February 22, 1790.

Well Madam,

YOU ſay, my aſperſions on your ſex have been indiſcriminate; that is, you ſay, that all women are indiſcriminately thoſe *tongue-tyrants*, whom *only*, I have cenſured. I will not contradict you, as you muſt know your own ſex better than I can; but I durſt not have ſaid ſo much—You plead the want of a *retentive faculty*, "and therefore you are *obliged* to ſpeak all you think."—If ſo, indeed I pity you.—But I ſhould never have ſuſpected it, from the ſurpriſing volubility of your talkative inſtrument, and the vaſt ſpirits you are in, when it has a fair chance of exerciſing its powers to advantage.—Upon my word, this does not look as if you were compelled to ſpeak by an undue reſtraint—But "you are above my cenſures, and all *federaliſts*"—Take care you dont hurt your party. You know the federaliſts do not wiſh to *ſeem* above—As to your filling the chairs of Rhetorick, Phyſick, Divinity, &c. I have not the leaſt objection—Indeed I think it would ſuit exceedingly well; and certainly your claim to the honours of Rhetorick, ſtands indiſputed, ſince the days of Xantippe, of famous memory, who ſeems to have been the moſt complete and perfect woman, that ever bleſſed a man—You are alſo quite right in referring the deciſion of law-points to your wonderful powers of *inſtinct*—You can "tell all the ſecrets of the brotherhood, in leſs time than I could read their conſtitution."—Granted; but could you keep them, until I got through the firſt ten lines?

I would adviſe you, not to brag too much of your heroines, of ancient days—Let Judith, Deborah, and Semiramis, reſt in their graves—I am ſure they will thank you for it—remember the millions of the human ſpecies, whom their cruelty, their pride, and their ambition deſtroyed—their greatneſs, that is their ſucceſs in arms, was the greatneſs of their ſervants, but all their vices and follies were their own—Had they, like good Queen Beſs, had a *Sir James Melvil* to deal with, I fear their examination would have been as little to their credit, as Elizabeth's was to hers—we hear nothing of their private lives and vices; for the individuals whom they injured, are long ſince, together with their wrongs, mouldered into nothing.

You complain of my neglect of *female politicians*, that reſpectable part of your ſex, in point of numbers—I ſaid nothing of theſe, for two reaſons; becauſe they did not come within the deſign of that paper, and becauſe the ſyſtem of their politics is ſo ſimple, that I thought every body underſtood them—more eſpecially as, for want of the retentive faculty *ſecrecy* is not one of their rules. They therefore have the moſt intereſted heralds of their ſchemes and ſucceſs—the ſyſtem is juſt thus—if a political point is in agitation, the lady immediately takes her part.—She is directed in her choice, either for the pleaſure of being in oppoſition to ſome body ſhe diſlikes, or joining with ſome ſhe has a better opinion of—if Mrs.—ſlighted her, at the aſſembly, ſhe will never join politics with her huſband—as to the right or the

wrong of the matter, it is never worth her while to enquire about it; for your boasted powers of *Rhetoric* are such, that all sides are equally defensible by you—The political lady having thus taken her part, she immediately sets about performing it—and now away she goes, sword in hand, cut and slash, among the characters of her opponents; for this is her province and game.—All their private anecdotes, from their youth upwards, are carefully collected, the rust of time is brushed off from them, they are put in better order, and shine more than they did, even when new, and with all necessary embellishments and additions, to adapt them to the times, they are let loose, to do their duty.—Our female politicians grow warm with their subject; and, as they wish to excel in every thing, their zeal encreases in a double ratio, to that of every body else. At length all restraint is at an end—and *rogues, villains, liars, rascals, pitiful scoundrels* &c. flow, with a wonderful fluency, from the female tongue—the dear, gentle, meek, creature, which started at the rude language of men, is fled away; the *woman* steps forth in all the majesty of rage—"Tis impossible Mr—— can be an honest man—don't tell me,—a man who could do so and so must be base, and want the principles of a gentleman—He is a poor, low, mean-spirited wretch"——Ha! ha! ha! what sport this is, for one who can look on, and laugh at the weakness of female fury—*in such cases*—There are some of these politicians who continually complain of our government, our laws, and our *great men;* but I shall let these alone, until further provocation.

Now *madam Julia,* a word or two more to you.—I shall say nothing of your scene in the sick room,—as I am no doctor, and do not feel any of the effects of your application, I will allow it to be *well done*—you recommended dipping Billy in a tub of soap and molasses; and then instantly speak of your immense power in *polishing* men—I do not wonder that the booby cried stop! since he had such good reason to believe, you intended to *polish* him, by the discipline you had just recommended to Billy. H.

To the SOCIETY of FRIENDS.

Worthy and respected Friends,

THOUGH I have always held you in high estimation, on account of your integrity, your industry, your economy, and your attention to the peace and good order of society; yet the zeal and activity you have displayed, in your endeavours to suppress the commerce carried on for slaves with Africa, to the reproach of humanity and religion, has added much to the respect I before felt for you. Those, however, who think less favourably of your principles, will ask, as a proof of your disinterestedness, some instance of self-denial; they will say, your situation does not render slaves necessary, and that you expect, from others, that sacrifice which, in their situation, you would reluctantly make. Permit me then, as a friend to you

and your purſuits, to ſuggeſt a matter, which may not only tend to refute this reaſoning, but when traced through all its conſequences, may, by God's bleſſing, contribute more to the emancipation of ſlaves, than all the laws of all the legiſlative bodies in America. It is well known that nine-tenths of all the ſlaves brought from Africa, are employed in the culture of ſugar. If then this culture could be diſcouraged, and rendered unprofitable, it would operate as a diſcouragement of ſlavery, and as the white inhabitants of the Weſt-Indies would, in ſuch caſe, have little inducement to remain in a climate ſo prejudicial to their conſtitution, they would abandon the iſlands to the blacks, for whom providence originally deſigned them. You aſk how theſe deſirable objects are to be effected? I anſwer, by bringing into uſe ſugars made by free hands. It is well known that the maple tree affords ſugar of a very good quality, even though manufactured by people who are ignorant of the art of ſeparating the molaſſes, of granulating and refining the ſugars. It is alſo known, that there are boundleſs foreſts of maple in America, from which an induſtrious man, in the back country, can by *one* month's labour, produce from 500 to 1000 weight of ſugar, according as the ſeaſon is more or leſs favourable to the buſineſs; ſo that were a market furniſhed for this ſugar, it could be ſold at leſs than half the price at which that of the Weſt-Indies could be furniſhed. I am well informed that a ſingle tree will produce upwards of five pounds of ſugar, and that there are many thouſand acres that will each contain from one hundred to two hundred trees that are fit to draw. So that when we conſider that the ſeaſon for making ſugar, is that in which no work can be done on a farm—That women and children may be employed in it—That it requires no capital, it will be evident, that it may be made to advantage, for thirty ſhillings a hundred. Its extreme cheapneſs would therefore, with the ſmalleſt encouragement, not only exclude Weſt-India ſugars from theſe ſtates, and thereby ſave one million and an half of dollars annually, but might, by being ſent to foreign markets, ſo reduce the price of ſugars there, as not only to compel the Weſt-India planters to relinquiſh the culture of the cane, and the diſtillation of rum, which depends upon it, but finally to abandon the iſlands to the black inhabitants, and all this at no greater charge, than that of a little attention, in teaching the back ſettlers to refine and improve their manufactory, and a little ſelf-denial in uſing this our native ſugar, in preference to that of foreign growth. It ſurely ſhould not be ſaid that our women and children could refrain, for years, from the uſe of tea, though habituated to it from their infancy, to avoid the payment of an odious tax; and that your ſociety would not forego a trifling gratification, not only to promote thereby the eſſential intereſts of the community, but, what is of much more moment, thoſe of religion and humanity. Begin then, my reſpected friends; ſet an example that will be followed by every patriotic character; aſſociate with people of every denomination.

1ſt, To conſume no ſugar, but that which is the product of our own country. 2d, To collect a quantity of it, in order to try how far it may be refined to advantage, or, if incapable of improvement, from having been ſpoiled in the

firſt proceſs, to ſet up works for making it properly, which would be attended with inconſiderable expence; men of every rank, of patriotic characters, will ſecond your endeavours, and unite in your aſſociation. By this mean there is reaſon to hope, that you will root out ſlavery, by ſpeaking to the intereſts of the ſlave holders; and ſhould your well-meant endeavours prove inſufficient to effect this deſirable object, they will, at leaſt, afford a new proof of your ſelf-denial, and, undoubtedly, promote an uſeful and important manufacture.

New-York, March, 1790.

To the EDITOR *of the* UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, *and* COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

Should you think the following Reflections worthy of a place in your Miſcellany, pleaſe to inſert them, and oblige yours, &c. A. M.

TO tread the ſlippery mazes of human life, without ſometimes falling into the mire of cenſure, is not, perhaps, ſo eaſy a matter as ſome people may ſuppoſe, if it be at all practicable. As the talleſt trees are weakeſt at the top, and envy ever aimeth at the higheſt, ſo the moſt exalted characters are ever the moſt expoſed to cenſure. Though dignities, fortune, and connections, may ſecure a man from perſonal affronts, they will not ſcreen him from the private tongue of malevolence and detraction.

The gloomy hate the chearful, (ſays Horace) and the jocoſe the gloomy; the ſprightly hate the grave, and the indolent the buſtling and the active; thoſe who tope at the pure Falernian from mid-day, hate you, when you refuſe the proffered glaſs; the modeſt man too often paſſes for ſullen, and the reſerved for ſour. An ingenious writer has the following ſingular paſſage: "Whether a general corruption has infeſted our taſte, or that vices really give a luſtre to virtues, yet certain it is, that virtue alone ſeldom, if ever, raiſes a man to the higheſt employments; and if we conſider the heroes and great men of paſt ages, we ſhall be led to conclude, that they have owed every thing to their *happy vices.*"

If, then, men owe their riſe to happy vices, as the writer calls them, how can they eſcape cenſure? Long experience has, indeed, taught us, that the ſureſt means to riſe in the world, are by ſtudying and flattering the humours and follies of the great. Tiberious promoted knaves and drunkards; Caligula, executioners, and all who fomented and ſeconded his amazing luxury and cruelty; Nero heaped the greateſt riches and honours on Tigellinus, and the other miniſters of his debaucheries; the covetous Veſpaſian was bountiful to thoſe, who could invent ways of procuring gold; and Commodus took from the amphitheatre, Gladiators, who were ſlaves, and raiſed them to the higheſt poſts in the empire. We are generally apt to judge of mankind, and applaud or cenſure them, rather from circumſtances and connections, than from reaſon and experience; and inter-

eſt, or a friendly attachment, will, at times, biaſs the opinions of the moſt impartial men.

If it be difficult for age and experience to avoid cenſure, how much more ſo muſt it be for thoſe, who ruſh into the commerce of the world, ſurrounded by the fire and impetuoſity of youth, and who are, at that age, accuſtomed to take but a ſuperficial view of things, as they paſs before them? To ſuch, permit me to give a ſhort leſſon. To a young man, who wiſhes to puſh himſelf forward in life, many conſiderations are neceſſary. He muſt, as much as poſſible, diveſt himſelf of pride and oſtentation, and be ever ready to liſten to the advice of thoſe, whom age and experience have taught wiſdom, and on whom, perhaps, all his future advancement depends.

To be too loquacious, denotes impertinence; and to require being aſked one queſtion twice, betrays a ſheepiſhneſs, which conveys no promiſing idea. It will often be prudent to give up a point to his ſuperiors, even though he is fully convinced of the rectitude of what he wiſhes to ſupport; and, more eſpecially, to do this, when he is certain, that, by giving up the point in queſtion, he neither injures their character, hurts his own intereſt, nor leaves accuſed innocence undefended.

The vices and follies of the gay and profligate muſt be cautiouſly ſhunned, by the youth who wiſhes to advance himſelf in life; for the titles of *Beau* and *Buck* are as oppoſite to *character* and *reputation*, as is darkneſs to light. A neatneſs of dreſs, without the ſtudied glare of faſhion; a chearful temper, and a lively diſpoſition, without levity or puerility; and an unblemiſhed character for honour, probity, and virtue; all theſe, united, cannot fail, in the end, to make the youth, who ſhall purſue them, reſpectable and happy, and may, perhaps, ſecure him from cenſure.

PHILOSOPHICAL MAXIMS.

MAXIMS are the verdicts of wiſdom, on the reports of experience.

Favourable conjunctures, like riches, and other gifts of heaven, are remembered with gratitude by thoſe only, who have underſtanding to preſerve and enjoy them. The ſpendthrift diſſipates his thankfulneſs with his wealth; and the ſame imprudent folly, renders him both miſerable and ungrateful.

To ſay that a man lies, is as much as to ſay, that he is a bravo towards God, and a coward towards men; for a lie faces God, and ſhrinks from man.

Proſperity beſt diſcovers vice, but adverſity beſt diſcovers virtue.

Envy is like the ſun beams, which beam hotter upon a bank, or ſteep riſing of ground, than upon a flat.

In deciding on important queſtions, in morality, the heart is the beſt caſuiſt.

Nothing is ſo beautiful to the eye, as truth is to the mind; nothing ſo deformed, and irreconcilable to the underſtanding, as a lie.

It is pleaſant to be virtuous and good, becauſe that is to excel many. It is pleaſant to grow better, becauſe that is to excel ourſelves.

It is pleaſant to mortify and ſub-

due our lusts, because that is victory. It is pleasant to command our appetites and passions, and to keep them within the bounds of reason and religion, because that is empire.

After we have practised good actions a while, they become easy; when they become easy, we begin to take pleasure in them; when they please us, we do them frequently; by frequency of act a thing grows into a habit; a confirmed habit is a second kind of nature; and so far as any thing is natural, so far it is necessary, and we can hardly do otherwise; nay we do it many times when we do not think of it.

A great part of mankind employ their first years to make their last miserable.

The INFLUENCE *of the* FEMALE SEX *on the* ENJOYMENTS *of* SOCIAL LIFE.

I SHALL ask the indulgence of the fair sex, while I make a few observations on the figure which the ladies are calculated to make, in a matrimonial state, and in social life. It may afford them instruction, and I think cannot fail of being agreeable.

Matrimony, among savages, having no object but propagation and slavery, is a very humbling state for the female sex. But, delicate organization, quick sensibility, lively imagination, with sweetness of temper, above all, qualify the fair for a more dignified society with men, who are to be their companions and bosom friends. In the common course of education, young ladies are taught to make an agreeable figure, and to behave with external decency and propriety. Very little attention is paid to the improvement of the mind, and little doth it redound to the honour of the human race. Due cultivation of the female mind, would add greatly to the happiness of the gentlemen, and still more to that of the ladies. Time imperceptibly glides off; and, when youth and beauty vanish, a *fine lady*, who never entertained a thought into which her admirer did not enter, surrenders herself now to peevishness and discontent. A lady, on the contrary, who has merit, improved by virtuous and refined education, retains, in her decline, an influence over a gentleman, more flattering than even that of beauty; she is the delight of her friends, as formerly of her admirers. Admirable would be the effects of such refined education; contributing no less to publick good than to private happiness. A gentleman, who, at present, must degrade himself into a fop or coxcomb, in order to please the ladies, would soon find, that their favour could not be gained, but by exerting every manly talent, in publick and private life; and the two sexes, instead of corrupting each other, would be rivals in the race of virtue; and a mutual desire of pleasing, would give smoothness to their behaviour, delicacy to their sentiments, and tenderness to their passions. The union of a worthy man, with a trifling, frivolous woman, can never, with all the advantages even of fortune, be made agreeable. How different the union of a virtuous pair, who have no aim but to make each other happy!

Cultivation of the female mind is of great importance, not with reſpect to private happineſs only, but with reſpect to ſociety at large. The ladies have it in their power to form the manners of the gentlemen, and they can render them virtuous and happy, or vicious and miſerable. What a glorious prize is here exhibited, to be contended for by the ſex!

J. D. W.

On the Modeſty-piece or Neck-attire of the LADIES.

MR. EDITOR,

PRESUMING that your magazine has a pretty general reception among ladies of faſhion and taſte, I beg, through your favour, to be permitted to addreſs them on a ſubject, which peculiarly concerns this moſt beautiful part of the creation.

The wheel of faſhion is (comparatively ſpeaking) but of ſmall circumference; and the revolution of a few years brings former faſhions to our eyes again. Some few *changes* they may, indeed, have undergone, in the circumrotation; but theſe are of little importance: ſometimes they appear like improvements; but at others, the beauty which before attracted our admiration, has, by an accidental attrition, been taken off; and the ſame body (if the term *body* can be applied to any *faſhion*) appears with unwonted deformity.

For inſtance, I will recall the reader to thoſe days, when the *viſible necks* of the ladies attracted, with irreſiſtible force, the eyes of the ſanguine youth: but then the moſt curious inſpector could only diſcover thoſe beauties, which dame nature had formed. Far other is the caſe in our days: the modern fair, diſdainful of the gifts which nature, with no niggard hand, had beſtowed, think, that by building higher ſtill, and more prominent, what ſhe has made eminent, by all the rigid rules of proportion, they ſhall, by ſo much, render themſelves more worthy than ſhe of admiration.

The *Guardian* was perpetually calling on the ladies of his day for the *modeſty-piece*; but, I believe, he left behind him no proper dimenſions for it. Our faſhionable females have adopted what, I ſuppoſe, is, in *their* eyes, a *modeſty-piece*; but, in the ardour of reformation, they ſeem to have over-ſhot the mark for want of ſome examplar. Now, though I will not be ſo audacious, as to aſcertain the degree of height, or depth, or breadth, proper for the neck-attire, yet I do humbly conceive, that many beautiful *chins* might, in our days, be developed, without the ſmalleſt offence to female delicacy.

The faſhion I complain of, has a thouſand inconveniences too; but I hardly dare mention mere *inconveniences*, to thoſe who are followers of *favourite modes of dreſs*. Conſider me, dear ladies, as a fond huſband, who, in the happy moment of domeſtic tranquility, naturally ſeek the boſom of my wife, for a pillow to my head—I ſeek it, indeed; but I find it hollow, (falſe emblem of the conſtant heart within!) inflated, and fitter, alas! to catch crumbs at her dinner, and thus ſerve as a cupboard for her lap-dog, than as a place of ſweet repoſe for conjugal cares.

I happened the other day to aſk my wife ſome queſtion concerning

the hour, and was aſtoniſhed at ſeeing her actually bent into the form of a half moon, in order to get a ſight of her watch.

But I have lately carried my point, and the odious puff has been aboliſhed, by a fortunate ſtroke of policy. My beloved, you muſt know, has an unconquerable averſion to the *gout* of garlick. I found means at dinner, to introduce a ſmall quantity; and as, by her own confeſſion, ſhe never could ſee the contents of her plate, for the projection of her puff, the ſcheme ſucceeded to my wiſh, and, inſtead of her much loved lobſter-ſauce, ſhe filled her mouth with the nauſeous, the deteſted root. Indeed, ſhe gave me, at the moment, ſuch a look as I had never been accuſtomed to; but ſhe ſoon diſcovered the cauſe of the miſchief, and aſſured me, with a kiſs of peace, that I ſhould never again have the ſame cauſe of complaint, nor again the ſame opportunity of playing her a trick.

I am a plain man myſelf, and perhaps the follies of faſhion may be more obvious to my ſight, than to that of its votaries, for the ſame reaſon that we ſay, "A looker on often ſees more of the game than thoſe who play." I may, therefore, by your leave, at a future time, tranſmit for inſertion, ſome more general *thoughts on faſhion*.

Yours, &c. X. Y.

On the STUDY of HISTORY.

HISTORY ought, in a peculiar manner, to be the ſtudy of every one, who would attain a liberal education; as it is a general ſtore-houſe for all the ſciences, and a ſchool for all the virtues. Whoever is appointed to inſtruct youth, ſhould endeavour, in the firſt place, ſtrongly to impreſs on their minds a chronological ſeries, of all the remarkable events that are recorded in hiſtory, from the creation of the world, down to the preſent day; making them well obſerve, at the ſame time, the ſeveral ſynchroniſms, or the various events that have happened, at the ſame period, in different parts of the world. By theſe means he will open, in their minds, a repoſitory, where every particular event may hereafter be ranged in its proper place; for, without this, hiſtory would preſent a mere chaos to the memory, without order or connection. When the ſtudent has thus acquired a ready knowledge of chronology, he may undertake, with his tutor, a complete and rational courſe of hiſtory. The animated and ſtriking pictures of hiſtory offer two ſorts of examples, the one to be imitated, and the other to be avoided. It is the buſineſs of an able inſtructor carefully to point out, in the annals of all nations, thoſe facts and characters, which muſt inſpire his pupils with admiration or horror; and, conſequently, excite, in their minds, a deſire to imitate their virtues, and avoid their vices. The portraits of the truly great, as well as the tyrants, of antiquity, when drawn in a lively manner, muſt ſtrongly affect the young ſtudent; for they will ſeem to ſay: "Future generations, heroes, ſtateſmen, ſcholars, philoſophers! Providence, for our greater reward, or more exemplary puniſhment, has placed our ſtatues in this gallery, to ſerve as amiable or deteſtable models, to future ages. Emulate our virtues, and have a juſt abhorrence of our crimes. Know that your real cha-

racters, that your actions, however abſurd or unjuſt, and with whatever veil you may cover them, or under whatever maſk you may diſguiſe them, will, like ours, ſtand naked before poſterity. The piercing publick eye will penetrate the moſt ſecret folds of your hearts. A thouſand ſagacious obſervers continually ſurround you, and a thouſand pencils are conſtantly ready to paint you to poſterity, ſuch as you really are. Hiſtory flatters not: it is the witneſs, not the adulator of mankind."

The importance of Premiums, in encouraging Agriculture and the uſeful Arts, briefly conſidered.

THE offer of pecuniary rewards to thoſe who excel in any uſeful art or manufactory, has a much more powerful and extenſive influence, than appears at the firſt view: the benefit is much greater to him that obtains ſuch a reward, than the mere acquiſition of the ſum to which it amounts; for it confers an honourable diſtinction upon him, to whom an increaſe of reputation is an increaſe of wealth. A reward of a few pounds, offered to an artificer, who ſhall excel in his profeſſion, excites an emulation, in proportion to the ultimate advantages it will produce to the winner, which is probably, not only in the eſtimation of fancy, but of reaſon, more than twenty times the ſum. The benefit that it produces to the publick is, alſo, in proportion to the benefit it confers on the individual; for the more powerfully it excites emulation, the more effectually it muſt produce improvement: it is, at once, both the cauſe and the reward of merit, in proportion, not to its intrinſick value, but its relative importance to the competitors: and, in this view, the money appropriated to encourage ingennity and diligence, is more improved than by any other application; for its value to the individual is increaſed, perhaps, as an hundred to one, by the manner and circumſtances in which he acquires it; and, with reſpect to the publick, the encouragement of arts and manufactures, is an advantage infinitely greater than could ariſe, not only from employing the inconſiderable ſums, which are given in premiums, another way, but from the whole produce of the mines of Mexico and Peru, if they could be tranſported into this country, and wrought by the very hands which now cultivate the ground.

Nor is the advantage of theſe rewards confined to the artificer, by whom they happen to be obtained: ſetting aſide the national advantage ariſing from the general improvement which the competition neceſſarily produces, the competitor acquires ſome degree of eminence and honour, merely by entering the liſts: if the ſcale hangs doubtful between ſeveral, the gain of all is nearly equal; for the mere pecuniary reward is but a very inconſiderable part of the whole; and even thoſe whoſe performances do not hold the judges in ſuſpenſe, will be drawn out of a ſtate of obſcurity, in which ſuch abilities, as they poſſeſs, might have been buried for ever; they will at leaſt be known; they will have their partiſans; they will be ſtimulated to new efforts, to juſtify the partial opinions of their friends, who will naturally encourage them, in hopes that they may ſucceed.

On COMETS.

Haſt thou ne'er ſeen the comet's flaming flight?
Th' illuſtrious ſtranger paſſing, terror ſheds
On gazing nations, from his fiery train
Of length enormous; takes his ample round
Through depths of ether; coaſts unnumber'd worlds
Of more than ſolar glory; doubles wide
Heaven's mighty cape, and then reviſits earth,
From the long travel of a thouſand years. YOUNG.

THE aſtronomy of comets may be properly ſaid to be yet in its infancy, no advances having been made in it before the laſt century. With reſpect to the ancients, they knew very little of their nature and motions. Some conſidered them as wandering ſtars: others ſuppoſed them to be mere appearances, formed either by reflection or refractions of the ſun's beams, having no real or diſtinct ſubſtance from other celeſtial bodies. Others believed them to be fiery meteors, generated of bituminous exhalations from our terraqueous globe, which, being elevated to the higher regions of the atmoſphere, were there ſet on fire, and continued their appearance till all their ſulphureous particles were conſumed; while others conſidered them only as ominous phenomena, diſplayed by the Supreme Being, to terrify mankind, and warn them of the approach of ſome dreadful calamity. And the ſame opinion prevailed during the dark ages, between the decline of the Roman empire and the Reformation.

The poets have frequently compared a hero in his ſhining armour to a comet; and as poetry delights in omens, prodigies, and ſuch wonderful events as were ſuppoſed to follow upon the appearance of comets, eclipſes, and the like, they never fail to make ſome alluſion to the popular ſuperſtition, on this ſubject. Thus Homer, Virgil, and Taſſo, who have been copied by Milton, in his fine compariſon of Satan to a comet:

Incens'd with indignation Satan ſtood
Unterrified, and like a comet burn'd,
That fires the length of Ophiucus huge
In the arctic ſky, and from his horrid hair
Shakes peſtilence and war.

Milton has here exceeded his originals in ſublimity; and his compariſon is applied with much greater propriety than theirs; for they deſcribe only a mortal hero, but Milton is ſpeaking of a ſuperhuman being.——I ſhall give two more quotations, in which, I think, the popular opinion is not only poetically, but philoſophically, mentioned:

In Fancy's eye encountering armies glare,
And ſanguine enſigns wave unfurl'd in air! *
Hence the weak vulgar deem impending fate,
A monarch ruin'd, or unpeopled ſtate.
Thus comets, dreadful viſitants! ariſe,
To them wild omens, ſcience to the *wiſe!*
Theſe mark the comet to the ſun incline,

* The Aurora Borealis.

While deep red flames around its centre ſhine!
While its fierce rear a winding tail diſplays,
And lights all ether with the ſweeping blaze!
Or when, compell'd, it flies the torrid zone,
And ſhoots by worlds unnumber'd and unknown;
By worlds, whoſe people, all aghaſt with fear,
May view that miniſter of vengeance near!
Till now, the tranſient glow, remote and loſt,
Decays and darkens 'mid involving froſt!
Or when it, ſunward, drinks rich beams again,
And burns imperious on th' ethereal plain!
The learn'd-one curious eyes it from afar,
Sparkling through night, a new illuſtrious ſtar!

SAVAGE.

Amid the radiant orbs,
That more than deck, that animate the ſky,
The life-infuſing ſuns of other worlds;
Lo! from the dread immenſity of ſpace
Returning with accelerated courſe,
The ruſhing comet to the ſun deſcends;
And as he ſinks below the ſhaded earth,
With awful train projected o'er the heav'ns,
The guilty nations tremble. But, above
Thoſe ſuperſtitious horrors that enſlave
The fond ſequacious herd, to myſtic faith
And blind amazement prone, th' enlighten'd few
Whoſe god-like minds philoſophy exalts,
The glorious ſtranger hail. They feel a joy
Divinely great; they in their powers exult,
That wondrous force of thought, that mounting ſpurns
This duſky ſpot, and meaſures all the ſky;
While from his far excurſion thro' the wilds
Of barren ether, faithful to his time,
They ſee the blazing wonder riſe anew,
In ſeeming terror clad, but kindly bent
To work the will of All-ſuſtaining Love:
From his huge vapoury train perhaps to ſhake
Reviving moiſture on the numerous orbs,
Through which his long ellipſis winds; perhaps
To lend new fuel to declining ſuns,
To light up worlds, and feed th' eternal fire.

THOMSON.

When the terrors, which ſuperſtition and aſtrology formerly excited, had fled before the dawn of philoſophy; when Newton, unfolding the ſyſtem of the univerſe, had deſcribed the laws by which the motions of comets are directed, and Halley had carried the theory of his illuſtrious predeceſſor to a high degree of certitude and perfection, their diſcoveries gave riſe to a new kind of anxiety and apprehenſion. It was feared, that ſome of the comets, which move in all directions, through the different regions of our planetary ſyſtem, might, ſome time or other, meet with our earth in its courſe; and it was ſuppoſed, that ſome rencounters might have already happened, and produced revolutions of which the veſtiges are to be found in ſeveral parts of our

globe. Thus Whiſton conſidered the general flood as an inundation, produced by the tail of a comet, and ſuppoſed that the univerſal conflagration will be occaſioned by the earth's meeting with one of theſe bodies, on its return from the ſun. Maupertius imagined, that the tails of comets, by mixing their exhalations with our atmoſphere, might have a noxious influence upon the health of animals, and the growth of plants. He farther apprehended, that their attraction might, ſome time or other, oblige our globe to change its orbit, and to revolve about one of them, in the character of a ſatellite, or, at leaſt, expoſe it to more violent viciſſitudes of heat and cold than it experiences at preſent. But theſe terrors are merely viſionary; and have been refuted in an excellent eſſay on this ſubject, by M. Dionis du Sujoir. This work, * which contains the beſt theory of comets hitherto publiſhed, has the double merit of having given new degrees of perfection and improvement to the ſcience of aſtronomy, and of calming the fears and apprehenſions of mankind, by ſhewing, that we have abſolutely little or nothing to fear from thoſe flaming bodies, which ignorance and ſuperſtition have rendered ſo terrible.

Comets, according to Sir Iſaac Newton, are compacted, fixed, and durable bodies: in one word, a kind of planets; which move in very oblique orbits, every way, with the greateſt freedom; perſevering in their motions, even againſt the courſe and direction of the planets; and their tail is a very thin ſlender vapour, emitted by the head or nucleus of the comet, ignited or heated by the ſun.

From the lights which this great philoſopher has thrown upon this abſtruſe part of aſtronomy, there is reaſon to think, that ſucceeding aſtronomers will carry it to the greateſt degree of perfection. But, although we are indebted to him for a true theory of the *motion* of the comets, yet, with reſpect to the formation of their *tails*, and the *uſes* for which theſe great bodies are intended, his opinions have been controverted. Dr. Hamilton, in particular, in his "Philoſophical Eſſays," controverts Sir Iſaac's opinion. He aſſerts, from a view of the phenomena of a comet, that the matter which conſtitutes its tail, is not an illuminated vapour, but a *ſelf-ſhining ſubſtance*, which, in all poſitions of the comet, and whatever be the direction of its motion, whether towards or from the ſun, is thrown off from its dark hemiſphere, in a direction oppoſite to the ſun, a ſhort time before and after its perihelion, or neareſt approach to that luminary. He finds, moreover, in the Aurora Borealis, a matter which greatly reſembles it in appearance, its ſituation, with regard to the ſun, and to the body whence it flows, as well as in the nature of its ſubſtance, ſo far as it is known to us: for the Aurora Borealis is likewiſe a rare and lucid ſubſtance, thrown off in a direction nearly oppoſite to the ſun, from the dark hemiſphere of the earth; tending towards the zenith of the ſpectator, or the *vertex* of the earth's ſhadow; riſing principally from the northern part of the earth's atmoſphere, and more frequently viſible while the ſun is paſſing through the ſouthern ſigns, and the earth moving from the autumnal to the vernal equinox, thro' that half of its orbit which is neareſt to the ſun; and, laſtly, not intercepting, in any ſenſible degree, the light of the fixed ſtars: ſo that,

* Eſſai ſur les Comettes en general, &c. Paris, 1775.

to a ſpectator placed at a conſiderable diſtance from the earth, and ſhaded from the ſun's light, it muſt appear as a tail to the earth; ſmall indeed, in proportion to the earth's diameter: but, in its direction, ſituation, tranſparency, and lucid appearance, reſembling that of a comet.

Abbé Mann, a learned Engliſhman, long reſident at Bruſſels, has likewiſe ſhewn, by unanſwerable arguments, that there is a manifeſt and perfect analogy between the tails of theſe great and luminous bodies, and the Aurora Borealis. Hence he concludes, that they both proceed from the ſame principle, and are formed of the ſame matter; that they are emanations of the electrical fluid from their reſpective bodies, and that this fluid often becomes a phlogiſton, by the heterogeneous mixtures which it carries along with it in this emanation, which accounts for the different colours, and other circumſtances, in theſe meteors ——"As electrics," ſays the abbé, "when ſufficiently heated, become conductors of the electrical fluid, and yield emanations of it, in proportion to the quantity they naturally contain: this is preciſely the caſe with the earth and the comets, in their perihelia. The approach of the comets to the ſun, and the ſuperabundant degree of heat, which they receive from this approach, diſpoſe them to ſend forth a proportional part of the electrical fluid, whoſe emiſſion produces all the phenomena we obſerve in the tails of comets, the Aurora Borealis, and ſeveral electrical experiments. Theſe phenomena, therefore, have the ſame cauſe, and one common principle. In the receſs of the comet, and its increaſing diſtance from the ſun, this viſible emiſſion of electrical matter diminiſhes gradually, and at laſt totally diſappears; and, inſtead of being an electrical conductor, which it was in its perihelion, it attracts the fluid, is charged with it anew, and thus becomes electric until its approach to the ſun, and the heat it acquires thereby, change it again into a conductor." *

From the prodigious activity of the electrical fluid, its tendency to eſcape from the bodies which contain it, and to diffuſe itſelf in the vaſt planetary regions, which come the neareſt to void ſpace, the ingenious abbé draws ſome conjectures, relative to the uſes, and the end, which comets may ſerve, in the planetary ſyſtem. He thinks, that comets are real electrical bodies, deſigned to collect the electrical fluid, which has eſcaped from the planets: that the comets, heated by their approximation to the ſun, communicate this fluid anew to the planets, and thus the perpetual circulation of this active fluid, ſo neceſſary to the great *whole*, is maintained, and renewed, inceſſantly; and that the operations of nature, in the planetary ſyſtem, are carried on in a manner analogous to what we conſtantly obſerve, and experience, in the perpetual circulations of our atmoſphere, where winds, vapours, and exhalations, riſe and float; then return to us in rain, ſnow, and fulminating exploſions; and then again are exhaled, and raiſed anew. "Every thing," he judiciouſly obſerves, "is analogous and harmonical, in univerſal nature."

I ſhall conclude this paper with the moral reflections of an elegant writer: † "I cannot forbear reflecting on the inſignificance of human art, when ſet in compariſon

* Memoir concerning Elementary Fire, &c. in Memoirs of the Academy at Bruſſels, Vol. II.

† Guardian, No. 103.

with the designs of Providence. In the pursuit of this thought, I considered a comet, or, in the language of the vulgar, a blazing star, as a sky-rocket discharged by a hand that is Almighty. Many of my readers saw that in the year 1680, and, if they are not mathematicians, will be amazed to hear, that it travelled with a much greater degree of swiftness than a cannon-ball, and drew after it a tail of fire, that was fourscore millions of miles in length. What amazing thought is it, to consider this stupendous body traversing the immensity of the creation, with such a rapidity, and, at the same time, wheeling about in that line, which the Almighty has prescribed for it! That it should move in such inconceivable fury and combustion, and, at the same time, with such an exact regularity! How spacious must the universe be, that gives such bodies as these their full play, without suffering the least disorder or confusion by it! What a glorious shew are those beings entertained with, that can look into the great theatre of nature, and see myriads of such tremendous objects, wandering through those immeasurable depths of ether, and running their appointed courses! Our eyes may hereafter be strong enough to command this magnificent prospect, and our understandings able to find out the several uses of these great parts of the universe. In the mean time, they are very proper objects for our imagination to contemplate, that we may form more exalted notions of infinite wisdom and power, and learn to think humbly of ourselves, and all the little works of humble invention."

Of the Beauty *which the appearance of* Utility *bestows upon all the* Productions *of* Art, *and of the extensive Influence of this Species of Beauty. By* Adam Smith, *L. L. D.*

THAT utility is one of the principal sources of beauty has been observed by every body, who has considered, with any attention, what constitutes the nature of beauty. The conveniency of a house gives pleasure to the spectator, as well as its regularity, and he is as much hurt when he observes the contrary defect, as when he sees the correspondent windows of different forms, or the door not placed exactly in the middle of the building. That the fitness of any system or machine to produce the end for which it was intended, bestows a certain propriety and beauty upon the whole, and renders the very thought and contemplation of it agreeable, is so very obvious that no body has overlooked it.

The utility of any object pleases the master, by perpetually suggesting to him, the pleasure or conveniency which it is fitted to promote. Every time he looks at it, he is put in mind of this pleasure; and the object, in this manner, becomes a source of perpetual satisfaction and enjoyment. The spectator enters, by sympathy, into the sentiments of the master, and necessarily views the object under the same agreeable aspect. When we visit the palaces of the great, we cannot help conceiving the satisfaction we should enjoy, if we ourselves were the masters, and were possessed of so much artful, and ingeniously contrived accommodation. A similar account is given, why the appearance of inconveniency should

render any object disagreeable, both to the owner and to the spectator.

But that this fitness, this happy contrivance, of any production of art, should often be more valued, than the very end for which it was intended; and that the exact adjustment of the means, for attaining any conveniency or pleasure, should frequently be more regarded, than that very conveniency or pleasure, in the attainment of which their whole merit would seem to consist, has not, so far as I know, been yet taken notice of by any body. That this, however, is very frequently the case, may be observed in a thousand instances, both in the most frivolous, and in the most important, concerns of human life.

When a person comes into his chamber, and finds the chairs all standing in the middle of the room, he is angry with his servant, and, rather than see them continue in that disorder, perhaps takes the trouble himself to set them all in their places, with their backs to the wall. The whole propriety of this new situation, arises from its conveniency, in leaving the floor free and disengaged. To attain this conveniency, he, voluntarily, puts himself to more trouble, than all he could have suffered from the want of it; since nothing was more easy, than to have set himself down upon one of them, which is, probably, what he does when his labour is over. What he wanted therefore, it seems, was not so much this conveniency, as that arrangement of things which promotes it. Yet it is this conveniency which, ultimately, recommends that arrangement, and bestows upon it the whole of its propriety and beauty.

A watch, in the same manner, that falls behind, above two minutes in a day, is despised by one curious in watches. He sells it, perhaps, for a couple of guineas, and purchases another at fifty, which will not lose above a minute in a fortnight. The sole use of watches, however, is to tell us what o'clock it is, and to hinder us from breaking any engagement, or suffering any other inconveniency, by our ignorance in that particular point. But the person so nice with regard to this machine, will not always be found either more scrupulously punctual than other men, or more anxiously concerned, upon any other account, to know precisely what time of day it is. What interests him is not so much the attainment of this piece of knowledge, as the perfection of the machine, which serves to attain it.

How many people ruin themselves, by laying out money on trinkets of frivolous utility? What pleases these lovers of toys is not so much the utility, as the aptness of the machines, which are fitted to promote it. All their pockets are stuffed with little conveniences. They contrive new pockets, unknown in the clothes of other people, in order to carry a greater number. They walk about loaded with a multitude of baubles, in weight, and sometimes in value, not inferior to an ordinary Jews-box, some of which may sometimes be of some little use, but all of which might, at all times, be very well spared, and of which the whole utility, is certainly, not worth the fatigue of bearing the burden.

Nor is it only with regard to such frivolous objects, that our conduct is influenced by this principle; it is often the secret motive of the most serious and important pursuits, of both private and public life.

The poor man's son, whom heaven in its anger has visited with

ambition, when he begins to look around him, admires the condition of the rich. He finds the cottage of his father too ſmall for his accommodation, and fancies he ſhould be lodged more at his eaſe in a palace. He is diſpleaſed with being obliged to walk a-foot, or to endure the fatigue of riding on horſeback. He ſees his ſuperiors carried about in machines, and imagines that in one of theſe he could travel with leſs inconveniency. He feels himſelf naturally indolent, and willing to ſerve himſelf, with his own hands, as little as poſſible; and judges, that a numerous retinue of ſervants would ſave him from a great deal of trouble. He thinks, if he had attained all theſe, he could ſit ſtill contentedly, and be quiet, enjoying himſelf, in the thought of the happineſs and tranquillity of his ſituation. He is enchanted with the diſtant idea of this felicity. It appears, in his fancy, like the life of ſome ſuperior rank of beings, and, in order to arrive at it, he devotes himſelf, for ever, to the purſuit of wealth and greatneſs. To obtain the conveniencies which theſe afford, he ſubmits, in the firſt year, nay, in the firſt month, of his application, to more fatigue of body, and more uneaſineſs of mind, than he could have ſuffered through the whole of his life, from the want of them. He ſtudies to diſtinguiſh himſelf in ſome laborious profeſſion. With the moſt unrelenting induſtry, he labours, night and day, to acquire talents ſuperior to all his competitors. He endeavours next to bring thoſe talents into public view, and, with equal aſſiduity, ſolicits every opportunity of employment. For this purpoſe he makes his court to all mankind; he ſerves thoſe whom he hates, and is obſequious to thoſe whom he deſpiſes. Through the whole of his life, he purſues the idea of a certain artificial and elegant repoſe, which he may never arrive at, for which he ſacrifices a real tranquillity, that is, at all times, in his power, and which, if in the extremity of old age he ſhould at laſt attain to it, he will find to be in no reſpect preferable to that humble ſecurity, and contentment, which he had abandoned for it. It is then, in the laſt dregs of life, his body waſted with toil and diſeaſes, his mind galled and ruffled by the memory of a thouſand injuries and diſappointments, which, he imagines he has met with, from the injuſtice of his enemies, or from the perfidy and ingratitude of his friends, that he begins, at laſt, to find that wealth and greatneſs are mere trinkets of frivolous utility, no more adapted for procuring eaſe of body, or tranquillity of mind, than the tweezer-caſes of the lover of toys; and like them too, more troubleſome to the perſon who carries them about with him, than all the advantages they can afford him are commodious. There is no other real difference between them, except that the conveniences of the one, are ſomewhat more obſervable than thoſe of the other.

(To be continued.)

PREMIUMS, *propoſed by the* PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY, *for promoting* AGRICULTURE, *for the Year* 1790.

I.

FOR the beſt experiment made of a courſe of crops, either large or ſmall, on not leſs than four acres, agreeably to the Engliſh mode of farming, ——a piece of

plate, of the value of two hundred dollars, inſcribed with the name and the occaſion; and for the experiment made of a courſe of crops, next in merit,—a piece of plate, likewiſe inſcribed, of the value of one hundred dollars. Certificates to be produced by the 20th of December, 1790.

II.

The importance of complete farm or fold-yards, for ſheltering and folding cattle,—and of the beſt method of conducting the ſame, ſo as to procure the greateſt quantities of compoſt, or mixed dung and manure, from within the farm, induces the ſociety to give, for the beſt deſign of ſuch a yard, and method of managing it, practicable by common farmers,—a gold medal; and for the ſecond beſt,—a ſilver medal. The deſign to be preſented to the ſociety by the 20th of December, 1790.

III.

For the beſt method of raiſing hogs, from the pig, in pens or ſties, from experience, their ſometimes running in a lot or field not totally excluded, if preferred,—a gold medal; and for the ſecond beſt,—a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1790.

IV.

For the beſt method of recovering worn-out fields to a more hearty ſtate, within the power of common farmers, without dear or far-fetched manures; but, by judicious culture, and the application of materials common to the generality of farmers, founded in experience,—a gold medal; and for the ſecond beſt,—a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1790.

V.

For the beſt experiment, ſoil and other circumſtances conſidered, in trench-ploughing, not leſs than ten inches deep, and accounts of the effects thereof, already made, or to be made, on not leſs than one acre,—a gold medal; and for the ſecond beſt,—a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1790.

VI.

For the beſt information, the reſult of actual experience, for preventing crops from damage by inſects; eſpecially the Heſſian-fly, the wheat-fly, or fly-weevil, the pea-bug, and the corn chinch-bug or fly,—a gold medal; and a ſilver medal for the ſecond beſt. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1790.

VII.

For the beſt comparative experiments on the culture of wheat, by ſowing it in the common broad caſt way, by drilling it, and by ſetting the grain, with a machine, equi-diſtant; the quantities of ſeed and produce proportioned to the ground, being noticed,—a gold medal; for the ſecond beſt,—a ſilver medal. The account to be produced by the 10th of January, 1791.

VIII.

For an account of a vegetable food that may be eaſily procured and preſerved, and that beſt increaſes milk in cows and ewes, in March and April, founded on experiment,—a gold medal; for the ſecond beſt,—a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 10th of January, 1791.

IX.

For the greateſt quantity of ground, not leſs than one acre, well fenced, producing locuſt trees, growing in 1790, from ſeed ſown after April 5th, 1785; the trees to be of the ſort uſed for poſts and

tunnels, and not fewer than 1500 per acre,—a gold medal; for the ſecond,—a ſilver medal. To be claimed in December, 1790.

X.

The ſociety, believing that very important advantages would be derived from the general uſe of oxen, inſtead of horſes, in huſbandry and other ſervices; and being deſirous of facilitating their introduction into all theſe ſtates; perſuaded alſo, that the comparative value of oxen and cows muſt very much depend on the qualities of their ſires and dams; and that by a careful attention to the ſubject, an improved breed may be obtained; they propoſe a gold medal for the beſt eſſay, the reſult of experience, on the breeding, feeding, and management of cattle, for the purpoſe of rendering them moſt profitable for the dairy, and for beef, and moſt docile and uſeful for the draught; and for the next beſt, a ſilver medal. To be produced by the firſt of January, 1791.

N. B. Among other things the eſſay ſhould notice the different breeds of cattle, and their comparative qualities; as their ſizes, ſtrength, facility in fattening, quantity of milk, &c.

XI.

It is a generally received opinion, that horſes in a team travel much faſter than oxen; yet ſome European writers on huſbandry mention many inſtances, in which it appeared, not only that oxen would plough as much ground as an equal number of horſes, but alſo travel as faſt with a loaded carriage; particularly when, inſtead of yokes and bows, they were geared in horſe-harneſs, with ſuch variations as were neceſſary to adapt it to their different ſhape. To aſcertain the powers of oxen in theſe particulars, and the expence of maintaining them, the ſociety deem matters of very great moment; and are therefore induced to offer a gold medal for the beſt ſet of experiments undertaken with that view; and for the next beſt, a ſilver medal. In relating theſe experiments, it will be proper to deſcribe the age and ſize of the oxen, their plight, the kinds and quantities of their food, the occaſions, manner, and expence of ſhoeing them: in travelling, the kinds of carriages uſed, and weight of their loads, and ſeaſons of the year, and the length and quality of the roads: and, in ploughing, the ſize and faſhion of the plough, the quality of the ſoil, the depth of the furrows, and the quantities plough-ed: and, in every operation, the time expended, and number and ſorts of hands employed in performing it; with any other circumſtances which may more fully elucidate the ſubject. Theſe experiments will enable the eſſayiſt to determine what will be the beſt form and conſtruction of yokes and bows, and what of ox-harneſs, to enable the oxen, with the beſt carriage of their bodies and heads, the moſt eaſe, and quickeſt ſtep, to draw the heavieſt loads; a deſcription of each of which ſort of gears, explained on mechanical principles, muſt be ſubjoined to the account of experiments. To be produced by the 1ſt day of January, 1791.

XII.

For the beſt method, within the power of common farmers, of recovering old gullied fields to an hearty ſtate, and ſuch uniformity or evenneſs of ſurface, as will again render them fit for tillage; or where the gullies are ſo deep and numerous as to render ſuch recovery impracticable, for the beſt method of improving them, by planting trees, or otherwiſe, ſo as to yield

the improver a reaſonable profit for his expences therein, founded on experiment,—a gold medal; and for the next beſt, a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 1ſt of January, 1791.

XIII.

For the greateſt quantity, not leſs than five hundred pounds weight, of cheeſe, made on one farm in any of theſe ſtates, equal in richneſs and flavour to the Glouceſter cheeſe, hitherto uſually imported from England, and which ſhall be produced to the ſociety by the 1ſt day of January 1791,—a gold medal; and for the next greateſt quantity, not leſs than two hundred and fifty pounds weight, of like quality,—a ſilver medal.

XIV.

For the beſt method, deduced from experience, of raiſing the American white-thorn from the ſeed, for hedges, and the greateſt number of plants raiſed in a ſpace not leſs than half an acre,—a gold medal; for the ſecond beſt,—a ſilver medal. To be produced by the firſt of December, 1790.

XV.

The ſociety, believing that the culture of hemp on ſome of the low rich land in the neighbourhood of this city, may be attempted with advantage, do hereby offer a gold medal for the greateſt quantity of hemp raiſed within ten miles of the city of Philadelphia. The quantity not to be leſs than three ton; for the ſecond greateſt quantity,—a ſilver medal. The claim to be made by the firſt of December, 1791.

*** It will be left to the choice of thoſe ſucceſsful candidates for prizes, who may be entitled to the plate of gold medals, to receive the ſame either in plate or medals, or the equivalent thereof in money.

The claim of every candidate for a premium, is to be accompanied with, and ſupported by, certificates of reſpectable perſons, of competent knowledge of the ſubject. And it is required, that the matters, for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked, in what manner the claimant thinks fit; ſuch claimant, ſending with it a paper ſealed up, having, on the outſide, a correſponding mark, and, on the inſide, the claimant's name and addreſs.

Reſpecting experiments on the products of land, circumſtances of the previous and ſubſequent ſtate of the ground, particular culture given, general ſtate of the weather, &c. will be proper to be in the account exhibited. Indeed in all experiments and reports of facts, it will be well to particularize the circumſtances attending them. It is recommended that reaſoning be not mixed with the facts; after ſtating the latter, the former may be added, and will be acceptable.

Although the ſociety reſerve to themſelves the power of giving, in every caſe, either one or the other of the prizes, (or premiums) as the performance ſhall be judged to deſerve, or of withholding both, if there be no merit; yet the candidates may be aſſured, that the ſociety will always judge liberally of their ſeveral claims.

Publiſhed by order of the ſociety,

SAMUEL POWEL GRIFFITTS,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, March 9, 1790.

Of QUICK-LIME, *and other Calcareous Subſtances, as Manure.*

(Continued from page 120 *)*

IF this be ſpread out thinly upon the ſurface of the earth, it abſorbs its air in a very ſhort time.—A few hours, in this ſituation, reſtores a large proportion of its air; and, in a day or two at moſt, it becomes perfectly *effete*; as maſons experience when they ſweep together the ſcattered particles that have lain round their heaps of lime, and attempt to uſe it in mortar by itſelf: For it is then no more coherent than ſand, or moiſtened earth.

Hence, then, it muſt follow, that, in every caſe, *lime* is converted into the ſame ſtate with *lime-ſtone*, in a few days after it is mixed with the ſoil; ſo that, if it produces any effect at all as *lime*,—as a *ſaline* ſubſtance,—it muſt only be at the *very firſt* when it is applied; and it muſt act ever afterwards merely as *powdered lime-ſtone*.

But it is well known, that lime produces ſcarcely any ſenſible effect as a manure at the beginning.—Even the firſt year after it is applied to the ſoil, its effects are inconſiderable, in compariſon of what it produces in the ſecond and ſucceeding years.—From whence we muſt conclude, that it operates upon the ſoil merely as a *mild* calcareous earth; and that its calcination is of no farther utility in preparing it for manure, than as a cheap and efficacious method of reducing the lime-ſtone to fine powder.

It is of importance that theſe facts ſhould be generally known;—becauſe it may ſometimes happen that good lime-ſtone ſhall be found in places where fuel cannot be obtained for burning it; in which caſe, ſuch lime-ſtone could be of no uſe to the farmer if calcination were abſolutely neceſſary. But, ſeeing this is not the caſe, lime-ſtone, even in theſe ſituations, may be converted into a moſt beneficial manure, if a ſtream of water can be commanded ſufficient for driving a mill for reducing the ſtone to powder.

I have ſeen the model of a mill that had been invented for that purpoſe, which was conſtructed on the ſame principles with an ordinary gun-powder mill.—It had ſeveral large maſſy ſtampers, compoſed of huge blocks of caſt iron, that were ſucceſſively lifted up and let fall by a wheel that catched their handles, and, after a proper time, ſlipped them again as it revolved round its axis.—Theſe ſtampers fell with great force upon the lime-ſtone, that had been previouſly broken into pieces of a moderate ſize, and placed in a ſtrong trough formed for that purpoſe.—Through this trough, a ſmall ſtream of water was conveyed, which waſhed away with it the ſmall pieces of lime-ſtone, as they were ſucceſſively reduced to powder by the ſtampers. This ſtream of water was received into a large reſervoir, in which it was allowed to ſtagnate, and depoſit, as a ſediment, the lime-ſtone powder it brought along with it; the pure water flowing gently over a part of the brim, which was made lower for that purpoſe.

When the reſervoir was nearly full of this fine powder, the work was ſtopped. The water was drawn off from the reſervoir, by taking out ſome plugs left for that purpoſe, at different heights, till all that was clear had run off.—The powdered

ſtone was afterwards thrown out to the bank, and allowed to dry ſufficiently for uſe.

I have heard that a mill upon theſe principles, was erected by the Truſtees for managing the forfeited eſtates in Scotland, and that a good deal of lime-ſtone was pounded with it.— But as it was erected in the Highlands of Scotland, where roads were bad, and where there was but little ſpirit for improvements in agriculture;—as there was no publick demand for the manure, after the experiment was ſufficiently tried to ſhow that it might be practiſed with advantage in other places, the mill was ſuffered to lie unemployed.

But, although this may be conſidered as a moſt valuable diſcovery for thoſe who may have a good lime-quarry, ſo ſituated as not to be within the reach of any kind of fuel for burning lime-ſtone;—yet, to ſuch as can obtain fuel at a moderate expence, there can be no doubt but that burning is the eaſieſt, and moſt efficacious mode of reducing lime-ſtone to powder that ever was invented; and therefore ought always to be adopted, where neceſſity does not prevent it.

Reducing lime-ſtone to powder by calcination, is attended with this farther advantage to the farmer, that it conſiderably diminiſhes his expence of carriage—*Pure* lime-ſtone loſes about two thirds of its weight by being thoroughly burned; ſo that the man who is obliged to drive this manure from a great diſtance, will find a very conſiderable ſaving by driving it in the ſtate of *ſhells*.——But, if it were reduced to a powder, by mechanical triture, he could not be benefitted by this circumſtance.

Many perſons chooſe to drive lime-ſtone from a conſiderable diſtance, and burn it at home:—— But, it is obvious they ſubject themſelves to a very heavy charge in carriage, which would be avoided by an oppoſite conduct.——This, therefore, ought never to be practiſed, but where other circumſtances may counterbalance this unfavourable one.

But, as lime-ſtone is often, in its native ſtate, mixed with ſand in various proportions;—and, as ſand loſes nothing of its weight by calcination, it muſt happen, that thoſe kinds of lime-ſtone that contain the largeſt proportion of ſand will loſe leaſt by calcination; and, of courſe, afford the weightieſt lime-ſhells.

Hence, it is obvious, that thoſe who are under the neceſſity of driving lime from a great diſtance, ought to be particularly careful to make choice of a kind of lime-ſtone as free from ſand as poſſible, and to drive it in the ſtate of *ſhells*; as they will thus obtain an equal quantity of manure at the leaſt expence of carriage that is poſſible.

When lime is ſlaked, that which contains moſt ſand *falls* moſt quickly, and abſorbs the ſmalleſt proportion of water.—What is pure requires a very large proportion of water, and is much longer before it begins to fall.

Hence it happens, that thoſe who drive ſandy lime-ſhells in open carriages, muſt be very careful to guard againſt rain; becauſe a heavy ſhower would make the whole fall, and generate ſuch a heat, as to be in danger of ſetting the carts on fire.——Whereas *pure* lime-ſhells are in no danger of being damaged by that circumſtance.—I have ſeen a cart loaded with ſuch ſhells, which had been expoſed to a continued ſhower of rain, as violent as is ever known in this country, for more than three hours, and ſeemed hardly to be affected by it in the ſmalleſt degree.

Lime-ſhells formed from the pur-

eſt lime-ſtone, require more than their own weight of water to ſlake them properly*;—whereas ſome kinds of lime-ſhell that contain much ſand, do not require above one fourth part of that quantity.

Hence, it is much worſe oeconomy in thoſe who have pure lime-ſhell, to ſlake and carry them home in the ſtate of powdered lime, than it is in thoſe who have only a ſandy kind of lime-ſhells.

It is even, on ſome occaſions, more adviſeable for thoſe who have very ſandy lime to drive it in the ſtate of powdered lime, than in that of *ſhells*. For, as it is dangerous to give that kind of lime-ſtone too much heat, leſt it ſhould be vitrified, thoſe who burn it can never be *certain* that the whole of the ſtone will fall to powder when water is added, till they have actually tried it.—— Nor do they think it a great loſs if ſome part of it ſhould be imperfectly burned, as it requires much leſs fuel on a future occaſion than freſh lime-ſtone; and therefore they much rather chuſe to err on this than on the oppoſite extreme.

But, ſhould any one attempt to drive this *poor* ſort of lime in the ſtate of *ſhells*, he would be in danger of carrying home many ſtones that would never *fall*, which would more than counterbalance the benefit that would be derived from the want of the ſmall quantity of water that is required to ſlake it.

On theſe accounts, it may be admitted as a general rule, that thoſe who can have acceſs to lime-ſtone that is free of ſand, will ſave a *great deal* in the carriage of it by driving it in the ſtate of *ſhells*:—and that, on the contrary, it will be moſt economical in thoſe who can only get lime of a very ſandy quality, to drive it in the ſtate of powdered lime.

From hence it follows, that the practice which now prevails of carrying ſhell-lime by water from one part of the country to another, is only an imaginary ſaving, obtained at a very high riſque, to thoſe who drive ſhells of a ſandy quality; but a real and unequivocal advantage of very high importance to the community at large, if theſe *ſhells* are obtained from a pure lime-ſtone.

Theſe obſervations relate only to the ſaving of carriage to the farmer —an article of capital importance to him.——It is proper now to take notice of ſome other particulars that may equally affect him in this way, as well as in the application of the lime to his ground.

(To be continued.)

For the UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, *and* COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

MR. EDITOR,

THE king of Sweden ſtands high in the opinion of mankind. He has all thoſe qualities of the head and heart which make a great man. This happineſs is in a great meaſure owing to an excellent education. His tutors were men of the firſt talents, who with a manly freedom improved his mind with the nobleſt precepts of

* I have found, by experiment, that pure lime-ſhells cannot be ſlaked with leſs than one fourth more than their own weight of water. When ſlacked in the ordinary way, the ſame lime-ſhells took more than double their weight of water.

truth and virtue. He was firſt under the care of Count Sheffin.* Count Scheffer ſucceeded him. The epiſtolary correſpondence between this nobleman and his royal pupil deſerves to be generally known; as it was never tranſlated into Engliſh, the following extracts may be acceptable for the Univerſal Aſylum and Columbian Magazine. The letters of the prince were printed without the leaſt reviſion from any perſon, and, in his early age, diſplay the bloſſoms of that ſenſe and goodneſs, which have proved ſo fruitful in bleſſings to his country.

Count Scheffer to his Royal Highneſs.

The 15th of March, 1759†.

THE ſeveral letters received from your Royal Highneſs, are ſo many marks of friendſhip, which lay me under a great obligation. Finding you capable of ſuch regular and aſſiduous correſpondence, I have no more any fears from that volatility of which I complained ſo much. To excuſe my want of punctuality, I might pretend a deſign to try your conſtancy; but I confeſs without any diſſimulation, that various amuſements, balls, and feſtivities, have diverted me from anſwering your letters. I promiſe your Royal Highneſs to be more exact for the future.

The king of Spain ſtruggles obſtinately againſt death. The king of Portugal has had a narrow eſcape from the aſſaſſins. Our age is very bad; yet had I my choice of this or the paſt, I ſhould not know how to chooſe: preſent evil is what we feel moſt ſenſibly.

Adieu, gracious prince.

His Royal Highneſs to Count Scheffer.

The 18th of March, 1759.

YOU blame me for levity, my dear ſir, but if either of us is volatile, it muſt be yourſelf. During the whole winter I have written to you very regularly, and frequently complained of your ſilence; yet this is the firſt letter I have received. You muſt be in the wrong, by your own confeſſion, as diverſions have been the cauſe of your neglect. But enough of this; I am ſatisfied with your promiſe of greater attention.

You think that the Spaniſh monarch dies very ſlowly; I am of a contrary opinion: would you ſtill have us to dreſs in black? For two years one mourning has ſucceeded another; and now, when we hope ſoon to get clear of it, you want the king of Spain to die! Pardon me ſir, we have had enough of this!

Adieu, &c.

Count Scheffer to his Royal Highneſs.

I MUST ſuppoſe, my dear prince, that you deem the colour of your clothes an important object, as you lament ſo much the neceſſity of wearing black. Our friendſhip gives me the liberty to tell you that this is called in good French, to be a great *petit maitre*.

To give you a contempt of this character, permit me the honour of aſſuring you, that it will depreciate you in the eyes of men, and yet more with the ladies. The fair ſex, though cenſured for their fondneſs of trifles, form nevertheleſs a very good judgment of ours; they require from us ſolid ſenſe and manly taſte; and this certainly is not conſiſtent with ſolicitude about ornaments. Yet, I pray you not

* See letters between a young prince and an old man.

† The king was born in January, 1746.

to confound a love of finery with an elegant neatneſs; which I warmly recommend. I know you have good logick in your head, and, in general, reaſon very well, but here you have made a ſlip. You affect magnificence, but you care not to be genteel. Believe me, my dear prince, that I ſhould be very ſorry to ſee your dreſs admired, and your perſon leſs pleaſing.

Yours to the laſt moment.

Anſwer from the Prince.

YOUR reproach is juſt. All I can ſay in palliation of my fault is, that I do not fancy black, and like a change in dreſs. Yours, &c.

ADDRESS *to the landholders, and other citizens, of New-Jerſey, ſhowing the practicability, and advantages, of eſtabliſhing uſeful manufactories in that State.*

WE are guilty of innumerable and aſtoniſhing neglects of advantages, that are fully in our power, and we extravagantly conſume articles, expenſively imported from foreign countries, for which we have excellent ſubſtitutes, within ourſelves. It is not intended merely to *aſſert* theſe things, but *to prove them to your underſtandings.*

The foreign ſpirituous liquors, viz, *rum, brandy, gin,* &c. conſumed in New-Jerſey, amounted to, at leaſt, ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in each of the years 1784, 1785, and 1786. Inſtead of this, it is in our power, by beer and cider, to ſave the whole ſum. Our taxes, for the ſupport of government, and the payment of the intereſt of all the publick debts, amount to ſomewhere about one hundred and fifty thouſand dollars. Foreign ſpirits, then, coſt us 20,000 dollars more than all our publick expences and debts! Here is complete relief within our reach. Let us introduce breweries, improve and enlarge our orchards, and multiply our bees, ſo far as to make malt-liquors, cider and metheglin, ſufficient to render rum, brandy, and gin, unneceſſary, and we ſhall reduce our publick debt to a feather in the ſcale. The expences of our police will be thereby reduced, *for rum is the fruitful parent of quarrels and crimes.* We ſhall increaſe the induſtry of our people, *for rum is the miſchievous promoter of idleneſs, and the deſtroyer of human ſtrength.* We ſhall make wider, and more direct, the way to future happineſs, *for rum is the cauſe of ſins, more numerous than the grains of ſand upon our ſhores.* Let, then, the prudent farmer, the attentive landholder, the patriot, who watches over the temporal happineſs of the people, and the miniſters of God, of every church, who are ſhowing us the way to eternal life, let all theſe join, as one man, to baniſh from our land foreign ſpirits, as the ſponge of our wealth, the diſturber of our peace, in this world, and the deſtroyer of our hopes of happineſs, in the world to come.

The manufacture of *pot-aſh* is another object that loudly demands our attention. The States of Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, and New-York, now derive great profits from it. The landholders and merchants of Pennſylvania, have taken the hint from them, and are endeavouring, with unremitted pains,

to introduce this beneficial manufacture into their State. New-Jerſey will not, ſurely, let the ſtream of knowledge and induſtry flow over her, from New-York to Pennſylvania, and from Pennſylvania to New-York, without profiting by it herſelf. Should we be thus ſupine, we ſhall be a reproach among the States of America. In every town and village, and at every country-ſtore, *a pot-aſh work* ſhould be erected. The houſe-keepers and farmers will gladly ſell their aſhes, and the manufacturer will find it eaſy to ſet up a work, that will not coſt him one hundred dollars, and in which there is no riſque. The moſt interior ſituations will do for this buſineſs, for, as it is worth 5 dollars per cwt. in Philadelphia, and New-York, it will bear the expence of carting, better than bar iron, ſuperfine flour, or pork. But the matter ſhould by no means ſtop here. The manufacture of pot-aſh may be rendered very profitable, to the owners of broken, rocky, and mountainous lands, and it may be the means of rendering more eaſy the clearing of lands, in inland townſhips, from which timber and wood will not bear the expence of carting. The northern parts of this State, contain conſiderable quantities of ſtony woodland, at preſent of little uſe. Theſe lands, if cleared, might be hereafter of great uſe, as ſheep-walks. Pot-aſh might be made upon them, ſo as to yield a profit, greater than the ſum at which the owners now value them, though they have lain upon their hands, *an unproductive and burdenſome property*, for twenty, thirty, or forty years. In making pot-aſh, upon theſe large tracts, careful attention ſhould be paid to preſerving ſuch white-oak trees, as are fit for ſmall craft or ſhip-timber, boat-boards or ſhip-plank; ſuch as are fit for furniture, as black walnut, wild-cherry, and curled maple, and above all, that invaluable tree, *the ſugar-maple*, which, when left, a year or two, to the free action of the ſun and air, is worth as much to the managing farmer, as two apple-trees.

For many years to come the owners of the above deſcribed lands in Suſſex, and in the north-weſtern parts of Hunterdon, Somerſet, Morris, and Bergen, might draw conſiderable profits to themſelves, and encreaſe the annual produce of the State by manufacturing pot-aſh, upon their broken, ſtony and mountainous tracts, and after they ſhould be cleared they would add greatly to the means of encreaſing ſheep. The exports of pot-aſh from Boſton, are, on a medium, 200,000 dollars, per annum, although Maſſachuſetts has leſs wood-land than our State. If, then, we can be as careful and induſtrious as they, here is another method of drawing forth an unimproved advantage, by which a ſum equal to all the expences of government, and the monies neceſſary to pay our publick intereſt, may be completely obtained.

The manufactory of *leather*, in Great-Britain, is a ſource of immenſe profit to individuals, and of wealth to the nation. It amounts to 50 millions of dollars per annum! We eat more meat, in proportion to our numbers, than they do, and, of courſe, have more hides to dreſs and tan. Bark is cheaper here than there, for we have a woody country. Lime is lower for the ſame reaſon, and ſtreams of water are found in every townſhip. We have alſo the opportunity of procuring deer-ſkins, without a freight of 300 miles upon them, which the Europeans muſt pay for all they work up. The tanning buſineſs requires very few hands,

and, therefore, is particularly ſuited to a farming country. All that have tried this trade in New-York and Philadelphia, have thriven. Tan-yards ſhould be ſet up in every town of New-Jerſey, and in every thick ſettled townſhip, that the market for ſkins may be carried *to the doors of the farmers.* Sheep-ſkins and lamb-ſkins for breeches, drawers, and gloves, are worthy of attention. We may export ſhoes, boots, ſlippers, and breeches, to the ſouthern States, and to the Weſt-Indies.

The *paper*-making buſineſs, and the branches connected with it, have become very profitable to ſome of the States, but are much neglected by us. The Paper-mills of Pennſylvania are wonderful, and their beſt informed people ſay, the paper made there is worth 200,000 dollars, per annum. They have eſtabliſhed the printing of room-paper, and have extended the printing of pictures and books, and making of blank-books, to help their paper-mills. No argument is neceſſary, to induce us to this branch. It is founded upon care and ſtrict economy in preſerving rags, which would otherwiſe be thrown away. Mill-ſeats are neceſſary, of which we have many, and we have millwrights, timber, iron, ſtone, and lime. No good reaſon can be given, to juſtify a longer neglect of this eaſy and beneficial manufacture.

Family-manufactures are an infinite ſaving to a country, and may be carried to a great extent. The chief benefit of domeſtic or houſehold manufactures, conſiſts in the ſaving of ſmall portions of time, which would be loſt, if they were not ſo employed. Another very great public benefit reſults from them, whichis, the promotion of induſtry, economy, and order, among the people. It is worthy of obſervation, that the linen manufacture of Ireland, great and profitable as it is known to be, is carried on, almoſt entirely, in this way. The good people of the country dreſs their flax, and ſpin their linen-yarn, at leiſure hours, in evenings, and on rainy days, and have the linen wove, on their own account, by ſome neighbouring weaver. When it is thus far advanced, they ſell it to the bleacher in what is called the green ,or unbleached, ſtate. This is the firſt tradeſman, that has any concern, upon the large ſcale, in the great Iriſh manufacture of ſheeting, ſhirting, and printed linen.* Our fellow citizens of Connecticut

* In the preſent ſituation of theſe States, this mode of carrying on *family-manufactures* would, perhaps, be preferable to any other. But the patriotic author ſeems to have been miſinformed, with reſpect to the mode of manufacturing linen in Ireland. Spinning is not done at leiſure intervals; it is the almoſt conſtant employment of the women, in that country. Nor do they get any more linen wove, on their own account, than what is barely neceſſary for family uſe. The linen yarn is carried to markets, which are not more than a few miles apart, all over the kingdom, and are held weekly. Here it is purchaſed by men, whoſe buſineſs it is to carry it to the northern counties, where it is again ſold, in market, to the weavers, who chiefly reſide there; but what is ſpun in thoſe counties, is generally bought up by the weavers in the firſt inſtance. It is true, there are not many large factories for weaving linen: there are ſeldom more than two or three looms in one houſe; but then the houſes are ſo cloſe together, and weaving is ſo generally carried on, that three or four contiguous counties may almoſt be ſaid to conſtitute one great factory.

As the linen yarn is ſold in weekly markets, ſo alſo is the linen, to the bleachers, or to men whoſe buſineſs it is to buy for them.

It may be proper to remark in this place the influence of premiums in promoting uſeful manufactures. Excluſive of the ſums, annually expended, by government, in

have added a very great improvement to the Iriſh plan, in teaching their women to weave, in the family way, as ours card and ſpin. The girls and houſe-wives of that induſtrious, economical, and well ordered ſtate, are expert at making every ſpecies of linen and cotton, and moſt kinds of woollen cloth. Since the cultivation of ſilk among them, theſe good women have alſo manufactured ſerges and mantuas.

Great advantage, to the landed property of New-Jerſey, and to the owners of lots, in and near our towns and villages, might be derived from ſome legiſlative attention and encouragement to manufacturers, who may emigrate from Europe. The different methods of doing this will require very great care and conſideration. I decline to enter upon it as the idea is ſomewhat new and very important.

Before I diſmiſs the ſubject of New-Jerſey manufactures, I muſt make one more call upon the men of property, the patriots, and the divines, of every chriſtian church, to concur in the baniſhment of *rum*. No argument can be neceſſary, to prove, to the latter, that their good work will better ſucceed, if we ſhall no longer be "led into temptation" by rum. To the man of landed property, it will be ſufficient to obſerve, that more than 150,000 buſhels of barley will be required, to make malt-liquors enough to ſubſtitute for the foreign ſpirits we now conſume; and the ſincere patriot, who is ever in purſuit of honourable means to promote his country's good, need only be reminded, that all the expences of juſt government, and the intereſt of our public debts, are inferior to the capital ſaving, which may be made in this ſingle article.

A LANDHOLDER.

New Theory of RAIN, *with a curious* METHOD *of preventing the* ILL EFFECTS *of* STORMS.

[*By the Abbe Bertholon.*]

IT would be very aſtoniſhing if man, whoſe genius hath ſubjected all animated beings which inhabit the ſurface of our globe, however ferocious they may be: to whoſe induſtry nothing is impoſſible, and who, as powerful as Jupiter in the fables of the ancients, holds in his hand the terrible thunder-bolts, and who checks, guides, and directs them at his pleaſure, ſhould not be able to exerciſe his power over other meteors, the force, energy and violence of which are not to be compared to thoſe of thunder. Man has nothing to fear but want of courage; if he has ſpirit ſufficient to attempt every thing, he may ſurmount the greateſt obſtacles, and behold his labours crowned with ſucceſs. It is not long ſince I made this aſſertion, and I am perſuaded that man, a being feeble and weak at preſent, will one day rule the elements, and then, not till then, it may with truth be ſaid, that he is

premiums for the raiſing of flax, the exportation of linen &c. there are premiums raiſed by ſubſcription and diſtributed, in many of the market towns, to thoſe who bring the beſt yarn or linen, or the greateſt quantity of them, to market. And it is not unuſual to ſee large and reſpectable linen-markets eſtabliſhed by theſe means, in a few years, where there had been ſcarcely any linen ſold before. E.

the king of the univerſe, and that he commands all nature.

Rain, which ſo often deſerves to be called the dew of heaven, often alſo, eſpecially that which falls during the time of a ſtorm, deſtroys our crops, ravages our fields, and carries deſolation and deſpair through a whole country. To attempt to prevent theſe dreadful diſaſters, and propoſe means for oppoſing ſo formidable a ſcourge, is, in my opinion, doing an eſſential ſervice to mankind. To be convinced of the efficacy of the method I propoſe, it will be neceſſary to recollect the certain principles which I have eſtabliſhed in my *Memoir upon the new Cauſe of Rain*. The electric repulſion is this cauſe, and it is at the ſame time the conſequence of the following certain truths: Firſt, that ſtormy clouds are electric, ſince in their boſoms they carry lightning, which is a powerful phenomenon of electricity, and ſince electric ſparks may be drawn from them, by the aſſiſtance of a kite and conductors raiſed to receive the aerial electricity. Secondly, that bodies electrified, mutually repel one another, and that in conſequence of this all light bodies ſcattered over their ſurfaces, being themſelves electrified, experience a repulſion either from one another, or from thoſe ſubſtances over which they are diſperſed. Thus chaff, ſnuff, or ſmall drops of water ſpread upon the ſurface of an electrified body, are driven from it, or repelled to a diſtance proportionable to the energy of the electricity. A ſtormy cloud being then in a very powerful ſtate of actual electricity, the watry globules which form its exterior ſurface, will experience a ſtrong electric repulſion, which will make them fall towards the earth under the form of rain, until the electricity of the cloud be diſſipated. In their fall theſe drops of rain will ſhare with the conducting particles contained in the atmoſphere, the exceſs of their electricity, and by theſe means produce thoſe ſigns of electricity which are commonly attributed to the atmoſpheric air.

The experiments which I related in the Memoir above cited, prove that this cauſe is real. I ſuſpended from an electric conductor a plate of metal, the inferior ſurface of which was beſprinkled with ſmall drops of water, and when the electrical machine was put in motion, the drops of water, were thrown with a certain velocity from the ſurface of the plate, and fell in the form of ſmall rain upon the table, which repreſented the earth, as the plate repreſented a ſtormy cloud. This experiment is as certain as eaſy, and carries conviction along with it.

When the ſource of an evil is known, a remedy may ſoon be applied. The cauſe of ſtormy clouds is the atmoſpheric electricity which prevails in the clouds, conſequently to diſſipate, ſtop, and even prevent ſtormy rains, it will be neceſſary to diſſipate and draw off the electricity which reigns in the clouds and the atmoſphere. Electric points raiſed in the air, and not inſulated, have the power of drawing off the electric matter, as is proved by general obſervation. A conductor charged with electricity, when a ſharp pointed wire is preſented to it, loſes all its electric virtue, and no electric effect is then obſerved from it; that is to ſay, it neither emits ſparks, nor repels or attracts light bodies. Stormy clouds being conductors charged with electricity, elevated points will draw down and deſtroy their electricity; they will prevent every effect of electricity, and by a neceſſary conſequence the repulſion of ſmall aqueous drops. Let us

therefore conſult the lamp of experience, and let us walk only by its light.

The apparatus for the experiment of electric rain, being prepared as already mentioned; that is to ſay, a plate of metal beſprinkled with ſmall drops of water, being ſuſpended under an electrified conductor, I preſented a ſharp metal point at a certain diſtance from the conductor or the plate, yet though the machine produced as ſtrong electricity as before, the drops of water were not thrown off from the inferior ſurface of the plate; they conſtantly adhered to it, and exhibited no appearance of rain. I only removed the point a little farther, and the drops began to fall with violence. I again approached my point, the rain immediately ceaſed, and upon drawing it back the rain ſhewed itſelf a ſecond time. This alternate appearance and ceſſation of rain, took place as often as I preſented or removed the electric point, and I produced or ſuſpended the rain at my pleaſure.

If the experiment of the thunder-houſe, which is preſerved when it is furniſhed with a conductor aſcending and deſcending, and which is broken or deſtroyed when the conductor is taken away; if the experiment of an electric earthquake which overturns ſmall figures repreſenting houſes, placed upon ground, ſhaken by an electric ſhock, and which are preſerved when conductors of earthquakes are uſed, ſuch as I have deſcribed, ſhew in a ſenſible manner, when made in the philoſopher's cabinet, the efficacy of theſe conductors: the experiment which I am going to relate reſpecting a preſervative from rain, muſt afford a convincing proof of its utility and influence. To preſerve a country from ſtormy rains, it will be ſufficient to raiſe to as great a height as poſſible, in fields eſpecially where thoſe valuable treaſures, which induſtry and agriculture tear from the boſom of the earth are moſt expoſed, metallic points, to draw off the electricity from the ſtormy clouds; the electric fluid, which determines the fall of rain by the repulſion it produces, will be attracted and diſſipated by theſe points, and the cauſe of the rain no longer exiſting, the effect will ceaſe. The experiment which I have related leaves not the ſmalleſt doubt of it.

Theſe electrical points muſt be of metal, becauſe metals are the beſt conductors known, as is proved by experience, and becauſe the electric fluid is eaſily tranſmitted through them. Theſe points muſt be continued to the earth, and will conſequently have the figure of a large conductor raiſed perpendicularly, and terminating in a ſharp point. As I here ſpeak of theſe plains which are moſt expoſed to ſtormy rains, and where their ravages are moſt fatal, to leſſen the expence of this apparatus, one may employ the largeſt trees which are planted here and there, in order to place theſe electric points upon their ſummits; a piece of wire fixed to them may be carried down the trunk of the tree, and ſunk into the earth near its root. The upper extremity of theſe rods being then raiſed into the atmoſphere, will tranſmit the exceſs of the atmoſpherical electricity to the earth, where it will loſe itſelf in order to reſtore an equilibrium.

This ſimple and cheap apparatus may be multiplied in countries much expoſed to rain, and eſpecially to ſtormy rain, and its happy effects will ſoon be obſerved. Should there happen to be no large trees on the ſpot which one wiſhes to preſerve, one muſt take advantage of

every elevated place wherever that can be found.

An apparatus, ſuch as I have deſcribed, for preventing the bad effects of ſtorms will coſt very little. It will not be neceſſary to employ rods of iron for conductors, becauſe being in the open fields, there is nothing to be feared from the melting of the metal and from electric exploſions. Should it be judged proper, for particular reaſons, to erect theſe preſervatives in villages and other inhabited places, iron rods muſt be uſed. It may be needleſs to mention, that it will be of great advantage to cover with paint or coarſe varniſh the ſurface of the wire or iron which is employed, in order to prevent ruſt, which is ſo deſtructive to that metal, and to daub over with ſome bituminous ſubſtance that part which is put into the earth, unleſs it may be thought more convenient to make it of lead.

A ſure method of being convinced of the efficacy of theſe preſervatives from ſtorms, is to obſerve with a good udometer, ſuch for example as that of Mr. Paſumot, the mean quantity of rain which falls in a country before theſe electric points are raiſed, and to compare it with the mean quantity which falls after their conſtruction. I am convinced that the difference will be found very great, at leaſt in the laſt reſult.

As it may happen in caſes of continued drought, that rain may be much wanted, theſe conducting rods may be taken down. The obſtacle which kept back rain being then removed, the atmoſpheric electricity will be ſoon obſerved to reſume its ancient rights, and the clouds to diſſolve into rain. It will, indeed, be troubleſome to take down and put up theſe conductors, but this inconvenience may be avoided. For this purpoſe theſe metal rods muſt be inſulated, as is done with regard to electrometers uſed for meteorological obſervations, either by placing them upon glaſs, or on a piece of wood well dried, and afterwards impregnated with oil of terebith and bitumen. A moveable conductor, forming an uninterrupted communication to the earth, may be afterwards placed at a certain diſtance. When it is found neceſſary to prevent rain, the communicating conductor may be put on, and if the contrary is required, it will be found ſufficient to take it away, as we have ſuppoſed it to be made moveable. The reaſon of this apparatus is, becauſe electric points inſulated, do not deſtroy the electricity of a body before which they are preſented, as is proved by experience. Let a perſon placed upon a glaſs ſtool, hold a piece of pointed metal at ſome diſtance from the conductor and metal plate, in the experiment already mentioned, and the drops of water will ſtill continue to fall in the form of rain, but it will ceaſe when the perſon communicates with the earth. According to the temperature of different countries, it may be more or leſs convenient to raiſe theſe preventatives of rain; if they be of no advantage in dry countries, there are many others expoſed to too much rain, in which they might be of the greateſt utility.

Deſcription of a good ORATOR.

HE is always pure, clear, and harmonious in his ſtyle; and is more eſpecially attentive to ſuit it to the occaſion: it ſeems to ſpring from his ſubject, and the words wait ready, without his induſtry,

to clothe his thoughts, as fast as they rise in the mind. He is plain and modest in proposing; distinct and accurate in unfolding; weighty and pressing in confirming; in the application touching, warming, penetrating. He is close, connected, full of dignity and energy in reasoning; clear and distinct in explaining; lively and short in relating; exact, though concise, in describing; quick, rapid, animated in passion.

He mingles the fire of the poet with the simplicity ofthe philosopher, and the grave majesty of the historian; is sparing of digressions, easy in transitions, accurate in comparisons, weighty in reflections. Never more artful than in concealing art. Seeming most natural, where most skilful; most easy, where he had laboured most; correct with spirit; entertaining with solidity; with seeming liberty observing always strict method; never appearing to wander, but in order to make his return more effectual; nor seeking to please, but with a view to persuade. Still gratifying your curiosity with somewhat new, yet still keeping it up by a prospect of more, ever rewarding your attention, at the same time redoubling it. At every step, as in the ascending of a high hill, he presents to you a new prospect, with a glimpse of more opening behind. Thus still satisfied, still unsatisfied, you are led on from expectation to expectation, and remain in suspense, until you arrive at the summit, the close and winding up of all; from whence you see the scheme complete; one just, well-conducted whole.

ON MATRIMONY.

"Marriage is honourable to all."

IT is an institution wise, politic, and benevolent in itself;—and leads to all the tender charities that knit the family of mankind in the happiest unities of love, concord and peace.

When I behold a well regulated, happy family, the object inspires the most pleasing sensations and reflections; I cast my thoughts back to the period, when the parents of a lovely progeny first commenced the acquaintance, that has proved the origin of so many agreeable circumstances——Happy moments of love, honour, and mutual confidence!—How refined and delightful the sweet intercourse of kindred minds!—Their mutual attractions, cemented by the sacred bonds of wedlock, have gathered strength with advancing years—and their last setting sun shall go down in peace. When this connection is founded on proper principles, it is not subject to those perturbations, and depression of spirits which render the marriage state a jest to the thoughtless libertine, and make the timid waver and doubt, till time extinguish the best passions in the human heart—creates an indifference either to pleasing, or being pleased. The cares of life, in every state, are many—In the married state they are divided, as they increase—and the pleasures of life are doubled—The mind retains its natural softness and generous sympathy; and having a variety of objects to engage its attention, those objects interest its feelings, and ani-

mate its exertions till its felicity consists, in living to the happiness of its connections, and of mankind. Society derives its best security, from the attachments which originate in the ties of Family—Fathers, mothers, and children, are the surest and best pledges of fidelity to the Commonwealth—To those endearing appellations nothing is indifferent, that has reference to the peace, and prosperity, the misfortune or misery of their country; but the voluntary exiles from the temple of Hymen, while they violate the laws of reason and society, in passing thro' life, in the solitary walks of bacheloriſm, lose, by degrees, the best affections—they contract a temper of insensibility to the happiness or infelicity of their fellow creatures, and from neglecting, or being neglected by, the best part of our species, they acquire a morose and censorious disposition—and making war with the world, by their contempt for its maxims and customs, they always come off indifferently themselves.

Extracts *from* Dr. Blair's *Critical Dissertation on the poems of* Ossian.

After some ingenious observations on the ancient Celtic poetry and bards in general, and on the antiquity and genuineness of Ossian's *poems in particular, our author enters upon the professed subject of his essay; and first gives a general character of* Ossian's *poetry in the following manner:*

"THE two great characteristics of Ossian's poetry are, tenderness and sublimity. It breathes nothing of the gay and chearful kind; an air of solemnity and seriousness is diffused over the whole. Ossian is perhaps the only poet who never relaxes, or lets himself down into the light amusing strain; which I readily admit to be no small disadvantage to him, with the bulk of readers. He moves perpetually in the high region of the grand and the pathetic. One keynote is struck at the beginning, and supported to the end; nor is any ornament introduced, but what is perfectly concordant with the general tone or melody. The events recorded are all serious and grave; the scenery throughout, wild and romantic. The extended heath by the seashore; the mountain shaded with mist; the torrent rushing through a solitary valley; the shattered oaks, and the tombs of warriors over-grown with moss; all produce a solemn attention in the mind, and prepare it for great and extraordinary events. We find not in Ossian, an imagination that sports itself, and dresses out gay trifles to please the fancy. His poetry, more perhaps than that of any other writer, deserves to be styled, *the poetry of the heart.* It is a heart penetrated with noble sentiments, and with sublime and tender passions; a heart that glows, and kindles the fancy; a heart that is full, and pours itself forth. Ossian did not write, like modern poets, to please readers and critics. He sung from the love of poetry and song. His delight was to think of the heroes among whom he had flourished; to recal the affecting incidents of his life; to dwell upon his past wars, and loves, and friendships; till, as he expresses it

himself, "the light of his soul rose; the days of other years rose before him:" and under this poetic inspiration, giving vent to his genius, no wonder we should so often hear, and acknowledge in his strains, the powerful and ever-pleasing voice of nature.

It is necessary here to observe, that the beauties of Ossian's writings cannot be felt by those who have given them only a single or a hasty perusal. His manner is so different from that of the poets, to whom we are most accustomed; his style is so concise, and so much crowded with imagery; the mind is kept at such a stretch in accompanying the author; that an ordinary reader is at first apt to be dazzled and fatigued, rather than pleased. His poems require to be taken up at intervals, and to be frequently reviewed; and then it is impossible but his beauties must open to every reader who is capable of sensibility. Those who have the highest degree of it, will relish them the most."

Our author next proceeds to run a parallel between OSSIAN *and* HOMER.

"As Homer is of all the great poets, the one whose manner and whose times come the nearest to Ossian's, we are naturally led to run a parallel in some instances between the Greek and the Celtic bard. For though Homer lived more than a thousand years before Ossian, it is not from the age of the world, but from the state of society, that we are to judge of resembling times. The Greek has in several points a manifest superiority. He introduces a greater variety of incidents; he possesses a larger compass of ideas; has more diversity in his character, and a much deeper knowledge of human nature. It was not to be expected, that, in any of these particulars, Ossian could equal Homer. For Homer lived in a country where society was much farther advanced; he had beheld many more objects; cities built and flourishing; laws instituted; order, discipline, and arts begun. His field of observation was much larger and more splendid; his knowledge of course more extensive; his mind also, it shall be granted, more penetrating. But if Ossian's ideas and objects be less diversified than those of Homer, they are all, however, of the kind fittest for poetry; the bravery and generosity of heroes, the tenderness of lovers, the attachment of friends, parents, and children. In a rude age and country, though the events that happen be few, the undissipated mind broods over them more; they strike the imagination, and fire the passions in a higher degree; and of consequence become happier materials to a poetical genius, than the same events when scattered through the wide circle of more varied action, and cultivated life.

Homer is a more chearful and sprightly poet than Ossian. You discern in him all the Greek vivacity; whereas Ossian uniformly maintains the gravity and solemnity of a Celtic hero. This too is in a great measure to be accounted for from the different situations in which they lived, partly personal, and partly national. Ossian had survived all his friends, and was disposed to melancholy by the incidents of his life. But, besides this, chearfulness is one of the many blessings which we owe to formed society. The solitary wild state is always a serious one. Bating the sudden and violent bursts of mirth, which sometimes break forth at

their dances and feaſts; the ſavage American tribes have been noted by all travellers for their gravity and taciturnity. Somewhat of this taciturnity may be alſo remarked in Oſſian. On all occaſions he is frugal of his words; and never gives you more of an image or a deſcription, than is juſt ſufficient to place it before you in one clear point of view: it is a blaze of lightning, which flaſhes and vaniſhes. Homer is more extended in his deſcriptions; and fills them up with a greater variety of circumſtances. Both the poets are dramatick; that is, they introduce their perſonages frequently ſpeaking before us. But Oſſian is conciſe and rapid in his ſpeeches, as he is in every other thing. Homer, with the Greek vivacity, had alſo ſome portion of the Greek loquacity. His ſpeeches indeed are highly characteriſtical; and to them we are much indebted for that admirable diſplay he has given of human nature. Yet if he be tedious any where, it is in theſe; ſome of them are trifling; and ſome of them plainly unſeaſonable. Both poets are eminently ſublime; but a difference many be remarked in the ſpecies of their ſublimity. Homer's ſublimity is accompanied with more impetuoſity and fire; Oſſian's with more of a ſolemn and awful grandeur. Homer hurries you along; Oſſian elevates, and fixes you in aſtoniſhment. Homer is moſt ſublime in actions and battles; Oſſian, in deſcription and ſentiment. In the pathetick, Homer, when he chooſes to exert it, has great power; but Oſſian exerts that power much oftener, and has the character of tenderneſs far more deeply imprinted on his works. No poet knew better how to ſeize and melt the heart. With regard to dignity of ſentiment, the pre-eminence muſt clearly be given to Oſſian. This is indeed a ſurpriſing circumſtance, that in point of humanity, magnanimity, virtuous feelings of every kind, our rude Celtic bard ſhould be diſtinguiſhed to ſuch a degree, that not only the heroes of Homer, but even thoſe of the polite and refined Virgil, are left far behind by thoſe of Oſſian."

ESSAY ON MUSICK.

MUSICK is both a ſcience and an art: in theory and compoſition, founded upon regular and fixed principles of geometrical proportions, it is a ſcience affording entertainment to the eye, the underſtanding, and judgment; in its effects, by execution of the voice, or inſtrument, delighting the ear with agreeable ſounds, it is an art, the reſult of a lively fancy, exquiſite taſte, and great attention.

Muſick, ſince the tenth century, hath been improved, to a wonderful degree, by a greater variety of melody, and by acceſſion of harmony; but as the imagination, unchecked by reaſon and judgment, was formerly apt to run wild, in the preſent age we are many times more ſurpriſed, at the attempts and extravagance of execution, than pleaſed with neatneſs; the ſimplicity of air is often ſpoiled, by the redundance of variations and graces; nature is outraged, in imitations, and the ear is perplexed, if not loſt, in a croud of harmony, or tired with everlaſting repetitions of the ſubject.

The Theory of Sounds.

In purſuing this deſign, the firſt, and leading points of inquiry will

be into the nature of ſounds, ſingle, ſucceſſive, and conjunctive.

Of ſingle Sounds.

To inquire how ſound is propagated by the air, whether in ſtraight lines or circular, by vibration or in undulation, might be matter of amuſement, rather than of utility; but a conſideration of ſounds themſelves, and their difference, is very neceſſary, and of great importance, though, perhaps, little entertaining to thoſe who have not attended to them. Sounds, tones, and voices, are of two kinds, articulate, and inarticulate.

Inarticulate ſounds, in contradiſtinction to noiſes and *clangors*, ſuch as thoſe of wind, water, thunder, ſcreaming, howlings, may be produced, agreeably, by certain percuſſions on a glaſs, drum, bell, or by air through tubes and every kind of wind inſtruments.

Tones ariſe from a ſtroke, touch, or preſſure upon ſtrings and wires, of different ſizes and tenſions, or by pinching them, with the nail or finger, called *pizzicotto*.

Voices, thoſe eſpeciaally of the human ſpecies, the moſt agreeable, are formed by the mouth opened wide, and by the lips, which ſhape them, cloſing with rotundity in the lower tones, but opening in the upper, with rotundity, expreſſed by the letters *a, e, i, o, u*, and in the words *aw, eat, ye, oh, woo*.

Theſe ſounds, pure and ſimple, or compounded, are the elements of vocal muſick and language.

When the vowels or vocal ſounds are nicely tried, it will be found, that only three of them can, with ſtrictneſs, be conſidered as purely ſimple and independent, namely, *aw, ye woo*; the others, being not ſufficiently diſtant or ſeparated from them, may be called intermediate. Thus between *a* in our words *all, tall, fall*, which we will call the firſt, open, deep, and broad ſound, and the thin narrow ſound of *i* in *him, fill*, come a ſecond open ſound of *a* in *far, father, gravity, hallowed, ſhall, ſhalt, man, mane*, and a third, expreſſed by *ea* in *mean*, and by *e* in *men*; ſo likewiſe between *i* ye and *u* woo, come the ſounds of *o* in *no, note, none, ſon, ſun, run, gun*; which laſt ſound in none, ſon, ſun, run, gun, I would call the open *u* like the French *e* feminine in *le, je*, to diſtinguiſh it from that in the words *full, pull*, which let it be named the cloſe or ſhut *u*, woo.

Again, theſe ſounds, by nature, or in their mode of prolation, with reſpect to time and each other, are either long or ſhort. Thus the open broad ſound of *a* in *all* is naturally long, as is alſo the ſecond in *father, mane*, but in *man* it is ſhort; ſo is *e* in *men*, *i* in *ſin*, but in *ſeen* it is long: *o* in *note* is long, but in *not, none*, it is ſhort: *u* in *ſun, run*, is very ſhort, but in *ſoon* it is long.

When two or three of the ſimple vowels are joined together, and made to produce a mixed ſound, they are called *diphthongs* and *triphthongs*. Inſtances of diphthongs are *ai* in the word *day*; *oy* in *boy*; *ua* in *quarry*; *ei* in *eight, either, eye*; *ue* in *queſt, well*; *ou* in *out*; *iu* in *few*: Of triphthongs are *w, a, y*, in *way*; *u, o, y*, in *buoy*, or *buoyant*; and *u, a, i*, in *quail*.

Diphthongs, ſome are proper, and ſome improper, ſo are triphthongs.

Proper, where each ſound is diſtinguiſhed and audible, the firſt coaleſcing or melting into the other, and forming but one ſyllable, as in the words *day, quail, eight, eye: queſt, out, few, now, word, way*, and improper, where only one ſimple ſound is heard, as *a* in *fault, awe, ought*; *o* in *ſword, know, knowledge*; *i* in *baiſy*.

Obſerve, each of the vowels, even in diphthongs and triphthongs, is liable to be changed in the hurry of ſpeech into the ſound of the open *u*, and become very ſhort, as *i* in *bird*, *ou* in *marvelous*, *iou* in *gracious*, *glorious*.

Articulate ſounds ariſe from gentle ſtops or interpoſitions, and quick removals, of the tongue and lips, jointly with the inarticulate, made uſe of in forming ſyllables and words, as *ab*, *ba*, *pa*, *am*, *ma*, *pater*, *mater*, *father*, *mother*, naturally uttered by kids, lambs, and children. Theſe articulations, by reaſon of their uſe with the vowels, are named *conſonants*, from the Latin word *conſono*, to ſound with or in conjunction.

This deſcription of articulate and inarticulate ſounds, is neceſſary as a firſt principle or foundation in our preſent ſubject, and will be found of the utmoſt utility to thoſe, who wiſh to ſpeak and ſing properly, diſtinctly, and elegantly.

(To be continued.)

Reflections *on* National Vanity.

FEW diſquiſitions are attended with more difficulty, than to account for that reciprocal contempt every nation entertains for the cuſtoms and manners of another: but if we proceed with caution in the enquiry, we ſhall, perhaps, be convinced, that it owes its origin to vanity. It is with nations as with individuals; every man believes himſelf infallible, places contradiction in the claſs of offences, and can neither eſteem nor admire any thing in another, but what reſembles ſomething in himſelf: ſo every nation eſteems in others only ſuch ideas as are analogous to her own, while every contrary opinion is beheld with contempt.

The Arab, perſuaded of the infallibility of his Khalif, laughs at the credulity of the Tartar, who believes the Great Lama immortal. The Negro, who pays his adorations to a root, the claw of a lobſter, or the horn of an animal, ſees nothing on the earth but an immenſe maſs of deities, and laughs at the ſcarcity of gods among the Europeans. Thus every nation, convinced that ſhe is the ſole poſſeſſor of wiſdom, conſiders all others as fools; and nearly reſembles the inhabitants of the Marian iſlands, who being perſuaded that theirs was the only language in the univerſe, concluded that all other men were deſtitute of the gift of ſpeech.

Should a Sage deſcend from heaven, and in his conduct conſult only the light of reaſon, he would be univerſally conſidered as a fool; and, like the phyſician whom, as Socrates ſays, the paſtry-cooks accuſed before a tribunal of children, for having prohibited the eating of pies and tarts, be certainly condemned. It would be in vain for him to ſupport his opinions by the ſtrongeſt demonſtrations; all the nations would be, with reſpect to him, like the notion of hump-backed people, among whom, as the Indian fabuliſts ſay, came a god, beautiful, young and well-proportioned. This god, they add, entered the capital, where he was ſoon ſurrounded by a multitude of the inhabitants; his figure appeared extraordinary, and their laughter and taunts declared their aſtoniſhment. They would even have carried their affronts ſtill farther, had not one of the inhabitants, who had doubtleſs ſeen other men, in order to protect him, cried out, "O my

friends! what are you going to do? Let us not inſult this unhappy piece of deformity: if heaven has laviſhed on us all the gifts of beauty; if it has adorned our backs with a mountain of fleſh, let us be filled with gratitude, repair to the temple, and return thaks to the immortal gods." This fable is the hiſtory of human vanity. All people admire their own defects, and deſpiſe the contrary qualities. To ſucceed in any country, we muſt carry the hump of the nation into which we travel.

There are in every country but few advocates who plead the cauſe of the neighbouring nations.

Few men perceive the ridicule of their own nation, which they cover from the eye of reaſon; while, under a foreign name, they laugh at their own folly: but there are ſtill fewer nations capable of improving by ſuch advice. All are ſo ſcrupulouſly attached to the intereſt of vanity, that in every country, they give the title of wiſe only to thoſe who are fools from the common folly.

But however great the folly of mankind may be, it is certain, that if they would often ſay themſelves, "No perſon is free from error, why then ſhould I think myſelf alone infallible? may I not be deceived in thoſe very things I maintain with the greateſt reſolution?" If men had this idea habitually preſent to their minds, they would be more on their guard againſt vanity, more attentive to the objections of their adverſaries, and better prepared to receive the force of truth: they would be more mild, more inclined to toleration, and doubtleſs form a meaner opinion of their own wiſdom. Socrates frequently repeated, "All I know is, that I know nothing." In our age, we know every thing, except what Socrates knew. Men would not ſo often fall into error, were it not for their own ignorance; and their folly becomes the more incurable from believing themſelves wiſe.

ANECDOTE.

A Venerable clergyman in a neighbouring ſtate, grieved to ſee the doctrine of *univerſal ſalvation* prevailing in his pariſh, was deſirous of preventing its progreſs by convincing Mr. M——— the preacher of the doctrine, that his ſyſtem was unſcriptural and dangerous to ſociety. For this purpoſe he requeſted the company of Mr. M—— an evening, and being too old to manage the argument with dexterity himſelf, he deſired a young clergyman of his acquaintance to attend and aſſiſt him. The aged gentleman opened the converſation of the evening by informing his younger brother in the miniſtry, that he had requeſted the company of Mr. M—— and himſelf, in order to have the doctrine of *univerſal ſalvation* fairly diſcuſſed in his preſence, for he thought Mr. M——might be convinced of his error; but he was too old himſelf to manage the debate—he therefore deſired the young clergyman to enter upon the argument with Mr. M——"Why ſir," replied the gentleman with his uſual addreſs, "Jeſus Chriſt ſays, *He that be-* "*lieveth ſhall be ſaved, and he that* "*believeth not ſhall be damned;* but "Mr. M——ſays, *No one ſhall be* "*damned;* the diſpute therefore is "wholly between Jeſus Chriſt, "and Mr. M——and I wiſh to "be excuſed from an interfer-"ence."

THE

Columbian Parnaſſiad.

TRANSLATION *of* OSSIAN'S *beautiful addreſs to the* SUN.
(By a young gentleman of Philadelphia.)

O Thou that rolleſt o'er my head,
Round as my father's buckler ſpread,
Whence are, O Sun, thy beams ſo bright,
Whence is thy everlaſting light!
When they thy awful beauty ſpy,
The pale ſtars hide them in the ſky;
And, cold and pale, at ſight of thee,
The moon ſinks in the weſtern ſea.
Thou ſhew'ſt alone thy beauteous face—
Who can attend thee in thy race!
The oaks of mountains fall away;
With years the mounts themſelves decay;
The ocean ſhrinks and grows again;
The moon her form doth not retain;
But thou for ever art the ſame,
Rejoicing in thy courſe of flame.
When tempeſts dark o'erſpread the ſkies,
When lightnings flaſh, and winds ariſe,
Thou ſhew'ſt from clouds thy beauteous form,
And laugheſt at the raging ſtorm.
No more to Oſſian art thou bright,
No more he ſees thy beamy light;
Whether thy hair, of yellow dye,
Floats on the clouds, in th' eaſtern ſky;
Or, haſt'ning to thy place of reſt,
Thou trembleſt at the gates o' th' weſt.
Perhaps thou for a time doſt ſhine;
Thy years will have an end like mine;
In clouds thou ſhalt be ſleeping found,
Regardleſs of the morning's ſound.
Rejoice then, in thy youthful years,
Dark and unlovely age appears.
'Tis like the pale moon's glim'ring light,
Which ſhines thro' broken clouds of night,
When on the hills the miſt is ſeen,
The blaſt of north is on the plain,
Thinking that ghoſts' pale forms are near,
The lonely traveller ſhrinks with fear.

On INDOLENCE.—*Addreſſed to our modern Fine Gentlemen.*

THE gracious Maſter of mankind,
Who knew us vain, and weak, and blind.
In mercy, tho' in anger, ſaid,
That man ſhou'd earn his daily bread;
Who counteracts the order given,
Diſputes the high beheſt of Heaven.

Poor FLORIO, at the ardent age
When youth ſhou'd ruſh on Glory's ſtage;
When Life ſhou'd open freſh and fair,
And Hope advance with ſmiling air;
Of youthful gaiety bereft,
Had ſcarce an unbroach'd pleaſure left;
He found already to his coſt,
The ſhining gloſs of life was loſt;
And Pleaſure was ſo coy a prude,
She fled the more the more purſued.
But FLORIO knew the WORLD, that Science
Set Senſe and Learning at defiance;
He thought the world to him was known,
Whereas he only knew the *Town*;
In men this blunder ſtill you find,
All think their little ſet—Mankind.

His mornings were not ſpent in vice,
'Twas lounging, ſauntering, eating ice:
Walk up and down from ſtreet to ſtreet,
Full fifty times the youth you'd meet:
He hated cards, deteſted drinking,
But ſtroll'd to ſhun the toil of thinking;
'Twas doing nothing was his curſe,
Is there a vice can plague us worſe?
The wretch who digs the mine for bread,
Or ploughs, that others may be fed,
Feels leſs fatigue than that decreed
To him who cannot think, or read.
Not all the ſtruggle of temptation,
Not all the furious war of paſſion,
Can quench the ſpark of Glory's flame,
Or blot out Virtue's very name;
Like the true taſte for genuine ſaunter,
No rival paſſions can ſupplant her;
They rule in ſhort and quick ſucceſſion,
But SLOTH keeps one long, faſt poſſeſſion;
Ambition's reign is quickly clos'd,
Th' uſurper Rage is ſoon depos'd;
Intemperance, where there's no temptation,
Makes voluntary abdication;
Of other tyrants ſhort the ſtriſe,
But INDOLENCE is king for life.

The EPICURE—*A fragment.*

ONE taste, BELLARIO's soul possess'd,
The master passion of his breast;
Not one of those frail, transient joys,
Which, by possession, quickly cloys;
This bliss was solid, constant, true,
'Twas action, and 'twas passion too;
For tho' the business might be finish'd,
The pleasure scarcely was diminish'd;
Did he ride out, or sit, or walk,
Still he liv'd o'er again in talk
This keen, this ever new delight,
His joy by day, his dream by night.
'Twas eating did his soul allure,
In short, a modish Epicure;
Tho' once this word, as I opine,
Meant not such men as live to dine,
Yet all our modern wits assure us,
That's all they know of EPICURUS:
They fondly fancy, that repletion
Was the *chief good* of that fam'd Grecian.
To live in gardens full of flowers,
And talk philosophy in bowers,
Or, in the covert of a wood,
To descant on the *sovereign good*,
Might be the notion of their founder,
But they have notions vastly sounder;
Their bolder standards they erect,
To form a more voluptuous sect;
Old EPICURUS wou'd not own 'em,
A dinner is their *summum bonum*.
You'll rather find such sparks as these
Like EPICURUS' deities;
Like them they laugh at human cares,
And with disdain view all affairs.
BELLARIO had embrac'd with glee,
This practical philosophy.

Advice to the Fair Sex.

ATTEND, ye fair, while I impart
The secret how to please;
The rudiments of beauty's art
Are short, and only these:

All flatt'ry learn betimes to shun,
Nor once that syren hear;
Know, praise for virtue not your own,
Is satire most severe.

Flatt'ry, the Lethe of the soul,
No science leaves behind;
Worse than the fell Circean bowl,
It poisons all the mind.

'Tis not in gold, bright sparkling stone,
Or brighter sparkling eyes,
The value of the fair is known,
For these the good despise.

What though the spring's Elysian glow,
On either cheek were seen;
Or whiter than the virgin snow
Your neck's pellucid skin;

Yet pride or affectation these,
Will more than age deform;
And envy, worse than pale disease,
Shall wither every charm.

True wit exists but with good-nature,
The parent of politeness;
Let that illumine every feature,
And lend the eye its brightness.

Virtue is grace and dignity,
'Tis more than royal blood,
A gem the world's too poor to buy—
Would you be fair—be good.

THE PARTING.

Translated from the Italian.

ADIEU, my fair! this hapless day
Tears me from all my joys away,
Remov'd from Love and thee:
Who knows, O—cause of all my pain,
If thou wilt hear me once complain,
Or lose one thought on me!

Yet, to regain my lost repose,
My pensive mind shall soothe its woes,
For ever fix'd on thee
On thee shall every thought attend;
But wilt thou ever condescend
To fix one thought on me?

On distant shores my mournful groans
Shall ask the melancholy stones,
Where can my charmer be?
From morn to eve my search shall last;
But who can tell if thou wilt cast
One single thought on me!

In fancied scenes, the happy spot,
Where thou and bliss were once my lot,
My cheated mind shall see;
A thousand thoughts shall wake my pain;
But who can tell if thou wilt deign
To fix one thought on me!

'There, shall I say, in yonder grove,
'To all my tender tales of love,
'Disdainful would she be:
'Yet soon her gentle hand I press'd,
'Again I hop'd;—but can her breast
'Retain one thought of me!'

Where'er thou goeſt, in every land,
What numerous ſlaves to thy command
Thy conquering eyes ſhall ſee!
Ye Gods! who knows, if, fair and young,
Thy heart, 'midſt ſuch a flattering throng,
Will keep one thought for me!

Yet think thy lover's only aim
Was a pure, generous, mutual flame,
And what his pains muſt be;
Think what he feels at this farewel;
Think, deareſt maid;—Ah! who can tell
If e'er thou'lt think on me!

LINES *in Praiſe of* MIRTH.

LET others, anxious for a laſting name,
Bow down ſubmiſſive at the gate of fame;
Immortal wreaths beſeech her to entwine,
And make their future memories divine;
What boots the bubble praiſe that fame can give,
That praiſe unheard, when they no longer live!
As to myſelf, when I reſign my breath,
And lie extended in the houſe of Death,
I value not what friend (if friend I have)
With fading flowers may idly dreſs my grave;
Or who awhile may quote my trifling lays,
And kindly give ſome little ſhare of praiſe:
So little fond of what the world calls Fame,
As dies my body, ſo I wiſh my name.
Mean while, each briſk emotion as I feel,
I'll pay with Mirth, and trip up Sorrow's heel.
Sure ſome blithe ſpirit ſmil'd upon my birth;
For ſince I rambled on this ſpeck of earth,
I've lov'd to laugh, tho' Care ſtood frowning by,
And pale Misfortune roll'd her meagre eye,
While eaſy Conſcience builds her eaſy neſt
Within my boſom, and ſits there at reſt,
Why not indulge the fallies of the ſoul?
Why ſtop the tides of pleaſure as they roll?
Shall peeviſh veterans, of rigid mould,
Who think all wiſdom center'd in the old.
Shall ſuch (though aged merit I revere)
Blockade my fancy in its bold career?
No:—light of heart, as long as health remains,
And guides her puppet ſpirits through my veins;
Thro' life's thick buſtle I will edge my way,
And join the laughing chorus of the day:
Though ſhort-liv'd wit ſhould ridicule my name,
And ſtrive to brand me with the mark of ſhame;
Though fools, who form no judgment of their own,
Who deal out praiſe at random, or condemn them)
(Or right, or wrong, 'tis all the ſame to me
Whom nature never meant to think *alone;*
Though ſuch inſult me, calmly ſhall I ſit,
And grin at folly, as I laugh at wit.
With juſt ſo much religion in my heart,
As will, I truſt, ſecure my deathleſs part;
With pure contentment ever in my ſight,
That makes the weight of poverty ſeem light;
With two ſuch friends, ye grave ones, tell me why,
Tell me, in ſober ſadneſs, ſhall I cry?

To FORTUNE.

FORTUNE,—who blames thee not? the rich, the poor,
The man who begs, or who commands thy ſtore,
The high, the low, the humble, and the great,
Who hoard thy treaſures—or thy favours wait.
All, all alike thy partial bounty blame—
Yet all thy votaries PARTIAL BOUNTY claim.
Smile once ſweet GODDESS, ſays the rapt'rous ſwain,
Oh, let not all my prayers be ſpent in vain!
Give but the lovely *Stella* to my arms—
For ſhe—ye Powers!—for ſhe has SOLID charms.
The jolly widower—whom a month ago,
We ſaw half-drown'd in floods of *real* woe;
Now to recruit his purſe, and chear his life,
Prays FORTUNE to beſtow a BRILLIANT wife;
One who in diamonds, and in rubies ſhines,
And vies in WORTH with Peru's golden mines.
The nymph whoſe morning toil, whoſe evening care,
Spreads for the man of wealth the ſubtle ſnare;
For him adjuſts each look—aſſumes each grace—
And calls forth every charm from Beauty's face,
Say—is it happineſs ſhe has in view?—
Or, laughing FORTUNE, does ſhe honour you?
The POET too—whoſe ſoft—whoſe ſong-lay
Carols the riſing, or declining day,
Whoſe pleaſing ſtrains ſalute the welcome ſpring,
Or penſive numbers mourn her on the wing;
E're he implores the aſſiſtance of the NINE,
Claims FORTUNE's ſmiles—and worſhip's at her ſhrine,
The puff of praiſe ſolicits of the *dame,*
'Tis all he aſks—the empty breath of FAME—
—The fickle *Goddeſs* oft the boon denies,
Derides his wiſh—and gives the wind his ſighs.—

A simple enigmatical answer to the enigmatical List of Patriots, published in the Columbian Magazine, for December, 1789.

I.

ST. George is your saint, I'll make bold to say
Of a warrior, two seventh's is *W, A;*
And they are conspicuous who *shine;*
The consonant's *G*, prepositon is *to;*
And *N* is the half of the negative *no*:
These the name of an hero define.

II.

Amongst Israel's tribes, give the left-handed place,
Before half a nation of Gallican race;
And with two-thirds of *ink* write next line:
From the reasoning art, at an *inn* repose *L*,
A philosophical patriot, distinctly 'twill spell:
In whom physicks and politicks join.

III.

Inachus's daughter, was *Io* the cow;
And, "of have," the reverse, *b* is one sixth, I trow;
To which add the consonant *N*.
With vowel the first, and three fourths of my *dame*,
And a third of *sir Quelq' chose*, you may spell out a name,
The plural of th' Father of Men.

IV

Now take a conjunction *Tho'* without compunction,
Say *mos* for to answer our plan;
Take a *Miff* in a puff, from my Lady-gay's muff,
Half a *linnet* will make out the man.

V.

The Baptist's the man, and for hen, we say *Han*,
For the female bird, changing a letter;
Half a *cock*-loft then join'd, in Boston you'll find
A patriot, and no where a better.

VI.

Good King John, 'twas laid down, the claims of his crown,
And the freedom of England confess'd,
For the sweet month of *May*, for *M*
I'll take *J*,
And our patriot's name I've express'd.

ODE TO SPRING.

HAIL! genial goddess, blooming Spring,
Thy blest return, O! let me sing,
And aid my languid lays:
Let me not sink in sloth supine,
While all creation at thy shrine
Its annual tribute pays.

Escap'd from Winter's freezing pow'r,
Each blossom greets thee, and each flower;
And foremost of the train
(By Nature's artless hand-maid dress'd)
The snow-drop comes in lilied vest,
Prophetic of thy reign.

The lark now strains his tuneful throat,
While every loud and sprightly note
Calls Echo from her cell;
Be warn'd ye nymphs that listen round,
A beauteous maid, became a sound,
The maid that lov'd too well.

The bright-hair'd sun, with warmth divine,
Bid tree and shrub, and swelling vine
Their infant buds display;
Again the streams refresh the plains,
Which winter bound in icy chains,
And sparkling bless his ray.

Life-giving zephyr breathes around,
And instant glows the enamell'd ground
With Nature's varied hues;
Not so return's our youth decay'd,
Alas! nor air, nor sun, nor shade,
The spring of life renews.

The sun's too quick revolving beam
Apace dissolves the human dream,
And brings th' appointed hour;
Too late we catch his parting ray,
And mourn the idly wasted day
No longer in our pow'r.

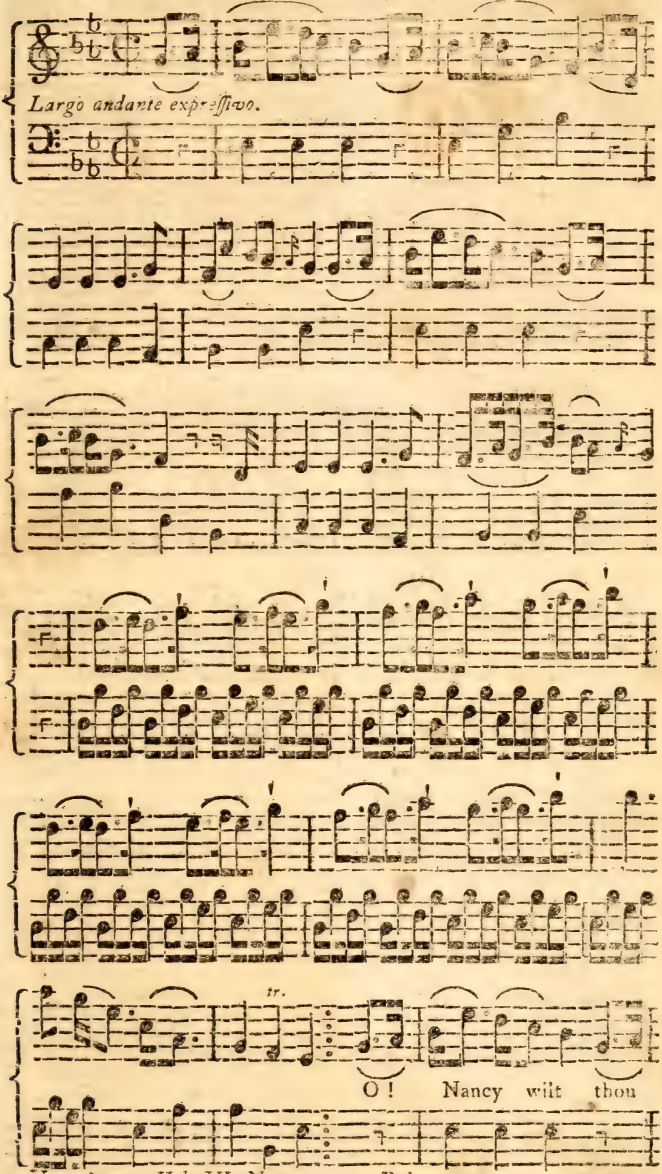
Then happiest he, whose lengthen'd sight
Pursues, by Virtue's constant light,
A hope beyond the skies;
Where frowning Winter ne'er shall come,
But rosy Spring for ever bloom,
And Suns eternal rise.

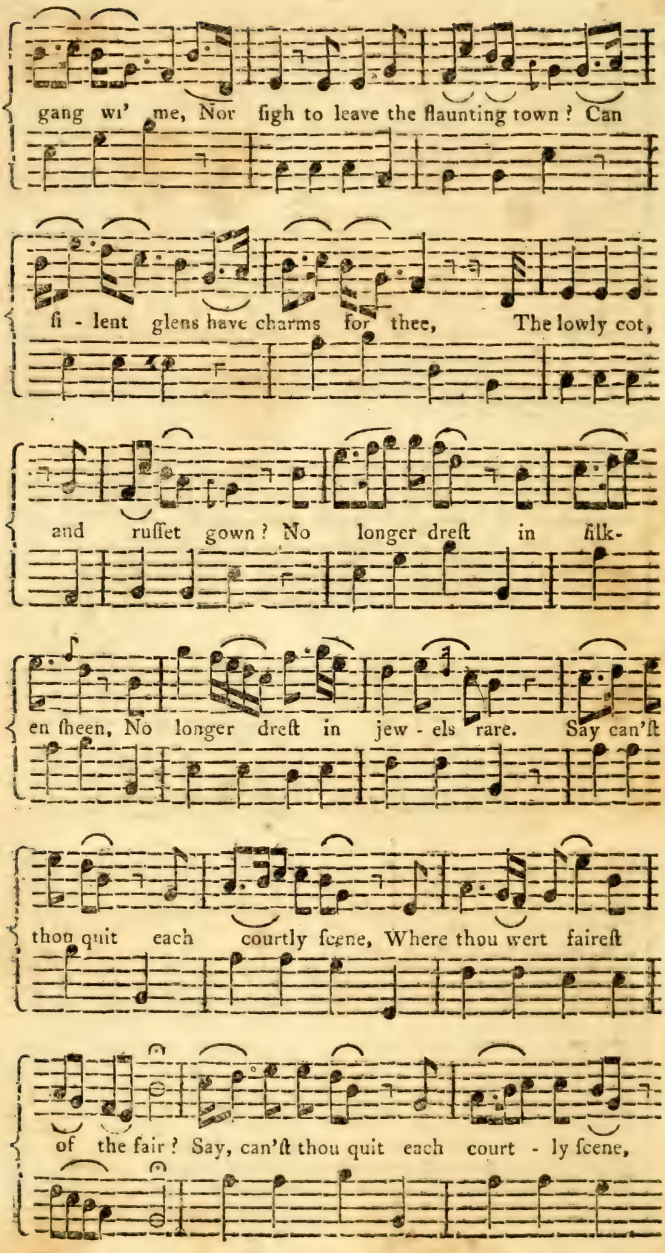
CUPID STUNG.

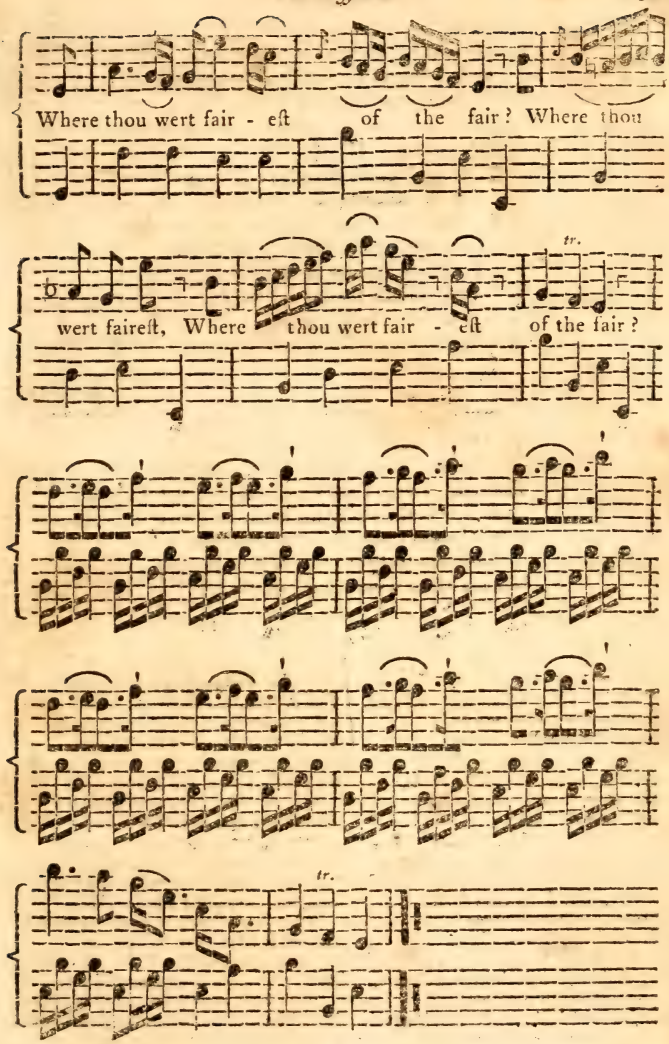
ANACREON, ODE XL.

A Slumbering bee by love unseen,
Had in a bed of roses been.
The God was stung, the wound was sore,
Anguish made the urchin roar.
Away he flew with all his might,
To seek his Mother Venus bright:
"Mamma, your son is kill'd," he cries,
"Kill'd is your son, your Cupid dies,
"A little serpent wounded me,
"Wings it has, and's call'd a bee.
"If a bee's sting so sharp can prove,
"How sharp, says she, are wounds of
"love!

O Nancy wilt thou gang wi' me.




gang wi' me, Nor ſigh to leave the ſlaunting town? Can
ſi - lent glens have charms for thee, The lowly cot,
and ruſſet gown? No longer dreſt in ſilk-
en ſheen, No longer dreſt in jew - els rare. Say can'ſt
thou quit each courtly ſcene, Where thou wert faireſt
of the fair? Say, can'ſt thou quit each court - ly ſcene,



II.

O Nancy! when thou'rt far away
Wilt thou not caſt a wiſh behind?
Say, canſt thou face the parching ray,
Nor ſhrink before the wintry wind?

O can that ſoft and gentle mien
Extremes of hardſhip learn to bear,
Nor ſad regret each courtly ſcene,
Where thou wert faireſt of the fair?

III.

O Nancy! canſt thou love ſo true,
Thro' perils keen with me to go,
Or when thy ſwain miſhap may rue,
To ſhare with him the pangs of woe?
Say, ſhould diſeaſe or pain befal,
Wilt thou aſſume the nurſe's care,
Nor wiſtful thoſe gay ſcenes recal,
Where thou wert faireſt of the fair?

IV.

And when at laſt thy love ſhall die,
Wilt thou receive his parting breath?
Wilt thou repreſs each ſtruggling ſigh,
And cheer with ſmiles the bed of death?
And wilt thou o'er his breathleſs clay
Strew flowers, and drop the tender tear?
Nor then regret thoſe ſcenes ſo gay,
Where thou wert faireſt of the fair?

A SONG.

NYMPHS I hate who, wan and pale,
Borrow art, if nature fail;
Briſk and blooming let her be,
She's the girl admir'd by me!
Sway'd by envy, ſway'd by pride,
Which the gems of beauty hide,
Fair as Venus tho' ſhe be,
She's not form'd the girl for me!
She whoſe voice and wit can dart
Tranſports thrilling thro' the heart,
Free from pride, from envy free,
She's the girl admir'd by me!
Who with negligence of art,
Perform's the ſprightly dancer's part;
Young and blooming, blithe, and free,
She's the girl admir'd by me!
Nor practis'd ſmile, nor borrow'd grace,
Should lend a luſtre to her face,
By nature let her painted be,
She's the girl admir'd by me!
If falſe ſhe ne'er ſhall break my reſt,
I'll tear her from my wounded breaſt;
And another fair as ſhe,
Shall be found the girl for me.

Ode to a young Lady on Dreſs.

SURVEY, my fair, that lucid ſtream
Adown the ſmiling valley ſtray;
Wou'd art attempt or fancy dream
To regulate its winding way.
So pleas'd I view thy ſhining hair
In looſe diſhevell'd ringlets flow;
Not all thy art, not all thy care,
Can there one ſingle grace beſtow.
Survey again that verdant hill,
With native plants enamell'd o'er;
Say, can the painter's utmoſt ſkill
Inſtruct one flow'r to pleaſe us more?
As vain it were, with artful dye,
To change the bloom thy cheeks diſcloſe;
And, oh! may Laura, ere ſhe try,
With freſh vermillion paint the roſe.
Hark! how the woodlark's tuneful throat
Can every ſtudy'd grace excel;
Let art conſtrain the rambling note,
And will ſhe, Laura, pleaſe ſo well!
Oh! ever keep thy native eaſe,
By no pedantic law confin'd;
For Laura's voice is form'd to pleaſe
If Laura's words be not unkind.

The CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGNCE.

FRANCE.

THE lateſt accounts from Europe, inform us, that the National Aſſembly, of France, ſtill continue the formation of their conſtitution, in the utmoſt harmony; that on New-year's-day a deputation of ſixty members from that body waited on the King and Queen, with reſpectful and loyal addreſſes; and that, ſo late as the 16th of January, the King continued to reſide at Paris, beloved and reſpected by all his ſubjects.

Thus it appears that the accounts, of the King's flight from Paris, which have appeared in our news-papers, were without foundation. It is ſtrange that the people of America ſhould give currency or credit to ſuch fabrications. Surely the very abſurdity of the ſuppoſed intelligence ſtamped it with the mark of falſhood. Why ſhould he fly from an affectionate and loyal people, over whom he reigns with honour, and in perfect ſafety?

The National Aſſembly, proceeding on the firm but great principles of moral and political wiſdom, have admitted the Corſicans to a participation of all the rights and privileges of free citizens. They always diſplay a ſpirit of moderation and juſtice. Their reſolution to double the pay of the army, and to make government reſponſible to the public creditors for the payment of the national debt, are maſterly ſtrokes of policy. The patriotic donations, though in a high degree liberal, are yet inadequate to the grand object of reſtoring order to the finances. But order will ſoon ſpring from confidence in the public adminiſtration, if it proceeds as it has begun, and the immenſe reſources of France are called forth into operation by her able ſtateſmen.

PARIS, *January* 2. Yeſterday evening, at ſix o'clock, the members deputed from the Aſſembly, preſented themſelves before the King; when the Preſident pronounced the following addreſs:

SIRE,

'The National Aſſembly comes to offer to your Majeſty that tribute of love and reſpect which is at all times your due; —the reſtorer of the public liberty; the ſoveregin, who, under circumſtances the moſt difficult, could liſten to nothing but his affection for the royal people, of whom he is the Chief, merits all our homage; and we therefore preſent it with the moſt perfect devotion.

'The repreſentatives of the nation can now preſume to aſſure your majeſty, that his paternal ſolicitudes are approaching to an end—This conſideration adds to the zeal with which they proſecute their labours, and conſoles them amidſt the neceſſary delay of their proceedings.

'They look forward to that happy day, when appearing in a body before their Prince, the friend of his people, they ſhall preſent to him a code of laws, calculated for his happineſs and for that of all Frenchmen; when with reſpectful tenderneſs they ſhall ſupplicate a beloved ſovereign to forget the diſorders of a tempeſtuous ſeaſon, and to recollect nothing but the proſperity and contentment which he ſhall have imparted to the faireſt kingdom of Europe; and when your Majeſty ſhall diſcover, from experience, that on the throne, as in the more obſcure ranks of life, an obedience to the movements of a generous mind forms the ſource of every real pleaſure.

'His Majeſty will then be convinced of the loyalty of his ſubjects. He will find that they not only deteſt, but know alſo how to ſuppreſs, all licentious tumults; that at the moment when their proceedings gave cauſe to the late alarms, they had no other end in view than to ſtrengthen the legitimate authority, and for that virtuous monarch by whom they are to be adminiſtered!'

The KING's ANSWER.

'Gentlemen,

'I am greatly ſenſible of theſe new teſtimonies of affection which you preſent me in the name of the National Aſſembly. I have no wiſh but for the happineſs of my ſubjects; and I entertain the ſame hope with you that the year which is now about to commence will be, to all France, an epoch of happineſs and proſperity.'

The deputation then repaired to the

apartment of her majesty, and presented the following

ADDRESS to the QUEEN.

'Madam,

'The tribute of respect which the Representatives of the nation now come to offer, is no more a vain ceremonial.—You equally partake of the glory, and of the disquiet of a sovereign, whose virtues are equally revered in both hemispheres. You watch without ceasing over the happiness of a prince, who is ever worthy the affection of all Frenchmen. Every citizen knows with what tenderness you rear those amiable children*, for whom we feel so strong an interest; and it is in the name of Frenchmen, impressed with loyalty and sensibility, that with the most respectful devotion, we present our homage.'

The QUEEN's ANSWER.

'Gentlemen,

'I hear with infinite sensibility the language of the present deputation, and I pray you to assure the members of the National Assembly of this sentiment,'

* *The Dauphin, with the young Princess his sister, stood at this time at the side of her majesty.*

GERMANY.

The Emperor's health is bad, and his political situation still worse. For tho' he has been successful against the Turks, in the last campaign; yet it is probable that necessity will make him endeavour to bring about a peace, with a view to carry his arms against his late Belgic subjects, who have embraced a very favourable juncture to assert their freedom. The Emperor, by the revolt of the Netherlands, has lost a nett revenue of 20 millions of florins, annually.

He is also likely to be engaged in a war with Prussia and Poland, who are about to form an alliance offensive and defensive. The success of Joseph and the Empress of Russia, against the Ottoman Porte, has alarmed their neighbours; and roused them to curb their ambition, and preserve the balance of power in Europe.

A noble enthusiasm, in the cause of liberty, actuated the Flemish patriots, in their glorious contest with the Imperial forces. They regarded the numerous titles and armorial bearings of Joseph II. with contempt; and the numbers, the discipline, and the arms of his troops, without fear. They did not long decline, but courted a conflict. German mercenaries, under the conduct of venal commanders, gave a loose to the havock of war, instigated by the hope of plunder and the thirst of blood. The enormities that ensued inflamed a high sense of honour, and spirit of justice, into unconquerable and irresistible revenge. At Tournhout, at Ghent, at Bruffels, the Flemish peasants and citizens rushed fearless into the very throat of war, sprung on the cannon pointed to their hearts, turned them against the enemies, and boldly converted the engines of slavery into instruments of freedom. Thus, for the consolation of humanity, we find the highest spirit and most determined courage where we would wish to find them:—not on the side of tyranny, and the service of the sordid and savage passions, but in the interests, and under the standard, of justice.

As despots, in the glorious conduct of the Flemish patriots, have a conspicuous instance of the power of combination over a reverence of established governments, so military chiefs are thereby taught, that the parade of discipline, and all the pomp and apparatus of war, are of little avail when they are encountered by superior numbers and equal courage. In the tumult and confusion of a spirited attack all the formalities of the adjutant and drill-sergeant are forgotten; undisciplined troops, united and impelled by some strong and common passion, make as vigorous an onset as veteran armies.

The celebrated Henry Vandernoot, the leader of the patriots, is at once the Washington and the Franklin of the Netherlands, he unites a high spirit of liberty and justice with a natural sagacity, a philosophical genius, and a learned and liberal education. His merit has rendered him conspicuous, and raised him to the proudest eminence on which any mortal can be placed—the office of Dictator, conferred in times of trouble, by the confidence of his countrymen.

Should the Emperor die, he will be succeeded by Peter Leopold, grand duke of Tuscany. It is difficult to say what change such an event might produce in the affairs of Europe. This man is of an easy, mild, and unaspiring disposition, and will not, in all likelihood, seek for a further acquisition of territory. His Italian subjects have enjoyed happiness, under his sovereignty, which gives the Germans favourable hopes of him, should he succeed to the Imperial crown. Though the Flemings have thus far acquired their freedom, and are now establishing a republican government; yet the coming of Leopold to the throne would be the best security for the enjoyment of their libe-

ties—He would either permit them to retain their new government, or he would make them happy under a mild monarchial one.

PRUSSIA AND POLAND.

The affairs of Poland are at preſent in a critical ſituation. The ſpirit of liberty has been diffuſed among the peaſants of that country, and cannot be otherwiſe allayed, than by a complete eſtabliſhment of their rights. A Diet for that purpoſe, however, aſſembled at Warſaw, in December laſt, and were ſtill ſitting when our laſt accounts came away. The outlines of a reformed conſtitution had been reported by a committee, of which the King of Pruſſia had declared himſelf the Protector and Guarantee,

The preſent ſituation of his neighbours, together with a great military force, gives the King of Pruſſia no ſmall degree of influence, in the north of Europe. His army conſiſts of above 300,000 men; and Poland has 60,000. Should the propoſed alliance take place between theſe two powers, Joſeph and Katharine muſt give up every idea of driving the Turks out of Europe. It is not the intereſt of Pruſſia to let thoſe powers become too formidable. It is highly probable that Pruſſia will alſo reſiſt any attempt of the Emperor to regain the Netherlands.

TURKEY.

The preparations making by the Turks for another campaign were great beyond example. They will go near to ruin the Turkiſh empire, as well as the Imperial Courts, who muſt employ an army to reſiſt them. Three hundred and ten thouſand men are in the preſent pay of the Grand Signior.

The Turkiſh fleet on the Black Sea is returned into port, very much damaged by tempeſtuous weather, and with the loſs of two thouſand ſailors; a loſs which the Turks find very difficult to repair.

The Sultan has ſent all his plate to the mint, and the great officers of ſtate have followed his example; by theſe means, it is ſaid, an immediate ſupply of 33 millions of dollars, was procured.

The Sultan has ſtrictly forbid all his ſubjects the uſe of gold and ſilver for ornament or luxury; and iſſued his orders, that all the males in his dominions, from the age of 16 to 60 do hold themſelves in readineſs to march, if they are ſummoned, for the defence of their country and religion.

Should the ſeaſon continue as open as the preſent appearances indicate, both armies will take the field very early. The firſt object of the Turks is the re-capture of Oczakow.

A very heavy ſnow has entirely prevented all communications between Tranſylvania and Wallachia.

Thirty baggage waggons belonging to the Auſtrians, have been buried in it.

THE SWEDES AND RUSSIANS

Were preparing vigorouſly for war, and great, indeed, muſt be the effuſion of human blood, in the approaching campaign, if a peace ſhould not be concluded between the contending parties.

PROGRESS *of* LIBERTY.

The generous flame ſpreads rapidly — France, the Netherlands, and Poland have felt its divine influence, and are in a fair way of eſtabliſhing their freedom, on the ruins of tyranny and oppreſſion. A few reflected rays have alſo, in ſome meaſure, enlightened the long benighted regions of Spain and the Pope's dominions—At Madrid the Inquiſition has thundered forth its anathemas, againſt the friends of the revolution in France, and has prohibited the importation or peruſal of any pamphlets or other publications giving an account of the French revolution.—But notwithſtanding the greateſt vigilance of the police, ſpirited pamphlets are ſpread among the people. The Court is become ſo jealous of ſtrangers, that an order has been iſſued, enjoining all, who cannot give ſubſtantial reaſons for their temporary reſidence in Madrid, to depart within fifteen days, under a penalty of fifty ducats. How wretched, how unenviable is that arbitrary power which is accompanied with ſuch continual jealouſies and apprehenſions! and how muſt the votaries of freedom exult in the proſpect which opens upon them.——Arbitrary power decays faſt, and the rights of mankind are, at length, in a fair way of being reſcued from beneath the footſtools of monarchs and their minions.

Though the carnage of our ſpecies, in the north of Europe, has been ſuch as to make humanity ſhudder, it has, nevertheleſs, been favourable to liberty. The friends of freedom, as well in France as in the Netherlands, would have found a powerful opponent in the Emperor, were it not that his ambition had involved him in a war with the Turks.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

The Engliſh prints give us little intelligence relative to the affairs of their own country. They are generally filled with accounts of their neighbours, on the continent of Europe, which are often miſſtated, contradictory, and abſurd. Late private accounts from that country inform us, that the buſineſs of the ſlave-trade, the ſettlement of the conſtitution of Canada, the alteration and amendment of the tobacco-bill, a plan for liquidating the whole of the unfunded debt, a bill in favour of the Roman Catholics, and the further proſecution of Haſtings's trial, were expected to come before parliament at their next meeting. We learn farther, that, by an order of his Majeſty in Council, the export of wheat, wheat-flour, rye, rye-meal, barley, barley-meal, malt, bread, biſcuit, oats, oat-meal and beans, is prohibited from every part in Great-Britain until further orders; and the import allowed, likewiſe until further orders, into England, Wales, and Berwick upon Tweed, at the low duties; which are, on

Wheat - -	6d. per quarter
Wheat-Flour -	2d. per 112lbs.
Rye - -	3d. per quarter
Barley - -	2d. per quarter
Oats - -	ditto.

The following were the market-prices of grain, &c. in London, the 4th of January laſt:

	s. s.
Engliſh Red Wheat	49 a 53 fine 54-6
White do.	50 a 54 fine 55-6
River do.	45 a 49 fine 50 a 52
Rye	32 a 33
Barley	23 a 25 fine 26
Oats	19 a 20 old
Do. Poland	20 a 22 old
White Peas	27 a 29
Do. for boiling	35 per quarter
Flour	42 to 44 p. ſack of 280lb. nett
Foreign. Eaſtvriefland and Dutch Feed	Oats 15 a 17 new; old 15-6 a 17-6
Do. do. Brew do.	16-6 a 18-6; fineſt 19 a 20 New
Do. do. do. do.	18 a 19; fineſt 20 a 21 Old
Flanders Feed Oats	15 a 17 New; Old 16 to 18
Iriſh ditto	14 a 15-6, fine 16 a 17 per quarter.

ST. JOHN'S, (Antigua)

January 12. By a St. Chriſtopher's paper of the 22d ult. we learn, that at Surinam, the ſmall-pox lately raged with ſuch dreadful violence, that within the ſpace of two months upwards of 2500 periſhed of that diſorder.

RHODE-ISLAND.

NEWPORT, *March* 17. Alas for poor Rhode-Iſland! doomed ſtill to experience the evils attendant on anarchy and miſrule.

The Delegates of this place are juſt returned from South-Kingſton, the Convention having riſen laſt evening at 10 o'clock, without accompliſhing the important buſineſs of their appointment. The Convention ſtands adjourned to the 24th of May, then to meet at Newport—which favourite meaſure was carried by a majority of one.—Every objection raiſed againſt the general government was clearly obviated; but anti-federaliſm, obſtinacy and ignorance, were triumphant. A committee was early appointed to draft and report a bill of rights, and amendments to the conſtitution: the former, I am told, is nearly a copy of the Virginia bill—the latter are ſaid to have been collected chiefly from amendments propoſed by other ſtates. Where any thing new has been introduced, ſtupidity is the characteriſtic feature. The old game, of handing theſe to the people, is once more to be played; and yet no mode is pointed out whereby their ſentiments are to be collected. An adjournment till after our election is intended to ſerve the purpoſes of party, and obtain a re-election of the powers that be, or others of ſimilar character.

It is much to be lamented, that an exemption from foreign impoſt and tonnage was ever aſked for or granted. The firſt indulgence afforded our anti-feds an opportunity to diſpoſe of their fall produce, and they muſt be made to feel, before they can be brought to a ſenſe of duty.

UNITED STATES.

BENNINGTON, (Vermont)

February 22. Nothing has yet tranſpired from our commiſſioners for ſettling the boundary line between this ſtate and New-York, or from our delegates to Congreſs: there remains ſcarcely a doubt, however, that if the boundary line is ſettled to the acceptance of our commiſſioners, our acceſſion to the federal union will be a matter eaſily accompliſhed, on the moſt honourble terms for Vermont.

The ſituation of this riſing ſtate, its natural ſtrength, and encreaſing population, the ſpirit and determination of its citizens, ſo evidently demonſtrated by the important exertions of the Green-mountain corps, &c. in the late war, are too ſtriking and important advantages not to demand the immediate attention of Congreſs, and cannot fail to attract the enlightened penetration of a Waſhington, the inſtant local difficulties are removed.

NEW-YORK.

March 23. On Saturday laſt arrived in this city, *Thomas Jefferſon*, Eſq. Secretary of State for the United States of Amerita.

By authentic information we learn, that, about the firſt of February, a ſmall party of Indians, belonging to the banditti of Cherokees who have been driven from their own tribes, and reſide northweſt of the Ohio, ſurprized, near the Sciota, a boat going down the Ohio, killed four perſons, and took the reſt priſoners.

This information was given to the commanding officer at Fort-Harmer, by ſome friendly Wiandots, who met in the woods the ſaid banditti of Cherokees with two priſoners. The Wiandots further informed, that remnants of the Shawaneſe and the ſaid Cherokees ſeem determined on miſchief the enſuing ſeaſon.

The legiſlature of this ſtate have paſſed an act for laying out a road to Onochquaga, or near it, for which we have allowed 1500l. It is to begin at the road leading from Miniſink to Eſopus, in the moſt convenient place, and to extend north-weſterly to the Delaware, and from thence to Onochquaga, &c. and will interſect the roads that lead to Cheningo, Unidilla, Mohawk river, and Albany.

Extract of a letter from Schenectady, March 16.

"From freſh accounts we learn, that the Engliſh are conſtantly employed in adding to the ſtrength of their forts and poſts on the north weſtern frontier, keep a very watchful eye over all viſitants, and ſeem extremely jealous leſt any of the United States people ſhould be obſervant of their proceedings. Several of the old American refugees are ſaid to be reſident in thoſe poſts, who are moſtly very poor, and depend wholly upon the royal rations."

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, *March* 11. On Saturday, Sunday, and Monday laſt, the wind blew a mere guſt the chief part of the time, during which, it is ſaid, many barns have been unroofed, and the greater part of the fences around the neighbouring plantations are laid even with the ground; ſince which a heavy ſnow has fallen, and the weather ſtill continues extremely ſevere.

COLUMBIA (S. C.) *January* 27.

The legiſlature has laid a tax of eight ſhillings and nine pence per centum, ad valorem, on lands, and two ſhillings and eleven pence on all ſlaves, free negroes, mulattoes and muſtizos, the ſame ſum on carriage wheels, eight ſhillings and nine pence on every 100l value of lands, lots and buildings, alſo, on every 100l. value of ſtock in trade, excepting all clergymen, merchants, ſchool-maſters and miſtreſſes.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Honourable John Baptiſt Aſh, Timothy Bloodworth, Hugh Williamſon, John Steele, and John Sevier, Eſqrs. are elected members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, for the ſtate of North-Carolina.

His Britannic Majeſty has appointed Thomas M'Donough, Eſq. his Conſul in Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, and New-Hampſhire, and John Hamilton, Eſq. his Conſul in Virginia.

Nineteen ſail of ſquare rigged veſſels (that is ſhips and brigs) were launched in this port in 1789, of which the whole were ſouthern live oak, and ſouthern cedar frames, equal to any in the world.—The number of new veſſels already engaged for the preſent year, are nearly as many as the whole of what was built laſt year.

On Monday the 15th inſt. an examination of the Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine was held in the Hall of the Univerſity, in the preſence of his Excellency the Preſident of the Commonwealth, the Council and Aſſembly, and the Truſtees of the inſtitution, together with a numerous and reſpectable concourſe of literary characters—when the following gentlemen appeared as candidates (having been previouſly examined in private) viz.

John Baldwin, of New-York.
George Cabell, of Virginia.
Theophilus Elmer, of New-Jerſey.
Plunket F. Glentworth, Philadelphia.
William B. Duffield, of Philadelphia.
Matthew Henderſon, Lancaſter county, Pennſylvania.
Jonathan Kearſly, Cumberland, do. do.
John Laws, Suſſex, do. Delaware.
John Wallace, Dauphin, do. Pennſylvania.

The Candidates were examined on Natural Philoſophy, by the Rev. John Ewing, D. D. Provoſt of the Univerſity.—On Anatomy, by William Shippen, M. D. Profeſſor of Anatomy, Surgery, and Midwifery.—On Chemiſtry, by James Hutchinſon, M. B. Profeſſor of Chemiſtry and Materia Medica.—And on the Theory and Practice of Phyſic, by Adam Kuhn, M. D. Profeſſor of the Theory and Practice of Phyſic.

The readineſs and accuracy which the candidates diſplayed in their anſwers, on the ſeveral ſubjects of the examination, gave general ſatisfaction, and reflected honour upon the inſtitution.

Wednesday night, the 24th inſt. about 11 o'clock, a fire was diſcovered in the counting-houſe of the Cotton Factory, at the upper end of Market-ſtreet, in this city, which ſuddenly ſpread through the whole of the building, and entirely conſumed the ſame, together with the new materials there, about 20 pieces of unfiniſhed goods, and principal part of the machinery. Owing to the vigilance of the citizens, the dwelling-houſe adjoining was preſerved, with part of the machinery and the account books.—Fortunately, a large quantity of finiſhed and unfiniſhed goods were removed from the factory a few days previous to the diſaſter. The loſs is computed at 10001. excluſive of the buildings.

MARRIAGES.

NEW-YORK. In the city of *New-York*, Mr. Francis Wainwright to Miſs Maria Staples.

PENNSYLVANIA. In *Philadelphia*, Robert Patton, Eſq. to Miſs Bridges.

MARYLAND. In *Baltimore*, Captain Jonathan Davenport to Miſs Peggy Duchart; Captain John Barry to Mrs. Diſſenderfer; Captain Benjamin Bradhurſt to Miſs Delilah Young. In *Baltimore County*, Robert Turnbull, Eſq. (of Peterſburgh, Virginia) to Mrs. Sarah Buchanan. At *Fairhill*, William Dorſey, Eſq. attorney at law, to Miſs Nancy Brooks. At *Cheſter Town*, Mr Andrew Van Bibber, (of Baltimore) to Miſs Sally Foreman.

VIRGINIA. In *Albemarle County*, Thomas Randolph, jun. Eſq. to Miſs Patſey Jefferſon. Jeſſe Lee, jun. to Miſs Polly Hardaway of *Dinwiddie County*. Captain John M'Clenachan, of *Alexandria*, to Mrs. Ann Jeniſer of *Fairfax County*.

GEORGIA. At *Savannah*, Peter H. Morrel, Eſq. to Miſs Nancy Valleau.

DEATHS.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE. At *Lydeborough*, Mrs. Ellingwood, conſort of Mr. Samuel Ellingwood. At *Exeter*, Mr. Thomas Hayley, aged 101.

CONNECTICUT, At *Somers*, of a conſumption, Miſs Bethiah Kingſbury, of Franklin, aged 18. It is remarkable, that three brothers and one ſiſter of this young lady have died, of the ſame diſeaſe, within the laſt ſix years; and that upwards of 40 of her father's relations have died of it, in 38 years—They were all ſober induſtrious people, and led a country life.

NEW-YORK. In the *capital*, Mrs. Hicks, relict of Whitehead Hicks, Eſq. The honourable Anthony Hoffman, Eſq. member of the Senate, and one of the Judges, of that State. Two Miſs Viſſchers, daughters of Col. John Viſſchers, of *Green-Buſh*, drowned on a ſleighing-party by the ice giving way.

NEW-JERSEY. At *New-Brunſwick*, Mr. Ogden, aged 85; Mr. Thomas Talmage, aged 68; Mr. James Brown, aged 67; and Mr. David Nevins. At *Princeſs-Anne, Somerſet County*, Dr. Francis Cheney.

PENNSYLVANIA. In *Philadelphia*, Mrs. Hannah Hiltzheimer, conſort of Jacob Hiltzheimer, Eſq; Mr. John Hart; Dr. Abraham Chovet, an eminent anatomiſt, and an extraordinary man, in the 86th year of his age. In *York County*, Col. David M'Clellen. At *Penn's-valley*, Major General Potter.

DELAWARE. Near *Newcaſtle*, Mr. Thomas Moore, aged 67; Capt. M. Morton, aged 61. Near *Dover*, Mr. James Caldwell.

MARYLAND. At *Baltimore*, Mrs. Mary Cox, relict of Capt. James Cox, who was killed at the battle of Germantown; Mrs. Sarah Selman. In *Talbot County*, the Rev. John Gordon, D. D. aged 77. In *Hartford County*, Benjamin B. Norris, Eſq. At *Elkton*, Baruch Williams, Eſq. and his conſort Mrs. Rachel Williams.

VIRGINIA. At *Dumfries*, the hon. William Grayſon, Eſq. Senator in Congreſs from the State of Virginia. In *Caroline County*, Dr. George Tod, aged 80. In *Hartford County*, Mrs. Elizabeth Fitzhugh, aged 61. In *Orange County*, Capt. John Lee, aged 82. In *Northumberland County*, Mr. William Thomas, aged 78. In *King George County*, Mr. Kendale, aged 84; Capt. Samuel Oldham, aged 91. In *Nelſon County*, (Kentuckey) Mr. John Purviance, formerly of Baltimore.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, made at PHILADELPHIA in the MONTH of FEBRUARY, 1790.

Days.	Barometer Eng. foot. In.	Mean and cor. ht.	Thermometer of Farenheit. D.	O	D.	O	Reaumur mean D.	Anemometer. Prevail. Wind	rain	thunder	tempest	Weather.
1	30 1 14		34 2	1				NNW				Overcaft
	30 4	30 1 1	42 3	4 6		2 8		SW	1			Rainy
2	30 5		32 7	3				NW				Overcaft
	30 2	30 1 2	40 1	3 6		1 9		W				Idem
3	30 5 12		18 9	5 8	o			W				Fair, cold
	30 5 2	30 5 7	36	1 8		2	o	ENE				Overcaft
4	29 9		35 4	1 5				E	1			Rainy, fleet
	29 4 6	29 6 11	45	5 8		3 7		SE		1		Id. ftormy
5	29 9 1		27 5	2	o			WNW				Cloudy
	29 10 1	29 9 9	36 5	2			o	WSW				Idem
6	30 4 9		14	8	o			W				Fair, cold
	30 5 3	30 4 14	29 7	1	o	4 5	o	W				Cloudy
7	30 6 6		18 5	6	o			SW				Overcaft
	30 5	30 3 5	36 5	2		2	o	SW				Idem
8	29 11 3		37 6	2 5				W				Fair
	30 1	30 2	43 2	5		3 7		WNW				Idem
9	30 4 4		16 2	7	o			N	1			Snowy
	30 3	30 3 10	37 6	2 5		2 3	o	W				Cloudy
10	30 4 13		8 4	10 5	o			NW				Fair, r. froze
	30 4 10	30 4 11	20 7	5	o	7 7	o	W				Idem
11	30 4 13		6 1	11 5	o			W				Idem
	30 4 8	30 4 11	19 6	5 5	o	8 5	o	W				Idem
12	30 8 12		9 5	10	o			NW				Idem
	30 8 4	30 8 8	36 5	2		4	o	W				Idem
13	30 9 5		9 5	10	o			WNW				Idem
	30 8 2	30 8 11	36 5	2		4	o	Chang.				Idem
14	30 5 15		20 7	5	o			S	1			Snowy, hail
	30 3 10	30 4 13	34 2	1		2	o	S				Rainy
15	30 1 14		29 7	1	o			SW				Fair, warm
	30 1	30 1 7	50	8		3 5		SW				Rainy

Days.	Barometer Eng. foot. In.	Mean and cor. ht.	Thermometer of Farenheit. D.	O	D.	O	Reaumur mean D.	Anemometer. Prevail. Wind	rain	snow	thunder	tempest	Weather.
16	29 10 7		39 9	3 5				SW	1				Rainy
	29 10 7	29 10 7	48 9	7 5		5 5		SW			1		Idem. foggy
17	29 8 4		38 5	2 9				NNE					Overcaft
	29 10 7	29 9 5	42 1	4 5		3 7		NE					Idem
18	29 11 9		36 5	2				NE					Idem
	29 11 9	29 11 9	42 8	4 8		3 4		ENE	1				Rainy
19	29 8 7		34 9	1 3				NW					Very fair
	29 10 4	29 9 6	52 2	9		5 1		NW					Foggy
20	29 9 14		38 3	2 8				SE	1				Rainy
	29 6 7	29 8 2	50	8		5 4		E					Overcaft
21	29 10 8		37 2	2 3				E	1				Idem, rain
	30 3	29 11 6	41 7	4 3		3 3		E					Idem
22	30 1		37 6	2 5				NE	1				Idem, rainy
	30 4	30 10	42 1	4 5		3 5		NNE					Idem
23	30 1 10		38 1	2 7				NE	1				Rainy
	30 1 6	30 1 8	40 5	3 8		3 2		NE	1				Idem
24	29 6 10		42 1	4 5				NE	1				Foggy
	29 2 12	29 4 11	62 6	13 6		9 1		WSW			1		Stormy
25	29 7		41	4				W					Cloudy
	29 9 1	29 8	45 5	6		5		W					Fair, cloudy
26	30 1 3		43 2	5				W by S					Idem
	30	30 9	48 9	7 5		6 2		SW					Cloudy
27	29 10 4		34 2	1				NNW					Fair
	29 10 14	29 10 9	50	8		4 5		W					Cloudy
28	29 10 9		33 1	5				SW					Fair, windy
	29 10	29 10 5	53 4	9 5		5		W					Idem

RESULT:

28th gr. ele.	30	9	5	6 1	11th gr. deg. of cold	11	5	0	W				
28th leaft do.	29	2	12	62 6	24th gr. deg. of heat	13	6		&	12	1	2	Fair, rainy and overcaft.
Variation	1	6	9	56 5	Variation	26	1		SW				
Mean eleva.	30		13	35 5	Mean degree	1	5						

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

From FARENHEIT's Thermometer, made in the city of Charleston, South-Carolina, for *January*, 1790.

D.	OBSERVED AT vi. A.M.		ii. P.M.		X. P.M.		PREVAILING WINDS.	WEATHER.
1	44		55		54		WSW	Cloudy, clear.
2	44		54		53	10	SE—E	Clear.
4	52		60	30	58		SW—E	Cloudy, rain.
5	56		65				SE	Small rain.
5	59		67		63	30	E by N-ENE	Cloudy lightning
6	48		60		59		NE	Idem.
7	46		60		56		NW	Cloudy.
8	56		62		60	30	SW	Idem, clear.
9	56	30	64		59		SW—NW	Idem.
10	43		50		50	30	NW	Idem, lightning.
11	44		65		64		SE--S--SW	Clear.
12	57		60		56		WNW	Idem.
13	55		60		61		SE	Idem.
14	65		66		66		SW	Cloudy, clear.
15	64		72		67		Light winds	Idem.
16	64		73		67	30	SW	Clear, cloudy.
17	64		67	30	65		SW	Idem.
18	64		68		66		WNW	Cloudy.
19	65		69				NW	Clear.
20	65		63		56		NW	Idem.
21	42		50	30	49		N Lt. winds	Idem, cloudy
22	48		55		56		N by E	Cloudy, rain.
23	50		58		64		E by S lt. w.	Rain.
24	61		58		55		SW—N	Idem, clear.
25	59	45	60		58		N	Clear.
26	53	30	61		58		N by W	Idem.
27	50		59		51		NW h. w.	Idem.
28	45		54		49	30	N by W	Idem.
29	40		52	45	49		N by W	Idem.
30	38		53	30	53		NW--N by E	Idem.
31	45				57		ENE	Idem.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

From FARENHEIT's Thermometer, made in the city of Charleston, South-Carolina, for *February*, 1790.

D.	OBSERVED AT vi. A.M.		ii. P.M.		X. P.M.		PREVAILING WINDS.	WEATHER.
1	57		62	30	60		N by W	Cloudy, various.
2	61		64		62		S by W	Rain.
3	58	30	53		52		N	Cloudy.
4	55		53		45		N—W—N	Clear, cloudy.
5	36	45	45		44		N	Idem.
6	38		42		42		N	Idem.
7	38	30	48		45		S—E	Idem.
8	45	30	59		54		S by E	Idem.
9	52		61		52		N—W	Idem.
10	49		50		42		W by S	Idem.
11	42		51	45	50		S	Idem.
12	45		52		51		ENE	Cloudy.
13	44		47	30	45		NE	Clear, cloudy.
14	44		50		50		N	Cloudy.
15	51		62		59			Idem, clear.
16	60		69		65	30	SW	Clear.
17	64		71	30	67	30	W	Idem, cloudy.
18	65	45	68		66		S—W—W	Idem, variable.
19	67		69		64		S	Idem.
20	64		67		67	30	W	Idem.
21	66		69		68		S—W	Idem, variable.
22	67		69	45	68	30	S	Idem.
23	70		74				E—SE	Idem.
24	68	30	71		67		SE	Idem.
25	64		66		62		E	Cloudy, clear.
26	65		70		64		E by S	Clear.
27	65		71		66		ESE—E	Cloudy, clear.
28	64		68		62	30	SE	Clear, Cloudy.

THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND Columbian Magazine,

FOR APRIL, 1790.

BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

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Embelliſhed with two ENGRAVINGS, illuſtrating the firſt ELEMENTS of GESTURE, in SCHOOL-ELOCUTION; And a Favourite Piece of MUSIC.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED, FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY *WILLIAM YOUNG*, BOOKSELLER, THE CORNER OF SECOND AND CHESNUT-STREETS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.

IN the ſtory of Marcus and Monimia we have taken the liberty to omit a few lines, and to ſuppreſs the hiſtorical reference. At the ſame time, we believe the ſtrictures contained in them have been juſtly merited; but as the vice alluded to is not known in this country; as it is in a fair way of becoming extinct, in every part of the world; and, above all, as we wiſh to avoid every thing, which might be conſtrued into a cenſure of any particular religious ſect or denomination, we have thought the omiſſions not improper. Theſe reaſons, we doubt not, will be ſufficiently ſatisfactory to the author.

The *continuation* of the *Eſſay on muſic—concluſion* of the natural hiſtory of the *Capra Ibex and Capra Rupicapra*—together with ſome other communications, which came to hand too late in the month, for the preſent number, ſhall appear in our next.

Alas! poor *Brutus!* he might have ſaved himſelf the trouble of *ſnarling*, where he can do no more. Had he written dispaſſionately we ſhould, perhaps, have given him the information he demands. Our judgment was not "haſty," nor ſhall we deviate from it to become ſubſervient to the views of any political party or their minions. Widely different are the objects of this work. Why will *Brutus* preſs the matter? Are not the news-papers open?

To *Juvenis* we would ſuggeſt the advice of the poet, "Keep probability in view".

The *Epithalamium*, by a Jerſey correſpondent, is received, and will be attended to in courſe.

The month of April, by W. N. would ſuit better for *January*.

April Day, by Eumenes, we are obliged to decline publiſhing; both on account of the *borrowed plumes* with which it is decorated, and of the *perſonal* alluſions which it evidently contains. The original parts of this poem are not without merit, which makes us regret the more, that the author ſhould condeſcend to interlard it with fragments of Britiſh poetry.

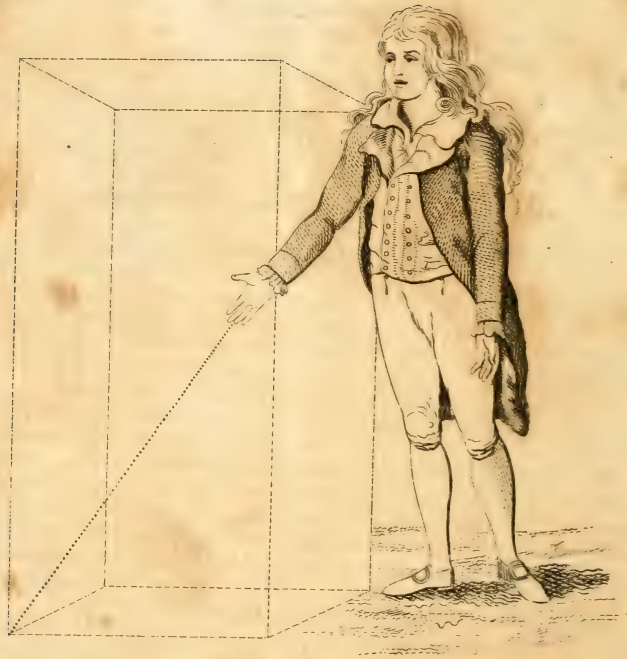
We have frequently to lament the perverſion of good talents to unworthy purpoſes—This is particularly the caſe in the indelicate poem entitled *A peeper*—The ſame obſervation will apply to the author of *Courtſhip*. We ſhall never contaminate this work, with performances calculated to ſuffuſe the cheek of Modeſty with a bluſh, however conſpicuous the abilities of the writers may be.

Communications, not noticed, are under conſideration.

☞ *Utility* being our firſt object, every communication reſpecting the agriculture, the manufactures, and commerce, of the United States, ſhall meet with a grateful reception.

Erratum in our laſt. Page 170 for "Count Sheffin" read *Count Theſſin*.

Plate I.



THE
UNIVERSAL ASYLUM,
AND
Columbian Magazine,

FOR APRIL, 1790.

DESCRIPTION *and use of the Annexed* PLATES.

(Chiefly from Walker's Elements of Geſture.)

ORATORY has ever been held in high eſtimation, in free governments. It has been juſtly conſidered as the palladium of liberty; the ſcourge of tyranny; and, when employed in the cauſe of virtue and true religion, their beſt ſupport. Elocution is ſo generally taught, in the different ſeminaries of learning, in the United States, that arguments, to ſhew its utility and importance, are not neceſſary.

It is well known that the various rules laid down for repreſenting the different paſſions and emotions of the mind, by proper action and geſture, are too complex and difficult, for the tender capacities of boys, at an early age, when they are taught the firſt principles of elocution. That boys, however, ſhould ſtand motionleſs, while pronouncing the moſt impaſſioned and ſpirited language, is extremely abſurd and unnatural—An awkward ſtiffneſs is by all means to be guarded againſt; and impropriety of action is extremely offenſive and diſguſting.

Hence it is neceſſary that ſuch a general ſyſtem of action be adopted, as ſhall be eaſily underſtood and executed; which, though not expreſſive of any particular paſſion, ſhall not be inconſiſtent with the repreſentation of any paſſion; which ſhall always keep the body in a graceful poſture, and ſhall vary its poſitions, in a juſt and eaſy manner, at proper intervals.

The difficulty of deſcribing action, by words, renders it neceſſary that inſtruction, on this ſubject, ſhould be conveyed by the eye. For this purpoſe the attitudes deſcribed are repreſented by the annexed *plates*, which, we hope will greatly facilitate the reader's conceptions.

The *firſt plate* repreſents the attitude in which a boy ſhould always place himſelf when he begins to ſpeak. He ſhould reſt the whole weight of his body on the right leg; the other juſt touching the ground, at the diſtance at which it would naturally fall, if lifted up to ſhew that the body does not bear upon it.

The knees ſhould be ſtrait and braced, and the body, though perfectly ſtraight, not perpendicular, inclining as far to the right, as a firm poſition on the right leg will permit. The right arm muſt then be held out with the palm open, the fingers ſtrait and cloſe, the thumb almoſt as diſtant from them as it will go; and the flat of the hand neither horizontal nor vertical, but exactly between both. The poſition of the arm, perhaps, will be beſt deſcribed, by ſuppoſing an oblong hollow ſquare formed by the meaſure of four arms, as in *plate the firſt*, where the arm, in its true poſition, forms the diagonal of ſuch an imaginary figure. So that, if lines were drawn at right angles from the ſhoulder, extending downwards, forwards, and ſideways, the arm would form an angle of forty-five degrees every way.

When the pupil has pronounced one ſentence, in the poſition thus deſcribed, the hand, as if lifeleſs, muſt drop down on the ſide, the very moment the laſt accented word is pronounced; and the body, without altering the place of the feet, poizes itſelf on the left leg, while the left hand raiſes itſelf, into exactly the ſame poſition as the right was before, and continues in this poſition till the end of the next ſentence, when it drops down on the ſide as if dead; and the body, poizing itſelf on the right leg, as before, continues with the right arm extended, till the end of the ſucceeding ſentence; and ſo on from right to left, and from left to right, alternately, till the ſpeech is ended.

Great care muſt be taken, that the pupil end one ſentence completely, without hurrying on to another. He muſt let the arm drop to the ſide, and continue, for a moment, in that poſture, in which he concluded, before he poizes his body on the other leg, and raiſes the other arm into the diagonal poſition, before deſcribed; both which ſhould be done, before he begins to pronounce the next ſentence. Care muſt alſo be taken, in ſhifting the body from one leg to another, that the feet do not alter their diſtance. In altering the poſition of the body, the feet will, neceſſarily, alter their poſition a little, but this change muſt be made by turning the toes in a ſomewhat different direction, without ſuffering them to ſhift their ground. The heels, in this tranſition, change their place, but not the toes. The toes may be conſidered as pivots, on which the body turns from ſide to ſide.

If the pupil's knees are not well formed, or incline inwards, he muſt be taught to keep his legs at as great a diſtance as poſſible, and to incline his body ſo much to that ſide, on which the arm is extended, as to oblige him to reſt the oppoſite leg upon the toe; and this will, in a great meaſure, hide the defect of his make. In the ſame manner, if the arm be too long, or the elbow incline inwards, it will be proper to make him turn the palm of his hand downwards, ſo as to make it perfectly horizontal. This will infallibly incline the elbow outwards, and prevent the worſt poſition the arm can poſſibly fall into, which is, that of inclining the elbow to the body. This poſition of the hand, ſo neceſſarily keeps the elbow out, that it would not be improper to make the pupil ſometimes practiſe it, though he may have no defect in his make, as an occaſional alteration, of the former poſition to this, may often be neceſſary, both for the ſake of juſtneſs and variety. Theſe two laſt poſitions of the legs and arms are deſcribed in *plate ſecond*.

Plate II.

Further rules, for proper and graceful gesture, shall be given, and illustrated by engravings, in a future number of this work.

TRANSLATED *for the* UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, *and* COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

EXTRACTS *from the correspondence of the present* KING *of* SWEDEN, *when a young man, with the superintendents* of his education.*

(Continued from page 171.*)*

Count Scheffer to his Royal Highness.

WITH grief I must inform you that our dear friend—has lost that law-suit on which depended his whole fortune. He is ruined, yet he does not complain! Is this from insensibility, or from a superior strength of mind? Let me know your opinion.

His Royal Highness' Answer.

I FEEL deeply for our unfortunate friend. To resolve your question requires a more intimate knowledge of his character, than what I can pretend to. Nevertheless I have no doubt that his equanimity arises, not from a stoic indifference, but from that magnanimity, which is the gift of sublime reason and elevated virtue. He cannot then think himself poor, while he possesses that heroism which is above all the treasures of this world.

Count Scheffer to his Royal Highness,

My dear Prince,

I PERFECTLY agree with you. Our friend never valued riches; yet he aspired to an honourable independence. By estimable means he acquired a considerable estate; and he enjoyed it as a wise and generous man. Knowing all this, I cannot ascribe his resignation to want of sensibility. On the other hand, I am persuaded from many observations, that our friend places true felicity in things which all the wealth upon earth cannot purchase—to wit, in esteem from those whom he esteems; in a peaceful conscience; and in tender affection to his friends.

I know, my prince, that your favourite occupation is the contemplation of those great objects, which make the duties of kings, and the happiness of nations; and I shall often discourse with you on these. Yet I beg leave now and then to draw your attention to events which, though not of general concern, serve to improve your knowledge of mankind: a science so eminently useful to kings.

Answer from his Royal Highness.

YOUR information is pleasing. Our friend is not without solid consolation. Esteem, friendship, and a good conscience are the riches, which blind fortune can neither give nor take away. A great reputation is one of the principal blessings of this life, when it is acquir-

* Besides these noblemen he had tutors, in the various departments of science, who were his more immediate instructers.

ed by an honourable conduct. A good conſcience is ſtill more valuable—It is a firm ſupport in all the ſtorms of this mortal life: it is a power ſomewhat divine, that makes us independent of the world. But the loſs of this treaſure is wretchedneſs indeed: an evil conſcience imbitters every enjoyment; it haunts the wicked man through every ſplendid ſcene; it purſues him to the very pinnacle of glory, and on the throne, pierces his heart with anguiſh.

Friendſhip is a ſacred gift from heaven. It is the bond of human ſocieties, the ſource of pureſt pleaſures, the ſweetner of human life. Our friend has imparted and will receive the joys of friendſhip: his friends have, with a noble emulation, given him the moſt honourable and conſeſſing proofs of attachment.

Pardon, Sir, my treſpaſs on your patience. The impulſe of my heart cauſed this excurſion of my pen. This time you certainly will not chide me for ſhort letters.

Yours faithfully.

(To be continued.)

For the UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, *and* COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

AN ACCOUNT *of the* AMERICAN MEDICAL SOCIETY.

IN the year 1773 a number of ſtudents, who had aſſembled in the city of Philadelphia, from different parts of the Continent, to hear the Lectures of the Medical Profeſſors, thought that they might derive ſome advantage from aſſociating themſelves, in order to diſcuſs various queſtions in the healing art, and to communicate to each other their obſervations on different ſubjects. Such aſſociations had been found highly beneficial to the ſtudents of medicine in Europe, and it was thought might be ſtill more ſo in a country, the diſeaſes and remedies of which had not been fully explored. Theſe ideas gave riſe to the American Medical Society, which now ranks amongſt its members many of the moſt reſpectable medical characters on this continent.

The object of this Society is the promotion of medical ſcience in general, by collecting materials for accurate hiſtories of diſeaſes as they appear in this country, by recording even anomalous caſes, which may have a tendency to throw light upon the nature of a particular diſeaſe, or upon ſome part of the animal economy, by pointing out the effects and uſes of new remedies or of thoſe which have been already in uſe, by explaining the nature of various proceſſes of the animal economy, and in ſhort by recording and preſerving whatever may have a tendency to give more accurate ideas of the nature of diſeaſes and of the means of removing them.

The eſſays which have from time to time been read before the ſociety, have amounted to a conſiderable number. As it was thought that the publication of ſome of them would extend the benefits of the ſociety beyond its more immediate members, a committee was appointed to ſelect ſuch eſſays as might appear worthy of public notice. The Conſtitution is now publiſhed in order to ſhew the nature of the Society, and in ſome meaſure to ſerve

as an introduction to ſubſequent publications.

Constitution *of the* American Medical Society.

Art. 1. The Society ſhall be called the *American Medical Society*.

2. It ſhall conſiſt of Senior and Junior members.

3. The officers ſhall be a Preſident, a Vice Preſident, a Treaſurer and a Secretary, to be choſen by ballot on the 1ſt Monday in November annually. There ſhall alſo be a Perpetual Secretary. The Preſident, Treaſurer and Perpetual Secretary ſhall be elected from amongſt the Senior members; the Vice Preſident and Annual Secretary from amongſt the Juniors.

4. The Preſident, or, in his abſence, the Vice Preſident, or eldeſt Junior member preſent, ſhall regulate the buſineſs of the meetings, and, where the voices are equal, he ſhall give the caſting vote.

The Treaſurer ſhall collect the contributions and fines due from the members, and at the cloſe of every ſeſſion ſhall render an exact account of his receipts and diſburſements. He ſhall be a reſident in the city.

The perpetual Secretary ſhall perform the office of Librarian, and ſhall preſerve the ſeal, and all communications made to the Society. He ſhall be a reſident in the city.

The Annual Secretary ſhall keep exact minutes of the tranſactions of the Society, ſhall collect ballots, notify the election or rejection of candidates, and introduce them, when elected, to the Preſident.

5. The election of every candidate ſhall be by ballot. All candidates muſt have been propoſed at leaſt one week before they can be balloted for, and for their admiſſion the concurrence of two thirds of the members preſent ſhall be neceſſary. No candidate for Junior memberſhip ſhall be propoſed except from the 1ſt of November to the 1ſt of January following in cluſive. Any member who divulges the propoſal or rejection of a candidate ſhall be expelled.

6. Candidates for Senior memberſhip muſt be perſons diſtinguiſhed for medical knowledge. Thoſe who have been two years Junior members, and ſuch Junior members, as ſhall during that time graduate in medicine, ſhall become Senior members without any further election.

7. Candidates for Junior memberſhip ſhall read and defend before the Society a diſſertation on ſome philoſophical ſubject connected with medicine.

8. Every Junior member on his admiſſion ſhall ſign this Conſtitution in teſtimony of his conſent to be governed thereby. He ſhall receive a certificate of his memberſhip ſigned by the Preſident and ſealed with the ſeal of the Society. He ſhall pay into the hands of the Treaſurer, annually, the ſum of two dollars.

9. A majority of the Junior members reſiding in the city, together with the ſeniors then preſent ſhall conſtitute a quorum competent to the tranſaction of all buſineſs.

10. At every ſtated meeting, when no candidates offer, one or more medical caſes or diſſertations ſhall be read by Junior members in rotation, the ſubject of which ſhall be at the choice of the reader, who ſhall anſwer to the free and candid examination of the members, any of whom may join with him in ſupport of his ſentiments.

11. A correct copy of every diſſertation or caſe read before the Society ſhall be delivered to the Secretary, within two weeks after being read.

12. The Society ſhall meet on the 1ſt Monday in November annually, a notification of which ſhall be made by the Secretary in the public papers. Meetings ſhall afterwards be held weekly until the ſecond monday in February following.

13. In order to the partial or total repeal or amendment of this Conſtitution, a propoſal to that purpoſe muſt be given to the Preſident in writing, be read by him to the Society, and entered upon the minutes two weeks before it ſhall be taken up for conſideration; and for the adoption thereof the conſent of two thirds of the members preſent ſhall be requiſite.

The preſent officers of the Society are,

William Shippen. M. D. Preſident.

William B. Duffield. A. M. Vice-Preſident.

Henry Stuber. M. B. Treaſurer and Perpetual Secretary.

John Baldwin. A. M. Annual Secretary.

Publiſhed by order of the Society.

Henry Stuber, Sec'ry.

A LETTER *from* DR. FRANKLIN, *on the death of his Brother, Mr. John Franklin, to Miſs Hubbard.**

PHILADELPHIA, *February 22d*, 1756.

I CONDOLE with you, we have loſt a moſt dear and valuable relation, but it is the will of God and Nature, that theſe mortal bodies be laid aſide, when the ſoul is to enter into real life; 'tis rather an embrio ſtate, a preparation for living; a man is not completely born until he be dead: Why then ſhould we grieve that a new child is born among the immortals? A new member added to their happy ſociety? We are ſpirits. That bodies ſhould be lent us, while they can afford us pleaſure, aſſiſt us in acquiring knowledge, or doing good to our fellow creatures, is a kind and benevolent act of God—when they become unfit for theſe purpoſes, and afford us pain inſtead of pleaſure—inſtead of an aid, become an incumbrance, and anſwer none of the intentions for which they were given, it is equally kind and benevolent that a way is provided by which we may get rid of them. Death is that way. We ourſelves prudently chooſe a partial death. In ſome caſes a mangled painful limb, which cannot be reſtored, we willingly cut off. He who plucks out a tooth parts with it freely, ſince the pain goes with it; and he that quits the whole body, parts at once with all pains, and poſſibilities of pains and diſeaſes it was liable to, or capable of making him ſuffer.

Our friend and we are invited abroad on a party of pleaſure—that is to laſt for ever—His chair was firſt ready, and he is gone before us—we could not all conveniently ſtart together, and why ſhould you and I be grieved at this, ſince we are ſoon to follow, and we know where to find him.

Adieu,

B. F.

* It is worthy of remark that this letter was publiſhed, in the Federal Gazette, on the evening of the Doctor's death.

THOUGHTS UPON FEMALE EDUCATION, *accommodated to the preſent ſtate of Society, Manners, and Government, in the United States of America. Addreſſed to the Viſitors of the* Young Ladies Academy *in Philadelphia, 28th July, 1787, at the cloſe of the quarterly examination, by* BENJAMIN RUSH, *M. D. Publiſhed at the requeſt of the Viſitors, by Mr.* Andrew Brown, *Principal of ſaid Academy; and now reviſed by the Author.*

D E D I C A T I O N.

TO

MRS. ELIZABETH POWEL.

MADAM,

SOME of the opinions contained in the following pages are ſo contrary to general prejudice and faſhion, that I could not preſume to offer them to the publick, without ſoliciting for them, the patronage of a reſpectable and popular female name.

Permit me therefore Madam to commit this little work to your protection, and at the ſame time to aſſure you, of the great reſpect and eſteem, with which I have the honour to ſubſcribe myſelf,

Your moſt obedient,
Humble ſervant,
BENJAMIN RUSH.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE yielded with diffidence to the ſolicitations of the Principal of the Academy, in undertaking to expreſs my regard for the proſperity of this Seminary of Learning, by ſubmitting to your candour, a few Thoughts upon Female Education.

The firſt remark that I ſhall make upon this ſubject, is, that female education ſhould be accommodated to the ſtate of ſociety, manners, and government of the country, in which it is conducted.

This remark leads me at once to add, that the education of young ladies, in this country, ſhould be conducted upon principles very different from what it is in Great-Britain, and in ſome reſpects different from what it was when we were part of a monarchical empire.

There are ſeveral circumſtances in the ſituation, employments, and duties of women, in America, which require a peculiar mode of education.

I. The early marriages of our women, by contracting the time allowed for education, render it neceſſary to contract its plan, and to confine it chiefly to the more uſeful branches of literature.

II. The ſtate of property, in America, renders it neceſſary for the greateſt part of our citizens to employ themſelves, in different occupations, for the advancement of their fortunes. This cannot be done without the aſſiſtance of the female members of the community. They muſt be the ſtewards, and guardidians of their huſbands' property. That education, therefore, will be moſt proper for our women, which

teaches them to discharge the duties of those offices with the most success and reputation.

III. From the numerous avocations to which a professional life exposes gentlemen in America from their families, a principal share of the instruction of children naturally devolves upon the women. It becomes us therefore to prepare them by a suitable education, for the discharge of this most important duty of mothers.

IV. The equal share that every citizen has in the liberty, and the possible share he may have in the government, of our country, make it necessary that our ladies should be qualified to a certain degree by a peculiar and suitable education, to concur in instructing their sons in the principles of liberty and government.

V. In Great-Britain the business of servants is a regular occupation; but in America this humble station is usually filled by slaves, or by persons who are reduced to unexpected indigence;—hence the servants, in this country, in the former case, possesses less fidelity, and in the latter, less knowledge and subordination, than are required from them. And hence, our ladies are obliged to attend more to the private affairs of their families, than ladies generally do, of the same rank in Great-Britain. "They are good servants (said an American lady of distinguished merit* in a letter to a favourite daughter) who will do well with good looking after." This circumstance should have great influence upon the nature and extent of female education in America.

The branches of literature most essential for a young lady, in this country, appear to be,

I. A knowledge of the English language. She should not only read, but speak and spell it correctly. The usual mode of teaching English syntax by means of rules committed to memory, appears to be as absurd as to teach a child to walk, by instructing it in the names and powers of the muscles which move the lower extremities. The *ear* should be the avenue through which all knowledge in syntax should first be conveyed to the mind. Familiar conversations *are alone proper* for this purpose. By this agreeable and rational mode of teaching grammar we follow the analogy of instruction, in other branches of literature. Who ever attempted to demonstrate the uses of the different coats and humours of the eye, to persons who were unacquainted with the phenomena of light? Or who ever thought of explaining the laws of vegetation, to persons who were strangers to the figure of plants?

II. Pleasure and interest conspire to make the writing of a fair and legible hand, a necessary branch of female education. For this purpose she should be taught not only to shape every letter properly, but to pay the strictest regard to points and capitals.†

I once heard of a man who professed to discover the temper and disposition of persons by looking at their hand-writing. Without enquiring into the probability of this story; I shall only remark, that there is one thing in which all mankind agree upon this subject, and that is,

* Mrs. Græme.

† The present mode of writing among persons of taste is to use a capital letter only for the first word of a sentence, for names of persons, places and months, and for the first word of every line in poetry. The words should be so shaped that a straight line may be drawn between two lines, without touching the extremities of the words in either of them.

in conſidering writing that is blotted, crooked, or illegible, as a mark of vulgar education. I know of few things more rude or illiberal, than to obtrude a letter upon a perſon of rank or buſineſs, which cannot be eaſily read. Peculiar care ſhould be taken to avoid every kind of ambiguity and affectation in writing *names*. I have now a letter in my poſſeſſion upon buſineſs, from a gentleman of a liberal profeſſion in a neighbouring ſtate, which I am unable to anſwer, becauſe I cannot diſcover the name which is ſubſcribed to it. For obvious reaſons I would recommend the writing of the firſt or chriſtian name at full length, where it does not conſiſt of more than two ſyllables. Abbreviations of all kinds in letter-writing, which always denote either haſte or careleſſneſs, ſhould likewiſe be avoided. I have only to add under this head, that the Italian and inverted hands which are read with difficulty, are by no means accommodated to the active ſtate of buſineſs in America, or to the ſimplicity of the citizens of a republic.

III. Some knowledge of figures and book-keeping is abſolutely neceſſary to qualify a young lady for the duties which await her in this country. There are certain occupations in which ſhe may aſſiſt her huſband with this knowledge; and ſhould ſhe ſurvive him, and agreeably to the cuſtom of our country be the executrix of his will, ſhe cannot fail of deriving immenſe advantages from it.

IV. An acquaintance with geography and ſome inſtruction in chronology will enable a young lady to read hiſtory, biography, and travels, with advantage; and thereby qualify her not only for a general intercourſe with the world, but, to be an agreeable companion for a ſenſible man. To theſe branches of knowledge may be added, in ſome inſtances, a general acquaintance with the firſt principles of chemiſtry, and natural philoſophy, particularly with ſuch parts of them as are applicable to domeſtick and culinary purpoſes.

V. Vocal muſick ſhould never be neglected, in the education of a young lady, in this country. Beſides preparing her to join in that part of publick worſhip which conſiſts in pſalmody, it will enable her to ſoothe the cares of domeſtick life. The diſtreſs and vexation of a huſband—the noiſe of a nurſery, and, even, the ſorrows that will ſometimes intrude into her own boſom, may all be relieved by a ſong, where ſound and ſentiment unite to act upon the mind. I hope it will not be thought foreign to this part of our ſubject to introduce a fact here, which has been ſuggeſted to me by my profeſſion, and that is, that the exerciſe of the organs of the breaſt, by ſinging, contributes very much to defend them from thoſe diſeaſes to which our climate, and other cauſes, have of late expoſed them.—Our German fellow-citizens are ſeldom afflicted with conſumptions, nor have I ever known but one inſtance of ſpitting of blood among them. This, I believe, is in part occaſioned by the ſtrength which their lungs acquire, by exerciſing them frequently in vocal muſic, for this conſtitutes an eſſential branch of their education. The muſick-maſter of our academy* has furniſhed me with an obſervation ſtill more in favour of this opinion. He informed me that, he had known ſeveral inſtances of perſons who were ſtrongly diſpoſed to the conſumption, who were reſtored to health, by the mode-

* Mr. Adgate.

rate exercise of their lungs in singing.

VI. DANCING is by no means an improper branch of education for an American lady. It promotes health, and renders the figure and motions of the body easy and agreeable. I anticipate the time when the resources of conversation shall be so far multiplied, that the amusement of dancing, shall be wholly confined to children. But in our present state of society and knowledge, I conceive it to be an agreeable substitute for the ignoble pleasures of drinking, and gaming, in our assemblies of grown people.

VII. The attention of our young ladies should be directed, as soon as they are prepared for it, to the reading of history—travels—poetry—and moral essays. These studies are accommodated, in a peculiar manner, to the present state of society in America, and when a relish is excited for them, in early life, they subdue that passion for reading novels, which so generally prevails among the fair sex. I cannot dismiss this species of writing and reading without observing, that the subjects of novels are by no means accommodated to our present manners. They hold up *life*, it is true, but it is not as yet *life*, in America. Our passions have not as yet "overstepped the modesty of "nature," nor are they "torn to "tatters," to use the expressions of the poet, by extravagant love, jealousy, ambition, or revenge. As yet the intrigues of a British novel, are as foreign to our manners, as the refinements of Asiatic vice. Let it not be said, that the tales of distress, which fill modern novels, have a tendency to soften the female heart into acts of humanity. The fact is the reverse of this. The abortive sympathy which is excited by the recital of imaginary distress, blunts the heart to that which is real; and, hence, we sometimes see instances of young ladies, who weep away a whole forenoon over the criminal sorrows of a fictitious Charlotte or Werter, turning with disdain at two o'clock from the sight of a beggar, who solicits in feeble accents or signs, a small portion only, of the crumbs which fall from their fathers' tables.

VIII. There have been many controversies upon the subject of publick and private education. The principal objection to the former, has always been derived from its mischievous influence upon the morals and manners of young people. The folly and vice of every scholar, it has been said, are disseminated; so that in a little while, each scholar possesses the follies and vices of the whole. But is there no remedy for these evils? Yes there is—The principles and precepts of christianity are a sovereign antidote to them. Let, therefore, all the branches of education which have been mentioned, be connected with regular instruction in the Christian religion. For this purpose the principles of the different sects of christians should be taught and explained, and our pupils should early be furnished with some of the most simple arguments in favour of the truth of christianity*. A portion of the bible (of late improperly banished from our schools) should be read by them every day, and such questions should be asked, after reading it, as are calculated to imprint upon their minds the interesting stories contained in it.

Rousseau has asserted that the

* Baron Haller's letters to his daughter on the truths of the christian religion, and Dr. Beatie's "evidences of the christian religion briefly and plainly stated" are excellent little tracts, and well adapted for this purpose.

great ſecret of education conſiſts in "waſting the time of children profitably." There is ſome truth in this obſervation. I believe that we often impair their health, and weaken their capacities, by impoſing ſtudies upon them, which are not proportioned to their years. But this objection does not apply to religious inſtruction. There are certain ſimple propoſitions in the chriſtian religion, that are ſuited in a peculiar manner, to the infant ſtate of reaſon and moral ſenſibility. A clergyman of long experience in the inſtruction of youth* informed me, that he always found children acquired religious knowledge more eaſily than knowledge upon other ſubjects; and that young girls acquired this kind of knowledge more readily than boys. The female breaſt is the natural ſoil of chriſtianity; and while our women are taught to believe its doctrines, and obey its precepts, the wit of Voltaire, and the ſtile of Bolingbroke, will never be able to deſtroy its influence upon our citizens.

I cannot help remarking in this place, that chriſtianity exerts the moſt friendly influence upon ſcience, as well as upon the morals and manners of mankind. Whether this be occaſioned by the unity of truth, and the mutual aſſiſtance which truths upon different ſubjects afford each other, or whether the faculties of the mind be ſharpened and corrected by embracing the truths of revelation, and thereby prepared to inveſtigate and perceive truths upon other ſubjects, I will not determine, but it is certain that the greateſt diſcoveries in ſcience have been made by chriſtian philoſophers, and that there is the moſt knowledge in thoſe countries where there is the moſt chriſtianity†. By knowledge I mean truth only; and by truth I mean the perception of things as they appear to the divine mind. If this remark be well founded, then thoſe philoſophers who reject chriſtianity, and thoſe chriſtians, whether parents or ſchool-maſters, who neglect the religious inſtruction of their children and pupils, *reject* and *neglect* the moſt effectual means of promoting knowledge in our country.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Geographical Deſcription of BACHELOR's ISLAND.

BACHELOR's Iſland is ſituated on the burning ſands of the deſerts of Folly, where even the ſavage inhabitants of the foreſt ſeldom venture to tread. It is bounded on the Eaſt, by the regions of Affectation, Vanity, and Deceit; on the North, by the ter-

* The Rev. Dr. Nicholas Collin, miniſter of the Swediſh church in Wicocoe.

† This is true in a peculiar manner in the ſcience of medicine, A young Scotch phyſician of enterprizing talents, who conceived a high idea of the ſtate of medicine in the eaſtern countries, ſpent two years in enquiries after medical knowledge in Conſtantinople, and Grand Cairo. On his return to Britain he confeſſed to an American phyſician whom he met at Naples, that after all his reſearches and travels, he "had diſcovered nothing except a ſingle fact relative to the plague, that he thought worth remembering or communicating." The ſcience of medicine in China, according to the accounts of De Hale, is in as imperfect a ſtate as among the Indians of North America.

ritories of Fear and Cowardice; on the South, by the burning zone of remorſe, diſeaſe, and death; and, on the Weſt, by the dead lake of oblivion. Hence it is eaſily to be ſuppoſed, that the air of this iſland is ſultry, enervating, and peſtiferous; expoſed to perpetual ſcenes of ſtorm, hurricane, and tempeſt; and its climate, like the minds of its inhabitants, is never ſettled for an hour. The ſpring of Bachelor's Iſland totally differs from that of any other I have hitherto read of, as that is here the reaſon of the moſt pernicious heat, and in which the generality of its inhabitants are poſſeſſed with a kind of madneſs, the moſt deſtructive to themſelves, the moſt injurious to every civilized country, and the moſt ſubverſive of unguarded innocence. Thoſe, who weather out the ſpring, and live to ſee the ſummer, though they loſe a great degree of their madneſs, yet, in that ſeaſon, they become artful, hypocritical, and treacherous. Their winter is truly deſpicable indeed, ſince, among all nations upon earth, you cannot expreſs your contempt of a man more pointedly, than by calling him an old bachelor—a thing that lives only for itſelf—a thing that has no ſocial harmony in its ſoul—a thing that cares for nobody, and whom nobody regards—a thing that delights in fens and moraſſes, but hates the generous warmth of the noon day ſun. Though the natives of this miſerable iſland make thoſe of the iſle of matrimony, the conſtant object of their ridicule, yet there have been numberleſs inſtances of their ſtealing from their own iſland, into that of matrimony, where they have prevailed on ſome good-natured eaſy creatures, to become their nurſes and reſtorers, after their conſtitutions had been nearly ruined in their former miſerable abodes; for, in the iſle of matrimony, though clouds now and then gather over it, yet they ſerve only to render the remainder of the day more brilliant and chearful. In Bachelor's Iſland, love is a thing much talked of, but totally unknown to them; and they are hated and deſpiſed, robbed and plundered, by the objects of their miſerable embraces. If cards are the uſual diverſions of the people on the iſland of matrimony, they are conſidered only as an innocent amuſement; but, on Bachelor's Iſland, they are productive of the moſt ſhocking vices, ſuch as the groſſeſt ſcenes of drunkenneſs and debauchery, the total ruin of fortune and reputation, and even murder itſelf is ſometimes the conſequence. How many have quitted this iſland, and fled to that they ſo much deſpiſed, in order to repair their ruined fortunes by ſeeking a rich and amiable partner? Bachelor's Iſle is a mere deſert, incapable of producing any thing but nettles, thorns, and briers: here are no bleating lambs to pleaſe the eye of innocence; here no doves cheriſh their young, nor does the uſeful fawn bound over their barren plains; but wolves, tygers, and crocodiles, are here ſeen in abundance. Here are neither wife nor children to weep over the aſhes of the deceaſed; but owls hoot, ravens croak, and the reptiles of the earth crawl over their graves. In ſhort, of all animals that ever nature produced, an old bachelor muſt be the moſt contemptible; he lives a uſeleſs being on the earth, dies without having anſwered the end of his creation, in oppoſition to the mandate of his great maker, and is at laſt conſigned to endleſs oblivion.

For the UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, *and* COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

An ORATION *in* PRAISE *of* RUM, *delivered at a Commencement held in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania on the 30th of July*, 1789, *by* MR. GEORGE BAYNTON.

HUMANITY and juſtice conſpire, to lead us to take the part of the perſecuted and oppreſſed. Under the influence of theſe principles, I come forward this day, to defend a much injured character—Many and formidable have been its enemies. Secret calumnies, and publick ſcandal, private aſſociations, and publick teſtimonies, ridicule and ſatire, poetry and proſe, paragraphs and pamphlets, dreams and dialogues, and even prints themſelves, have all been employed to deſtroy it! The character I allude to, is that univerſal friend to mankind—RUM.

It is no ſmall mortification to me that I am not able to trace the invention of this noble liquor to its author; nor am I able to mention the country in which the *worm* and the *ſtill*, were firſt diſcovered. Gratitude muſt here, therefore, be ſilent. Some people have, with more ill nature than wit, aſcribed the invention of RUM to the devil. Theſe people tell us, that his ſatanick majeſty having invented gunpowder and paper money, was at a loſs to know how to introduce them into general uſe, till he ſet up a diſtillery and made RUM, which ſerved as a vehicle for the other two articles, and hence, they ſay, they have travelled hand in hand together, in all countries. I ſhall not ſtop to determine whether this account of the origin of RUM be true or falſe, but ſhall leave the enquiry to be ſettled by that great friend to gunpowder, the late King of Pruſſia, and by the advocates for paper money, in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland.

The uſe of RUM is not only very ancient, but univerſal. It is the *Arrack* of China, the *Gin* of Holland, the *Brandy* of France, and the *Whiſky* of Scotland, Ireland, and the United States.

I ſhall now mention a few of the excellent qualities, and uſes, of this univerſal liquor.

I. RUM is an antidote to care; and every body knows how much of this is the portion of every human creature. No ſooner does this cordial thrill through the blood, than poverty loſes all its evils, and the dun and the ſheriff ceaſe to be terrible. RUM is moreover the opiate of domeſtick trouble. In vain does a huſband abuſe his wife, or a wife waſte the property of her huſband, in a country where RUM is to be had at a moderate price. This invaluable liquor, like the water of Lethe, cauſes them both to forget injuries of every kind, and while they are under its influence (provided they take enough to put them to ſleep) they live in harmony with each other.

II. RUM is the fuel of courage: of this the Britiſh army exhibited many proofs during the late war; it being a conſtant practice with the Britiſh Generals always to give their ſoldiers a dram, juſt before they led them on to battle. To this liquor, therefore, are we to aſcribe the many gallant exploits, that were performed by the Britiſh

army in America; ſuch as the burning of Charleſtown, New-London, and Norfolk; and, above all, the bravery with which they extirpated old men and women, and even miniſters of the goſpel, when they were detected in adminiſtering ſupport to the late unnatural rebellion.

III. Another excellence peculiar to RUM, is its ſpecific virtues (as we are told) in preventing intermitting fevers. Without it, it has been ſaid, it would have been impoſſible to have ſettled or cultivated the ſouthern ſtates. Hence the adage of the planters in South-Carolina.——

"If you wiſh to inherit your father's lands,
"Pray waſh your throat before your hands."

The throat in this inſtance is always to be waſhed with raw RUM. Its great utility, in preſerving the planters from the effects of the damp and unwholeſome air of the morning, has given it the medical name of an ANTIFOGMATICK. The quantity taken every morning, is in an exact proportion to the thickneſs of the fog, and the dampneſs of the atmoſphere. The degrees of each of theſe are meaſured by the report of a negro ſlave, who has been expoſed to them in the morning. But the time we hope is not very diſtant, when theſe fogs will be meaſured with much more accuracy, by an inſtrument to be called a FOGGROMETER, and which is to be graduated by gills, half-pints, and quarts. A more minute account of this inſtrument ſhall be given, as ſoon as the law for protecting and rewarding diſcoveries is paſſed by the United States.

IV. Again; RUM is are publican liquor. This character I know has been given to beer and cyder; but I deny the propriety of the epithet: theſe expenſive liquors can be afforded only by the rich and luxurious, and of courſe are never drank in mixed, or truly republican, companies. RUM, like death, is an univerſal leveller. It brings the nobleman and the porter together in the ſame cellar, in London; and it leads the merchant, the lawyer, the doctor and the beggar, to meet upon equal terms, in taverns and tippling-houſes. While RUM, therefore, continues to be the drink of Americans, it will be for ever uneceſſary for the Congreſs, to exerciſe the power which has been given to them, of protecting each ſtate in the enjoyment of its republican form of government.

V. Let me not forget to mention, in this place, the influence of RUM in government. It is this which unties the tongue, the hands, and the feet, of the country politician. It is this which inſpires him with eloquence, and furniſhes him with all his ideas of the horrors of ariſtocratical, and kingly power. It is this noble liquor which pulls down old governments—and which oppoſes the eſtabliſhment of new ones, when they run counter to the inclinations of the people. It is true, the federal government was eſtabliſhed by means of beer and cyder, without the aid of RUM: but it is equally true, that this government could not be ſet in motion without it.——Witneſs the reduction of the duty upon rum and molaſſes, by the Congreſs of the United States. Our wiſe rulers knew too well its manifold uſes, to leſſen its conſumption, by an extravagant tax.

We have been told by ſome phyſicians, that RUM produces a great number of diſeaſes, ſuch as

dropsies—palsies—epilepsies—apoplexies—madness, and the like.—— I grant this to be the case where RUM is drank, diluted with water, in Grog, toddy, and punch. But RAW RUM, never produces this terrible group of disorders, especially when it is taken in a sufficient quantity. No man ever *complained* of palsy—epilepsy—dropsy—apoplexy or madness, who drank his TWO quarts of RUM in a day; or if he did, his complaints were of *very short* continuance. The words of the poet therefore, with a little alteration, apply to my subject, with as much propriety as they do to the treasures of knowledge.——

" Drink deep or taste not the distiller's spring,
" A little spirit is a dangerous thing:
" Shallow draughts produce disease and pain;
" But drinking deep dispels them both again.

We are told further, that RUM is an improper drink in harvest, and that molasses and water—vinegar and water—milk and water, and small beer, should be given to reapers, instead of it. May the advocates for these colicky liquors, never know the pleasures of drinking any thing else!—For my part I pity them, and hope that the inhabitants of the United States, will always have good sense enough, to prefer the *rosy face* of RUM, to the *pale*, and *squallid looks*, which are imparted to the countenance, by the vapid liquors which have been mentioned.—— Hail! — great, — ancient, and universal cordial!—— Thou art the liquor of life: thou art the opiate of care—the composer of family troubles! The fuel of courage!—The antidote to fevers!—The enemy of aristocratic pride—and the life and soul of republican forms of government!—— In spite of the ravings and declamations of cynics and madmen, may thy influence be perpetual, in the United States!— Whether a short or long life await our country, may she never want the blessings of RUM! If she is destined for long life, may RUM be the milk of her old age,—but if a premature death awaits her,—may she!—O! may she expire in an Ocean of R U M!

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS *on fashion, in dress; with particular remarks on certain female ornaments.*

MR. EDITOR,

WE find that dress has been, at all times, and in every country, one of the principal objects of female pursuit, and has been almost as much attended to by the greater part of the male sex—We find, too, that there has been no want of Monitors, who have expatiated on the follies of fashion, and endeavoured to effect a reformation, by curbing its excesses and absurdities—It has been preached at from the pulpit, ridiculed on the stage, and moralized on in periodical writings, which seemed to attack it as an evil of the most alarming nature, and to exercise all the strength of argument and wit for its destruction. Whether the zeal of such reformers may not have

carried them too far, and whether dreſs, and an attention to faſhions, is not proper, and even neceſſary, in many ſituations, will not, I apprehend, admit of much doubt in the preſent age; and therefore, in my obſervations on the ſubject, I by no means intend to diſcountenance an obſervance of dreſs, which I think, with Lord Cheſterfield, ought to be rather above, than below, the ſphere of life in which a perſon is placed. Beſides the purpoſes of decency and convenience, to which dreſs is ſubſervient, I think it ought to be attended to, conſidered merely as an ornament; and as an aſſiſtant to that deſire, which every perſon ought to poſſeſs, to appear pleaſing and agreeable, in the eyes of others; I am, therefore, not ſo much of a cynic as to condemn a young and beautiful woman for ſetting off her charms, by the aid of a becoming, and even faſhionable dreſs, or a young fellow for endeavouring to puſh himſelf in the world, by an attention to his external appearance—All that I blame them for is, that by a prepoſterous choice, and a miſapplication of ornaments, they defeat all theſe laudable intentions, and, inſtead of encreaſing their perſonal attractions, contrive to diſgrace and deſtroy them, by violating every rule of ſymmetry and proportion. Amongſt the numerous inventions, to which faſhion and folly have given birth, the dreſſes which your correſpondent X. Y. (in the Aſylum for March) has remarked on, hold a diſtinguiſhed place; but if they are diſtreſſing to him, a married man, whoſe curioſity muſt be in ſome meaſure repreſſed, what muſt they be to us, who have the fire of youth to prompt us, when we gaze at a handſome woman, and wiſh to diſcover, at leaſt, the outlines of that harmony and proportion of ſhape, which the author of nature has bleſt her with?—Your correſpondent has obſerved, that Addiſon left no particular dimenſions for the *modeſty-piece*, and it is to be lamented that he did not—In my opinion, the neck and boſom of a lady ought not to be ſo far concealed, as to deſtroy all its natural appearance; and even if motives of delicacy only had given birth to theſe monſtrous craws, they would not have met with my approbation; but I am apprehenſive that faſhion alone is to be blamed, or approved, on this occaſion. In our family pictures we find, that our great-grandmothers and aunts, are drawn in ſuch a manner as to diſplay, in ſome meaſure, thoſe beauties which are peculiar to the fair ſex; but if a lady, in full dreſs, was now to ſit for her likeneſs, however the painter might be able to come at her *face*, we ſhould be indebted ſolely to his invention for her *neck, boſom, and waiſt*.—The taſte of the gentlemen, I preſume, is very different in this reſpect——Some may be fond of ſuch beauties as Smollet, in Peregrine Pickle, deſcribes Emilia to have been, whoſe *boſom juſt betrayed her ſex*——while others prefer the *embonpoint*, and would be more highly gratified by the abundant charms of the German fair—But alas! we have now no opportunity of chooſing when all diſtinction is loſt in ſuch a mountainous protuberance, as could be more diſagreeable only by being *real*. The fair ſex are more ſuſceptible of tender emotions than we are; and we read that their gentle boſoms are agitated with ſympathy, at a tale of diſtreſs, whether real or fictitious—It may be ſo, but we are, at preſent, deprived of the pleaſure of witneſſing ſuch pleaſing emotions—For my own part, having lived a good deal

in the country, I am fond of what is called *Romping*, and, from experience, have thought myſelf a pretty good hand at it; but, at preſent, I am entirely thrown out, and kept at a moſt awful diſtance, for fear of demoliſhing the ladies' breaſt-works, breaking their hoops, or throwing off their craped-cuſhions.

But the greateſt grievance is yet to come——Being now nearly the age of thirty, I have been thinking of entering into the marriage ſtate, and have been endeavouring to find a lady whoſe perſon, &c. I ſhould like—But I may look to eternity, and not make ſuch a diſcovery as I wiſh for—I ſee the ſame monſtrous dreſs on them all, and, of courſe, am unable to judge of the ſhape and proportion of any of them—They ſeem anxious to imitate the deformed lady, deſcribed by Roderick Random, who was led to pity the exuberance in front, as tending to deſtroy her equilibrium, till his fears were relieved by obſerving a ſuitable protuberance behind. I have thoughts of conſulting a lawyer, whether the marriage could not be diſſolved, upon the huſband's finding the lady eſſentially different, in her form, from what ſhe had appeared to be—That ladies, and gentlemen too, ſhould put off after marriage, thoſe endearing qualifications which firſt recommended them to each other, is too common to be wondered at. But that they ſhould diſcard a ſhape, a boſom, or any other part of their perſons, is rather more alarming, to one who purpoſes adventuring in that way.

I would aſk your readers, whether they wiſh their ſhapes to be ſuch as the dreſſes now in faſhion make them appear to be, in preference to the charms, the exquiſite harmony, and proportion, which nature has given them? If they conſult the taſte of the gentlemen, they will certainly ſay, No.—For they may be aſſured that, in our eyes, a country girl, with the ornament of her own hair, and a jacket and petticoat for her dreſs, will have infinitely more charms than the fineſt lady, diſpoſed in the modern invention ſucceeding *Graws, Craped-Cuſhion* ſons, who, and *Cork-Rumps.* oper oppor-

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For the UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, *and* COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE. For

REFLECTIONS ON EDUCATION.

MAN is eminently diſtinguiſhed among the inhabitants of this globe. He derives this diſtinction from the ſtructure and aſpect of his body, and ſtill more from the powers and affections of his mind.

The mind, indeed, ſeems to have but few ideas, at firſt, and even to be indebted for theſe to external objects. But the noble and extenſive powers with which it is endued, diſcover themſelves by degrees, and render it highly ſuſceptible of improvement. This improvement is cloſely connected with the perfection and happineſs of mankind. If the mind be darkened by error, and corrupted by vice, we ſhall be miſerable as well to mean; if it be enlightened to knowledge, and formed to virtue

we ſhall more eaſily ſupport the natural evils of life, and we ſhall open to ourſelves the trueſt and largeſt ſources of happineſs.

Hence it appears, that, of all the objects which attract our attention, none are ſo intereſting as the mind itſelf; and hence it is that they who have the charge of youth ought, in a particular manner, to ſtudy the nature of the human mind. They ſhould trace it in all its different appearances, and obſerve it with a ſtill more curious and attentive eye, in the firſt and moſt incorrupt ſeaſon of life. They ſhould attend to its gradual openings, aſſiſt in its exertions, and ſupply it with proper materials of knowledge. Beginning with the natural objects with which a child is ſurrounded, they ſhould teach him how to diſcover their more obvious and uſeful qualities; then they ſhould point out the changes made upon them by human induſtry, and the purpoſes for which ſuch changes are the de. Diſcoveries of this kind, external aptions as children adblame them f, and as objects preſent poſterous chco their notice, will extion of ornauriofity, and inſtruct as theſe laudatploy their minds. This ſtead of eproper foundation for the attraction ſciences. The acquiſition and deſtnedge ſhould be made, as very as poſſible, the fruit of their porn inquiries, and of the unconſtrained exertion of their mental powers. Thus they will learn to exerciſe their own underſtanding in the purſuit of knowledge, rather than implicitly truſt, upon all occaſions, to the opinions of parents hind teachers. Theſe are ſurely ofittitled to the higheſt reſpect, as preſl as obedience, from children; hav they ſhould take the moſt effecus, l meaſures to ſecure this reſpect; wom ſhould take the ſimpleſt and leaſt probable methods of cheriſhing thoſe ſeeds of knowledge, which ſeem, more or leſs, to be lodged in the minds of children, and require only proper culture to rear them. Far from forwarding children in a precipitate manner, by loading their memories with unexplained words, or requiring from them taſks above their comprehenſion, or of little utility in life, they ſhould keep pace with their riſing genius, by adapting their inſtructions to their confined ideas, and reſpective capacities, by explaining every thing till fully underſtood, and by teaching thoſe things with greater care, which are afterwards to be of moſt utility to them.

Education likewiſe being known to have a powerful influence, in forming the tempers and characters of men, parents and teachers ſhould endeavour, as ſoon as children are capable of comprehending the ſocial tyes, to cheriſh, with the greateſt vigilance, that love of mankind, which is ſo viſible in their tender minds; to ſtrengthen that ſenſe of right and wrong, which is ſo deeply implanted in them; and to prevent thoſe falſe aſſociations of ideas ſo deſtructive of human happineſs, and which, unexperienced as they are, and deluded by appearances, they are ſo apt to form. Above all, they ſhould ſtudy to inſpire them with ſentiments of duty and gratitude to the Supreme Being, conſidered as their parent, benefactor, and judge; and to inculcate by prudent diſcipline all thoſe principles which have a tendency to make them happy in themſelves, and uſeful to others. While thus employed in cultivating the mind, the body is by no means to be neglected. The influence of the latter over the former, is as great as its union with it is ſurpriſing. The body, when ſoftened by indolence, or miſtaken tenderneſs,

enfeebles the mind, relaxes its vigour, and unfits it for every great or difficult undertaking; when pampered or weakened by luxury, or the gratification of irregular appetites, it ſubjects the mind to wants not its own, and excites thoſe paſſions which are the enemies of happineſs and of life; but when nouriſhed by temperance, and hardened by exerciſe, it enables the ſoul to exert her native ſtrength, inſpires cheerfulneſs, kindles up the benevolent affections, ſets virtue in the moſt amiable light, and ſhews it to be the trueſt happineſs of man.

If we conſider the ſimplicity of children, and ſtudy, carefully, to preſerve them from prejudice, we ſhall find them open to the beſt impreſſions, and delighted with every ſtep they advance, in the road to knowledge and virtue. This renders parents and tutors inexcuſable, if they ſuffer the noxious weeds of folly and vice to ſpring up in a ſoil ſo valuable, and ſo capable of improvement. Weak and flexible, while deſtitute of experience, children are ready to adopt the ſentiments, and copy the manners, of thoſe with whom they converſe, or of thoſe on whom they depend. This propenſity to imitation, together with the contagion of example, may, by hurrying them into the vices and follies of others, expoſe them to all the inconveniencies of error, in judgment and in practice. At the ſame time, this very propenſity, if properly directed, will act like a powerful engine in favour of virtue.

From theſe reflections it appears, that there is no occupation on earth more uſeful to mankind, nor more delightful in itſelf, than to improve the mind of man; and what more probable means of ſucceeding in ſo noble an attempt, than to ſuperintend it in the firſt exertions of its faculties, and preſerve it, through the critical ſeaſon of youth, in that goodly ſtate in which its happineſs conſiſts?

Hiſtory, that mirror of human life, exhibits to our view the fortune of mankind ever varying, in proportion to their care or negligence in the training of youth. Where this was attended to, and properly conducted, we ſee, that not only individuals, but even ſocieties, were virtuous and happy. Where this was neglected, or the method of conducting it miſtaken, we ſee likewiſe, that they plunged themſelves into vice; and felt, at length, its direful and unavoidable effects.

It is much to be regretted that during the earlieſt period of childhood, that is, for the firſt five years, when the mind is diſpoſed to receive the ſtrongeſt impreſſions, it is frequently, and moſt unhappily, perverted. Nor is this all: To complete the misfortune, it is often intruſted, in the ſucceeding period of life, to perſons, who, having never had proper opportunities of improvement, are too often ſtrangers to that enlargement of ſentiment, and that delicacy of language, which ariſe from a more cultivated mind, and a better acquaintance with mankind. For thoſe of ſuperior education, regarding the inſtruction of youth as a field in which little wealth or reputation is to be acquired, chooſe to employ their talents where greater advantages may be expected.

Nor will this appear ſurpriſing, when we conſider the unfavourable circumſtances in which the teachers of youth are placed, and the difficulties with which they have to ſtruggle. The former owing to the inattention of mankind, the

latter to the acquired depravity of children. Neglected in their tender years by their parents, who are their natural guardians; corrupted by ſervants, to whoſe care they are committed; and led aſtray by the example of thoſe with whom they are allowed to converſe; it is a difficult taſk to rectify falſe ideas in the minds of children; to teach them to ſet bounds to paſſions which they have been allowed to indulge; and to ſhake off habits to which they have been ſo long accuſtomed.

For the UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, *and* COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

MARCUS AND MONIMIA.

(A ſtory founded on facts.)

MONIMIA was nobly born: her grand-father was nearly related to the Houſe of Bourbon; and her father Preſident of the Parliament of Niſmes. The former, in his dying moments, tenacious of his hereditary diſtinctions, delivered to his ſon, to be ever remembered, theſe his laſt words—"I tranſmit to "you, my ſon, the honour and "dignity of my family, as I receiv-"ed them, pure and unſullied, guard "them whilſt you live; and, in "your dying moments, as you have "received, ſo tranſmit them to "your poſterity." The bequeſt was lodged in the heart of his ſucceſſor, and the ſolemn mandate, like the Perſian *memento*, was daily reiterated.

Proud, haughty, and imperious, towards his inferiors, and not tolerating equals, he reigned the deſpot of his little circle. Nobility was the true, the only virtue; and to be born beneath it, was an hereditary ſtain, a crime of ſo deep a dye, as to be viſited from the father upon the children. One ſon, highly diſtinguiſhed in the annals of military fame, and the charming Monimia, were the fruits of a marriage with the Counteſs de ——, whoſe life remains recorded, and her virtues bleſſed, not by the unmeaning tongues of monks, in purchaſed maſſes, nor of artful eloquence, wound up, like mechaniſm, by an annual ſtipend; nor are they delineated on the pedeſtal of the ſtately monument:—the laborious poor, the deſerted orphan, helpleſs age, and afflicted widows, remain the heralds of her virtues; and whilſt each ſobs the ſimple tale, how induſtry was encouraged, how affliction ſoothed, and how age ſupported, the heart ſhews the recorded letters, and bleeds at the freſh recital.——Monimia, the beautiful Monimia, was ſuch; and now, like the full-buding roſe, diffuſing its fragrant odours, "lovely and charm-"ing to the eye," appears the pride, the admiration of all.—Nor leſs ſo was Marcus. Gifted by nature with the moſt valuable endowments, which were embelliſhed by an excellent education, he ſeemed formed but for Monimia. Like her he ſtudied virtue, and like her, he was eſteemed the model of it. The father of Marcus was an old ſoldier; who, worn out with the fatigues of duty, had retired to his little villa, there to dedicate the ſhort remainder of

his days to humanity and religion. The Croix de St. Louis was his only acquired honour, a ſcanty penſion his only ſubſiſtance. Marcus was his only child, his pride, his ſupport; and whom peace had now reſtored to the arms of his aged father. Diſcharged from military glory, he now indulged his natural propenſity, in that ſcene where the charming Monimia was ſo highly diſtinguiſhed. Oft had he here vied with her in the virtuous exploit, and oft had he anticipated the pleaſure of doing good. In love, each of them, with virtue, they could not but be enamoured of its agents; and oft had the expreſſive eye, in its ſilent glances, told what the modeſt tongue was as yet afraid to utter. Already had the village-tale anticipated the nuptial vow, and already had each little infant learned to liſp the names of Marcus and Monimia.—But the haughty Preſident had far other views; his titles, his honours, and the dignity of his family, were his chief, his only care. To ſupport theſe, let nature no longer be regarded, let parental affection ceaſe, and let an amiable, a virtuous child, be abandoned aud deſerted—Whilſt pride, however, forbad him to leave her in a ſtation inferior to her birth, his meanneſs would not permit him to abate aught of his own dignity, to add to hers—A neighbouring convent conveniently offered itſelf, to reconcile theſe jarring intereſts; and the world was thus to be deprived of one of its greateſt ornaments. The convent was of the order of St. Francis;—ſad, gloomy, rigid, and auſtere "Melancholy marked it for its own."—Far different from theſe were the principles inſtilled into the mind of Monimia; ſhe had been taught to regard religion but as the ſource of happineſs and contentment; that morality included the chief of its laws; and that the world was the place deſtined, by her Maker, for the exerciſe of it; that to retire, and avoid the trials of life, was a ſpecies of *ſuicide*, that marked the coward afraid of the trifling ills the world could inflict. "This (cried ſhe) has many objects, ſcattered here and there, to employ the religious votary; and I am ſure the ſmall mite which I beſtow on charity, gains more favour with heaven than a thouſand reiterated ſtripes, or years of faſting; and that the future puniſhment of a crime, 'tis not the ſelf-inflicted ſtripe which can mitigate, but the attribute of mercy to acquit."

Whilſt ſuch were the ſentiments of Monimia, no wonder ſhe endeavoured to avoid her impending doom; but her father remained inflexible. He begged, he admoniſhed, he reaſoned, he urged, and commanded. Monimia, knowing his diſpoſition, and the dreadful conſequence, ſhould he have the ſmalleſt ſuſpicion of her attachment to Marcus, reluctantly complied; and the day, the fatal day, the burial of Monimia, was fixed.——And now the effects which timid baſhfulneſs had hitherto withheld, were no longer concealed; Marcus and Monimia now mutually exchanged their long-withholden tale. Much had he to ſay: a thouſand chimeras; a thouſand romantic projects filled his labouring breaſt: the more he wiſhed to tell them, the leſs was he able; and the moment of utterance was that of ſeparation. "Fail not, ſays Monimia, fail not, as you regard my affection and eſteem, to be preſent at the ceremony. From the moment in which I appear in all the pride and ornaments of the world, to that of my interment, I entreat, I conjure you to grant me this my laſt requeſt." Marcus ſwore to obey, and afterwards, like a

true Petrarch, to follow the example of his Laura. Monimia, having obtained her requeſt, tore herſelf away.—Marcus remained motionleſs; till his weary eyes, no longer able to purſue the object of their delight, diſſolved in tears. "Miſerable, unhappy wretch! (exclaimed he) thou art now deprived of the ſole bleſſing the world had to beſtow upon thee! Yes, there are mortals predeſtined to be unhappy; and I am one of thoſe wretched victims, whoſe lot is miſery.——Your father, ſay you, Monimia, was it he who inſtigated you to take the religious vow?——Who compelled you to commit this act of *ſuicide?* Unnatural wretch!—Surely he deſerves not ſuch a name.——He is not worthy to be called a father, who can ſacrifice his child to avarice and pride; nor is it religion to take a vow, which God and Nature forbid.——O happy country! where an hereditary obligation binds the father to provide for his child; and where no unworthy paſſions prompt him to break the natural tye.——O Monimia! whither art thou going? Within thoſe walls * * *

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Surely a threefold puniſhment awaits him, who aſſumes to be the miniſter of God, to tempt one to rebel againſt him!——O Galen! Galen! even thy virtue, when in a deſart, ſecluded from the eye of the world, could not reſiſt the temptation of vice: hadſt thou been engaged in the active ſcenes of life, thy mind, taken up and employed in the exerciſe of virtue, its predominant paſſion, had never thought of vice; but in ſolitude, whilſt the former was inactive, the latter crept in, and uſurped its dominion.——O Monimia! ſtay, for heaven's ſake."—The curfew tolled its ſolemn knell.——Marcus ſtarted, as one awakened from a frightful dream; he ſtood fixed and motionleſs, 'till recollecting Monimia's laſt requeſt, he hurried to the fatal ſpot. Scarce had he arrived, ere Monimia entered the chapel, accompanied by a numerous *convoy* of relations, and bedecked in all the elegance and ſplendor which art and nature could beſtow. The *religieux* of the order were arranged on each ſide of the altar; who, as ſoon as Monimia entered the chapel, began their pious hymn; and, in melodious ſtrains, ſung the folly and miſery of the world, and the happineſs and tranquility of the life of the religious. On the right of the altar was the biſhop of the province, to whom the head of the order, the hymn being finiſhed, preſented Monimia. The firſt queſtion was then demanded—— "Doſt thou thoroughly deſpiſe and hate the folly and vanity of the world, and canſt thou dedicate the remainder of thy life to God and religion?"—Monimia, having anſwered in the affirmative, was conducted from the chapel into the convent, to be ſtript of all her pompous ornaments, and to prepare to make the laſt, the fatal vow.——The little bell gave the tinkling ſignal; and in an inſtant re-entered the abbeſs, with the reſt of the order, bearing the coffin of Monimia, and chanting her ſolemn dirge. Monimia followed, now dreſſed in the habit of a *religieuſe:* her beauteous locks cut off, and a veil concealing her charming countenance.—Once more ſhe was conducted to the biſhop, in the midſt of the whole order, and her numerous relations, to make the laſt, the binding vow.——A ſolemn ſilence now enſued.——Monimia looking round, eſpied her Marcus, his eyes fixed upon

her, and petrified to the ſpot.—— "I accept him (ſhe cried) for my Huſband, and here make my ſolemn vow to be eternally his."—— The reverend prelate, indignant as he was, was obliged to ratify it, when thus made, and to join the hands of *Marcus* and *Monimia*.

MATERNAL CRUELTY.

THE Counteſs of Macclesfield had one child, whom, regardleſs of ſhame, ſhe voluntarily avowed to be the offspring of adultery, and gave away to a poor woman, with a ſmall ſum of money, to educate as her own ſon. At the death of the nurſe an accident diſcloſed to him the ſecret of his birth, yet his mother peremptorily denied him the ſmalleſt portion of her large poſſeſſions, and even prevented his father's making any proviſion for him, by artfully ſuggeſting that he was dead. She afterwards endeavoured to have him kidnaped, and ſent to the Weſt-Indies, and the failure of this attempt only added new ſtings to her reſentment: Yet Savage (the name of her unhappy ſon) flattered himſelf, that could he obtain one interview, he ſhould find an advocate in *natural affection*, that muſt ſoften her obduracy. An opportunity ſoon preſented, and one evening, when he knew ſhe was alone, he contrived to gain admittance into her room; on entering, he immediately threw himſelf at her feet, and in language poetically deſcriptive, painted *his* miſery, and intreated *her* pity. She received him with ſhrieks and abhorrence, declared he had formed a deſign againſt her life, and had him turned from her houſe with ignominy. A diſpute having ariſen in a tavern, in which one of his friends was inſulted, Savage, who excelled in the art of fencing, inſtantly drew in defence of his friend (who would otherwiſe have been overpowered by numbers) and killed his opponent. He was taken into cuſtody; and as ſoon as the rumour reached his mother's ears, ſhe uſed all her influence to procure his condemnation; and at the moment when he ſtood in moſt need of the kindneſs and partiality of a fond mother, the counteſs appeared at the bar, and anxious to prejudice the court and jury againſt him, and to fix his conviction, ſhe related, with the moſt unheard of barbarity, the circumſtance of his pretended attempt to aſſaſſinate her, in her own houſe. Diſappointed, however, in the deſign of depriving him of life, ſhe determined, at leaſt, to render that life a ſtate of wretchedneſs: And accordingly ſhe afterwards had the pleaſure to reſiſt every overture, made by the humanity of individuals for his relief, and finally ſuffered him, in the prime of life, to die of want, in the gloomy manſions of a priſon, while ſhe was in the enjoyment of every luxury of life. It will probably be ſuppoſed, by thoſe who are unacquainted with the character of Savage, that ſome intellectual or perſonal defect, in this unhappy youth, inſpired or confirmed the unnatural prejudice. On the contrary, he was a man of the moſt ſublime genius and inſinuating addreſs, with all the graces of perſon, and charms of converſation. During the indigent period of his childhood, he had received the advan-

tages of a publick ſchool. From the time he became acquainted with his real birth, he applied himſelf to the cultivation of his genius, and the improvement of his talents. He was one of the firſt poets of his time, and acquired the patronage of moſt of the literati; yet he profited but little from theſe advantages. Unformed by the virtuous precepts of parental care, and unfixed by any profeſſion, he became diſſipated and extravagant; but ſuch was the extreme generoſity of his heart, that the pittances he occaſionally received, were moſtly expended upon the real or pretended objects of diſtreſs; for he had too much feeling to inquire into the merits of thoſe who ſolicited his charity. After beſtowing his laſt ſhilling upon others, he has often remained, for days, unſheltered and unfed, and reduced to the laſt extremity of life.

The cruelty of a mother was, perhaps, rendered more inſupportable to Savage from his having a fine imagination, and a heart ſuſceptible, in the higheſt degree, of the moſt tender ſenſations that can ariſe in the human breaſt. The following lines, addreſſed to the unrelenting woman who gave him birth, are feelingly expreſſive of his diſtreſſed ſituation.

Hopeleſs, abandon'd, aimleſs and oppreſs'd,
Loſt to delight, and every way diſtreſs'd;
Proſs his cold bed in wild diſorder thrown,
Thus ſigh'd Alexis, friendleſs and alone:
Why do I breathe, what joy can being give!
Since ſhe who gave me life forgets I live!
Feels not theſe wint'ry blaſts, nor heeds my ſmart,
But ſhuts me from the ſhelter of her heart.
Saw me expos'd to want, to ſhame, to ſcorn,
To ills, that make it mis'ry to be born;
Caſt me regardleſs on the world's bleak wild,
And bade me be a wretch, while yet a child.
Where can he hope for pity, peace, or reſt,
Who moves no ſoftneſs in a mother's breaſt!
Cuſtom, law, reaſon, all my cauſe forſake,
And nature ſleeps to keep my woes awake;
Even ſhe who bore me blaſts me with her hate,
And meant my fortune, makes herſelf my fate.

Let the fortunate youth, who is bleſt in the endearing careſſes of fond and indulgent parents, be grateful to divine Providence for the happineſs he enjoys, and give, at leaſt, a ſigh to the memory of the unfortunate Savage. And may no American mother, ever diveſt herſelf, like his, of thoſe feelings which nature has implanted in the boſoms of all, for the beſt and nobleſt purpoſes.

ANECDOTE.

ON an alarm of fire, a perſon at an inn was informed that his houſe was in flames: "you had better inform my wife (ſaid he with great compoſure) for I never have any thing to do with *family-affairs*.

For the UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, *and* COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

A DEFENCE OF DUELLING.

THE lawfulneſs of Duelling is a queſtion of long ſtanding. Many ſpecious arguments have been uſed againſt it by the Spectator, the Adventurer, and many other ingenious writers.

Their arguments, however, have been attended with very little ſucceſs: a circumſtance by no means to be wondered at, when we reflect that truth and nature are on the other ſide.

They alledge, that it is a cruel and barbarous cuſtom, firſt brought into faſhion by deſperadoes, drunkards and gameſters, and afterwards, when become more general, miſnamed a point of honour; that by this practice men are ſent into the preſence of their Maker unprepared;—there to give an account of their ill-ſpent lives; that the life of a man of ſenſe and reſpectability is hereby put on a level with that of any giddy young fellow, who pleaſes to challenge him: and if he refuſes, he is forever to be ſtigmatized with the opprobrious name of Coward.

That the cuſtom is cruel and barbarous, is an argument ſpecious indeed, but not ſolid. For if it be cruel and barbarous to chaſtiſe inſolence, what is there in the proceedings of every civil ſociety upon earth which is not barbarous. We are in a fair way to account it barbarous to repulſe robbers, to puniſh horſe-ſtealers or homicides. For who would not rather be robbed of a few ſhillings, than of his reputation—be deprived of his life, than be openly inſulted and made the butt of a company with impunity? Yet thoſe offences are puniſhed without the imputation of barbarity—why ſhould not theſe? But what need is there of reaſoning? If the cuſtom were cruel and barbarous, it might indeed be expected to prevail, as it is ſtated above, among deſperadoes, drunkards, gameſters, and other characters of a like nature, but would never be countenanced by men of education and humanity. But it is well known, that men of the beſt education, and who, in other reſpects, have been the moſt diſtinguiſhed for humanity, have not only countenanced, but practiſed it. The concluſion is obvious. —Nay more. Are there at this day any nations under heaven more civilized than the French and Engliſh? And yet in theſe very nations the practice we ſpeak of, prevails to the higheſt degree.

But, it is objected, that, by this practice, men are prematurely ſent into the preſence of the Almighty.

This, indeed, is a ſerious conſideration. But an argument that proves too much, proves nothing. At this rate it would be unlawful for a civil magiſtrate to order the execution of a murderer; or a nation to declare war in defence of its rights and priviledges. For it is very likely, that in both theſe inſtances, many perſons may be prematurely ſent into the preſence of the Almighty. The buſineſs of the world muſt go forward: and if men will not live in the regular and conſtant diſcharge of their duty, they muſt abide the conſequences.

None but the worthleſs are capable of being taken unawares, who, had they been permitted to live an hundred years, might ſtill have been unprepared. Indeed, for the moſt part, the longer the wicked live,

the worſe they grow, till at length they become peſts of ſociety. Duelling cuts them off from further opportunities of ſinning, and not only prevents them from having a greater catalogue of crimes to anſwer for; but alſo rids ſociety of monſters, who are a diſgrace to human nature.

As to the third argument, let me obſerve, that, if a man of ſenſe and reſpectability would behave with modeſty and politeneſs, no perſon could have the leaſt ground for challenging him; but, on the contrary, if he is haughty and inſolent, is he to go unpuniſhed, becauſe he is ſuppoſed to be a man of ſenſe and reſpectability? No certainly: nor would any one, if he were inſulted, delay demanding ſatisfaction till he enquired whether or not the perſon who inſulted him, was remarkable for his ſenſe and reſpectability.

It is ridiculous enough to hear the many pitiful apologies which are ſometimes made uſe of, when poltroons and cowards are called to an account, by men of ſpirit, for their impertinence and preſumption. The married man does not regard his own life; but fears to leave his helpleſs family, expoſed to ſtruggle with want and misfortune.

The ſingle man exclaims, that his life is not his own; and although he fears not man, he cannot diveſt himſelf of the fear of God,

Had theſe principles led them to be humble, modeſt, and reſpectful, no perſon could have reaſonably found fault with them. But when a man's principles do not reſtrain him from giving offence, they ſhould not ſkreen him from deſerved puniſhment.

Thus, I hope, I have ſhown, that the arguments againſt DUELLING are weak and frivolous, invented only by men of daſtardly minds, whoſe general courſe of thinking and acting, has been totally oppoſite to that which ſhould characterize a gentleman.

On the other hand, the advantages of duelling are great and obvious. The fear of being called to ſo ſevere an account, reſtrains men from indecent liberties, from rudeneſs and inſult, and, conſequently, has an evident tendency to civilize and improve ſociety. A.

Of the BEAUTY *which the appearance of* UTILITY *beſtows upon all the* PRODUCTIONS *of* ART, *and of the extenſive Influence of this Species of Beauty. By* ADAM SMITH, *L. L. D.*

(Continued from page 163.*)*

THE palace, the gardens, the equipage, the retinue of the great are objects of which the obvious conveniency ſtrikes every body. They do not require that their maſters ſhould point out to us wherein conſiſts their utility. Of our own accord we readily enter into it, and by ſympathy enjoy and thereby applaud the ſatisfaction which they are fitted to afford him. But the curioſity of a toothpick, of an ear-picker, of a machine for cutting the nails, or of any other trinket of the ſame kind, is not ſo obvious. Their convenience may perhaps be equally great, but it is not ſo ſtriking, and we do not ſo readily enter into the ſatisfaction of the man who poſſeſſes them. They are therefore leſs reaſonable ſubjects of vanity than the

magnificence of wealth and greatneſs; and in this conſiſts the ſole advantage of theſe laſt. They more effectually gratify that love of diſtinction ſo natural to man. To one who was to live alone in a deſolate iſland it might be a matter of doubt, perhaps, whether a palace, or a collection of ſuch ſmall conveniencies as are commonly concontained in a tweezer-caſe, would contribute moſt to his happineſs and enjoyment. If he is to live in ſociety, indeed, there can be no compariſon, becauſe in this, as in all other caſes, we conſtantly pay more regard to the ſentiments of the ſpectator, than to thoſe of the perſon principally concerned, and conſider rather how his ſituation will appear to other people, than how it will appear to himſelf. If we examine, however, why the ſpectator diſtinguiſhes with ſuch admiration the condition of the rich and the great, we ſhall find that it is not ſo much upon account of the ſuperior eaſe or pleaſure which they are ſuppoſed to enjoy, as of the numberleſs artificial and elegant contrivances for promoting this eaſe or pleaſure. He does not even imagine that they are really happier than other people: but he imagines that they poſſeſs more means of happineſs. And it is the ingenious and artful adjuſtment of thoſe means to the end for which they were intended, that is the principal ſource of his admiration. But in the languor of diſeaſe, and the wearineſs of old age, the pleaſures of the vain and empty diſtinctions of greatneſs diſappear. To one, in this ſituation, they are no longer capable of recommending thoſe toiſome purſuits in which they had formerly engaged him. In his heart he curſes ambition, and vainly regrets the eaſe and the indolence of youth, pleaſures which are fled for ever, and which he has fooliſhly ſacrificed for what, when he has got it, can afford him no real ſatisfaction. In this miſerable aſpect does greatneſs appear to every man when reduced either by ſpleen or diſeaſe to obſerve with attention his own ſituation, and to conſider what it is that is really wanting to his happineſs. Power and riches appear then to be, what they are, enormous and operoſe machines, contrived to produce a few trifling conveniencies to the body, conſiſting of ſprings the moſt nice and delicate, which muſt be kept in order with the moſt anxious attention, and which, in ſpite of all our care, are ready every moment to burſt into pieces, and to cruſh in their ruins their unfortunate poſſeſſor. They are immenſe fabrics, which it requires the labour of a life to raiſe, which threaten every moment to overwhelm the perſon that dwells in them, and which while they ſtand, though they may ſave him from ſome ſmaller inconveniences, can protect him from none of the ſeverer inclemencies of the ſeaſon. They keep off the ſummer ſhower, not the winter ſtorm, but leave him always as much, and ſometimes more expoſed than before, to anxiety, to fear, and to ſorrow; to diſeaſes, to danger, and to death.

But though this ſplenetic philoſophy, which in time of ſickneſs or low ſpirits is familiar to every man, thus entirely depreciates thoſe great objects of human deſire, when in better health and in better humour, we never fail to regard them under a more agreeable aſpect. Our imagination, which in pain and ſorrow ſeems to be confined and cooped up within our own perſons, in times of eaſe and proſperity expands itſelf to every thing around us. We are then charmed with the beauty of that

accommodation which reigns in the palaces and economy of the great; and admire how every thing is adapted to promote their eaſe, to prevent their wants, to gratify their wiſhes, and to amuſe and entertain their moſt frivolous deſires. If we conſider the real ſatisfaction which all theſe things are capable of affording, by itſelf, and ſeparated from the beauty of that arrangement which is fitted to promote it, it will always appear in the higheſt degree contemptible and trifling. But we rarely view it in this abſtract and philoſophical light. We naturally confound it in our imagination with the order, the regular and harmonious movement of the ſyſtem, the machine or economy by means of which it is produced. The pleaſures of wealth and greatneſs, when conſidered in this complex view, ſtrike the imagination as ſomething grand and beautiful and noble, of which the attainment is well worth all the toil and anxiety which we are ſo apt to beſtow upon it.

And it is well that nature impoſes upon us in this manner. It is this deception which rouſes and keeps in continual motion the induſtry of mankind. It is this which firſt prompted them to cultivate the ground, to build houſes, to found cities and commonwealths, and to invent and improve all the ſciences and arts, which ennoble and embelliſh human life; which have entirely changed the whole face of the globe, have turned the rude foreſts of nature into agreeable and fertile plains, and made the trackleſs and barren ocean a new fund of ſubſiſtence, and the great high road of communication to the different nations of the earth. The earth by theſe labours of mankind has been obliged to redouble her natural fertility, and to maintain a greater multitude of inhabitants. It is to no purpoſe, that the proud and unfeeling landlord views his extenſive fields, and without a thought for the wants of his brethren, in imagination, conſumes himſelf the whole harveſt that grows upon them. The homely and vulgar proverb, that the eye is larger than the belly, never was more fully verified than with regard to him. The capacity of his ſtomach bears no proportion to the immenſity of his deſires, and will receive no more than that of the meaneſt peaſant. The reſt he is obliged to diſtribute among thoſe, who prepare, in the niceſt manner, that little which he himſelf makes uſe of, among thoſe, who fit up the palace in which this little is to be conſumed, among thoſe who provide and keep in order all the different baubles and trinkets, which are employed in the economy of greatneſs; all of whom thus derive from his luxury and caprice, that ſhare of the neceſſaries of life, which they would in vain have expected from his humanity or his juſtice. The produce of the ſoil maintains at all times nearly that number of inhabitants, which it is capable of maintaining. The rich only ſelect from the heap what is moſt precious and agreeable. They conſume little more than the poor, and in ſpite of their natural ſelfiſhneſs and rapacity, though they mean only their own conveniency, though the ſole end which they propoſe from the labours of all the thouſands whom they employ, be the gratification of their own vain and inſatiable deſires, they divide with the poor the produce of all their improvements. They are led by an inviſible hand to make nearly the ſame diſtribution of the neceſſaries of life, which would have been made, had the earth been divided into equal por-

tions among all its inhabitants, and thus without intending it, without knowing it, advance the intereſts of ſociety, and afford means to the multiplication of the ſpecies. When providence divided the earth among a few lordly maſters, it neither forgot nor abandoned thoſe who ſeemed to have been left out in the partition. Theſe laſt too enjoy their ſhare of all that it produces. In what conſtitutes the real happineſs of human life, they are in no reſpect inferior to thoſe who would ſeem ſo much above them. In eaſe of body and peace of mind, all the different ranks of life are nearly upon a level, and the beggar, who ſuns himſelf by the ſide of the highway, poſſeſſes that ſecurity which kings are fighting for.

(To be continued.)

HISTORY OF MR. WILFORT.

(A TRUE NARRATIVE.)

MR. Wilfort was born in London in the year 1736; his father, a wealthy merchant, died when he was about a year old, and his mother ſurvived but a few months. His neareſt relation became his guardian, and carried the orphan with him, he knows not upon what account, to Jamaica, where he died when Wilfort was about ſixteen years of age. Left to himſelf, wild and uneducated, he ran into ſome extravagancies, which diſguſting the few friends he had on the iſland, they caſt him off, and he embarked for England; the ſhip in which he ſailed was taken by an Algerine corſair, and he was ſold to ſlavery. The miſeries he endured for above two years from a cruel maſter, tempted him to turn Mahometan, to procure his liberty; and, by the favour of the Engliſh conſul, he got leave to return to his native country.

Poor, friendleſs, and ignorant, he arrived in London, and ſet about inquiring for ſome of thoſe perſons whom he had occaſionally heard his guardian mention as his relations; but they, with one conſent, diſclaimed any knowledge of him, denied his identity, and threatened to puniſh him as an impoſtor, if he purſued his claim; declaring they had the ſtrongeſt proofs, that the perſon he pretended to be, had been dead above three years.

Driven almoſt to deſpair by the inhumanity of his relations, and ſinking under the immediate preſſure of want, he entered as a common ſailor on board a ſhip bound for America, without even inquiring the particular port ſhe was deſtined to. During the voyage, his ignorance in navigation became the ſport of his brutal companions, and occaſioned his receiving the moſt cruel treatment from his captain. As they drew near the Iſthmus of Panama, a violent ſtorm aroſe; all hands were employed, and the unfortunate Wilfort, by ſome unlucky, though well-meant manœuvre, had nearly overſet the ſhip. His error was quickly perceived by one of his companions, who felled him with a blow to the deck, from which he was almoſt inſtantly waſhed off by an immenſe wave. All recollection forſook him from that moment, till he found himſelf lying upon the

ſea-ſhore, almoſt expiring with hunger and fatigue.

Miſerable as he then was, that love of life which Providence has wiſely implanted in all his creatures, prompted him to crawl as far as he was able, in ſearch of food. The ſtrand was ſtrewed with ſhell-fiſh and a variety of ſea-fowls' eggs; he ate and recovered his ſtrength. The firſt reflection he made upon his melancholy ſituation afforded him a kind of gloomy joy at being releaſed from the ſociety of men, whom he could not help conſidering as the moſt cruel and ferocious of animals: and for ſome days he wandered about the ſhore without wiſhing ever to behold a human being. He at length, however, grew weary of his dreary ſolitude, and found himſelf impelled, by a ſecret impulſe, to travel further into the country, in ſearch of what he had ſo lately wiſhed to avoid, the converſe of his fellow-creatures.

In about fifteen days after, paſſing through immenſe woods, whoſe trees afforded him the only food he had by day, or ſhelter from the night, he arrived near the bottom of thoſe famous mountains called the Cordeliers, and in that ſpot firſt found the mark of human foot-ſteps, by perceiving ſome degree of cultivation in one particular ſpot. As he advanced with curious eyes and trembling pace, he beheld a hut formed of turf, covered with eglantine and ivy, and ſurrounded by a ſmall encloſure, in which were planted magnolias, dates, ananas, the wild pear, and the peach, and numberleſs others of the beauties and bounties of nature. But what the more delighted his enraptured gaze, was the venerable figure of a man far advanced in life, whoſe ſilver beard reached almoſt to his knees, yet was his front unwrinkled, and his brow ſerene, nor did his body bear the marks of decrepitude; light was his ſtep, and affable his mien, as he aſcended from a cryſtal ſpring, where he had been to ſlake his moderate thirſt. At the ſight of ſuch a miſerable, ſqualid figure as Wilfort, the venerable Kador ſtarted ſome paces back, and ſeemed as if eſcaping from the view. The young man inſtantly exclaimed, "O my father! if your heart does not belie the humanity and benevolence of your expreſſive countenance, deign to caſt your eyes upon the moſt forlorn and wretched being they have ever beheld, who has been purſued by ill fortune from his birth, and muſt periſh in this vaſt deſart, unleſs your charity reprieve his fate."

The voice of miſery is ever eloquent; the hermit was affected at the ſound; he turned towards the child of Calamity, and his eyes overflowed with compaſſion, while he preſſed him to his boſom in ſilence. Wilfort attempted to apologize for having given the hermit concern, but his words were choaked by his ſighs, and his utterance became unintelligible: "My ſon (ſaid Kador) both your mind and body ſeem to want repoſe; come into my hut, and there you ſhall receive both food and reſt."

The calm which Wilfort felt in his mind, from knowing that he ſlept in ſafety, wrought a viſible change in his appearance, even by the following day, when he recounted to the hermit all the misfortunes of his life. When he had finiſhed his narrative, Kador replied, "I, like you, have felt ſorrow; my youth was a prey to inquietude; like you, I complained of my fate, and exclaimed againſt the cruelty of men.

Fool that I was! I attributed the misfortunes which my weakneſs and diſſipation brought upon myſelf,

to the inhumanity of others; I did not then know that the source of my sorrow was imaginary, and that real evil can only spring from the indulgence of our tumultuous passions, which necessarily degenerate into vice. Adversity, if we receive it calmly, instead of an arrow, becomes a shield; the same earth which produces the poison wherewith the Indian warrior tips his arrow, brings forth also the antidote to repel its malignant influence.

O my son! let us be virtuous, cherish our brethren, love our Creator, adore his laws, and we shall be happy. The enjoyments of the mind are superior to those of the senses, nor can bodily ills alone make us completely wretched.—Thus preached the sensible hermit of the valley: his words sunk deep into the wanderer's mind, and peace and virtue now first filled his breast.

Wilfort passed some years in uninterrupted tranquillity with his virtuous host. At length the hand of time weighed down the aged Kador; he fell like autumn fruit, without a winter's storm. The grateful Wilfort with tears consigned his body to its kindred earth, and hoped to meet his spirit in the skies.

(To be concluded in our next.)

PRIDE AND VANITY CHARACTERIZED.

THESE seem to be so nearly allied, that it requires more than ordinary discernment to mark the line which divides them. Yet an acute observer can perceive essential differences between them: and though they may sometimes arise from the same principle, yet the effects they produce are extremely various and distinct.

A vain man is studious to catch applause, by a forward display of presumed excellencies which he arrogates, either wholly or perhaps to a degree, without just title to support his claim: a proud man, on the other hand, challenges respect from a consciousness of latent merit, without even deigning to discover the grounds of his pretensions to every one from whom he exacts the tribute. The proud man therefore is generally distant and reserved; the vain man is familiar and communicative. The proud man is the best friend; the vain man is the best companion. The proud man has the most good nature; the vain man has the most good humour.

It is sufficient for the vain man that he is admired by the present circle which surrounds him; he weighs the importance of his admirers by the scale of self-love; and if they condescend to extol him, he blindly confers excellence on them. But the proud man often views the circle about him with sullen contempt, and disdains to receive (*notes*) plause but from those who it themselves. It is not th but the tributary which gis.—But, as delicacy of his ambition. matter, but

To this difference of t this experi- it is, that the former ith either the pleased in all companie not the case, the latter finds satisfact. few.—The one is satisfied but a little own imaginary perfection, will dissolve lighted with every one w in the form or appears to rate his merit, chalk, by ing to his own estimate; the acid though conscious of distinguish it worth, is nevertheless sensible the

his defects, and disgusted with the indiscriminate zeal of vulgar eulogium. Hence perhaps it is owing, that the vain man has generally the more lively imagination; the proud man the more solid judgment. When the mind is impressed with an opinion of its own perfection, imagination takes its full play, and may be indulged to the utmost extent of wantonness; but when we become sensible of our own defects, those lively sallies are restrained by our continued efforts towards more solid improvement; and however we may take pride in being superior to others, yet it is sufficient to suppress our vanity, that we are inferior to ourselves; that is, to our own ideas of excellence. Therefore the vain man has most power to amuse; the proud man the best talents to instruct, But, as thousands court amusement, for one who solicits instruction, the former is best calculated to prosper in the world, while the latter has the best title to its encouragement. The one entertains by exerting his whole strength to prepossess you with an opinion of his excellence; while the other keeps you at a distance, by concealing his talents till he is convinced that your judgment fir worthy of regard.

ste he vain man may be said to of cu renown; the proud man to As he utation. To be distinguish- and tren ambition of the former; hut forme distinction, is the pride eglantine er. The one, so that he by a smnd in view, is frequently were plarice in the means of obnanas, the but it is not sufficient and numbher to reach the proposed ties and unless he can attain it by what the hich are honourable and tured g in his own opinion. A figure an is often betrayed into a life, ness of spirit, and sometimes mo into moral turpitude from an urger desire of being thought important; while the proud man often seems deficient in worldly sagacity, and a proper attention to interest, from a real magnanimity of soul. Thus an imbecility of intellects in the one, often corrupts the virtues of the heart; while, in the other, a greatness of mind is often mistaken for a defect of understanding. But however the real superiority rests on the side of the latter, it will, from the wrong apprehensions of the multitude, be generally attributed to the former. Light and ornamental qualifications are more universally engaging, than deep and solid endowments: every man is captivated with what is agreeable, but few can discern what is just.

Add to this, that occasions of shewing the lesser accomplishments continually occur, whereas an opportunity of displaying those superior qualities seldom offers. Thus it often happens, that the proud man lives in obscurity, with a degree of latent merit, which might illustrate an exalted station; while the vain man is brought forward in the world, and often made ridiculous by his promotion. Could the extremes of the two characters be happily blended together, they might form a disposition at once agreeable and respectable: if the one was less forward, and the other more affable, both might become engaging.

Vanity, which endeavours to be agreeable to all, is seldom warmly attached to any. Pride, which is morose to the multitude, embraces the few with cordial affection. Such is the condition of human nature, that exterior grace with internal worth are rarely united in the same person. The one is to be learned in the world, which is not the seminary of virtue; the other is to be acquired in the closet, which is not

the ſchool of politeneſs. As men grow familiar with the world, for the moſt part they ſwell with vanity, and become tainted with folly and fallacy; they impoſe upon themſelves, and deceive others. In proportion as they are abſtracted from it, they too often increaſe their pride, but generally improve their underſtanding and integrity.

JUNIUS.

OF QUICK-LIME AS A MANURE.

(Continued from page 169.)

IF the lime-ſtone loſes much of its weight in calcination, and the lime-ſhells are extremely light; —if the ſhells require a very large proportion of water to ſlake them fully;—if it is long before they begin to fall;—if the lime-ſtone is apt to *run* (or be vitrified) in the operation of burning;—if it falls entirely when it gets a ſufficient quantity of water after it has been properly calcinated;—if it ſwells very much in ſlaking, and if the lime is light, fine to the touch, and of a pure white; we may be ſatisfied that it is extremely good, and may uſe it in preference to any other lime that is inferior to it in any of theſe reſpects.

Such as may diſcover a new quarry of lime-ſtone, and who wiſh to aſcertain with certainty its real value, before they put themſelves to any expence about it, will do well to employ the following accurate, and eaſy analyſis.

As all calcareous matters are capable of being diſſolved in acids—and as no other earthy matter, can be diſſolved in them—it follows, that, if a ſufficient quantity of the acid is poured upon any body that contains calcareous matter, this matter will be quickly diſſolved, while the others are left behind; and the proportions of each may be accurately aſcertained.

To try the exact value of every kind of lime-ſtone, or other calcareous matter—take a quantity of aqua-fortis*, or ſpirit of ſalt†; and having prepared them *(as in the notes)*

* Nitrous acid. † Muriatic acid.

Notes. All the mineral acids effervеſce and unite with calcareous earths.—But, as the vitrolic acid (ſpirit, or oil of vitriol) does not *diſſolve* the calcareous matter, but forms a new concrete, that ſtill retains its ſolid ſtate, it is not fit for this experiment.

And, as it ſometimes happens, that a little vitriolic acid is mixed with either the nitrous or muriatic acids—it becomes neceſſary to be certain that this is not the caſe, before it is employed in this experiment.

The eaſieſt way of trying if theſe acids are free from the vitriolic is, to put a little chalk into them before you employ them.—If the acid is pure, the chalk will diſſolve very readily—but, if not, ſome part of the chalk will fall to the bottom, in the form of a pure white ſediment.——When this is the caſe, add ſmall bits of chalk, by little and little, till no more of that white ſediment appears—after which the acid may be kept for uſe, as ſufficiently pure.

If the nitrous acid is ſo ſtrong as to have a ſlight brown or reddiſh appearance, it ought to be diluted with water till it aſſumes a greeniſh look—As it is bought in the ſhops for the uſe of dyers, &c. it is uſually weak enough.

put them into a glaſs or earthen veſſel—add to that, by little and little, a known quantity of the matter you mean to examine, which had been previouſly dried, and reduced to powder.—After each addition, ſuffer the violent effervescence, or ebullition, that will enſue, to abate before more is added.—When the whole of the powder is put to the acid, and the effervescence entirely ſubſided, ſtir it about ſeveral times with a piece of tobacco-pipe, and allow it to remain for ſome time, that the acid may act upon every particle of the matter, and thoroughly diſſolve it. And, to be certain that there has not been too little acid, put a few drops of freſh acid to the ſolution, which will excite a freſh effervescence, if the whole is not fully diſſolved.—When no change is produced by this addition, it is a certain proof that the whole is already diſſolved.

Take then a piece of filtring paper, thoroughly dried, the weight of which is alſo known—fold it properly, and put it in a glaſs funnel—pour the whole of the ſolution, with the matter that may have ſubſided, into the funnel, and allow it to filtre through the paper ſlowly.—When the fluid part has thus drained off, fill up the filtre again with pure water, to waſh off the whole of the ſaline parts from the *reſiduum*, or matter that remains undiſſolved.—Add water in this manner till it comes off without any ſaline taſte—ſuffer it then to drop off entirely——dry it thoroughly—and weigh the paper with its contents.—The difference between which, and what the powder and paper were at the beginning, is the whole weight of the calcareous matter; ſo that its proportion to the whole maſs is perfectly aſcertained.

In this manner, I have examined a great many different kinds of lime-ſtone, and have found them vary in all degrees of purity, from ſuch as were entirely ſoluble in acids, as ſugar or ſalt is in water, to others that contained only one twelfth of their weight of ſoluble matter, and eleven twelfths of ſand.—The ordinary kinds of lime-ſtone contain from one third to two thirds of their weight of ſand.—Hard chalk is uſually a pure calcareous earth ſoluble in acids:—And ſome ſorts of lime-ſtone may be met with that are equally pure; but theſe are rare.

We know little certain about the mode in which lime operates, excepting that it acts merely in conſequence of its being mixed with the ſoil in ſubſtance. If a heap of lime ſhall have lain ever ſo long upon one ſpot, and be afterwards carried clean away from it, ſo that none of the particles of the lime remain to be mixed with the ſoil—that ſpot will not be richer, or carry more luxuriant crops, than the places around it—which, every one knows, is not the caſe with regard to dung.

Again—if lime be ſpread upon the ſurface of the ſoil, and allowed to remain there without being ploughed in, its effects will ſcarcely be perceived for ſeveral years, till it has had time gradually to ſink thro' the ſward and mix with the ſoil; after which its effects begin to be perceived—although much leſs ſenſibly, than if the ſame quantity of lime had been intimately mixed with the ſoil, by means of the plough and harrow.

If the muriatic acid is ſo ſtrong as to have a bright yellow colour—or emits fumes when the bottle is opened—it ought to be diluted, by adding water till it aſſumes almoſt a colourleſs tranſparency, with a very faint tinge of yellow.

When they are thus prepared, either of theſe acids may be uſed indiſcriminately for this experiment, as they are equally proper.

I am no ſtranger to the improvements that have been made, by means of lime without the plough; but this is no exception to what I have ſaid.—The effects are ſlow, though certain. Thoſe who inhabit countries that admit of the plough, are often adviſed to lay lime upon the graſs, and are made to believe, that their paſture will be inſtantly mended by it, nearly in the ſame perceptible manner as if it had been dunged. This I myſelf have tried, and have ſeen it tried by others—but always found that the graſs, for the firſt year, was rather hurt than benefited by it; nor was it ſo much improved in ſucceeding years as if the ſame quantity of lime had been applied and intimately mixed with the ſoil.—— In this mode of applying lime, therefore, it is long before it yields a proper return, and is not to be recommended to a poor man, unleſs where neceſſity obliges him to practiſe it.

If, then, lime acts upon the ſoil more efficaciouſly in conſequence of being intimately mixed with it, we may naturally conclude, that it will produce a more ſenſible effect when it is reduced to exceeding ſmall particles, than when it is applied to the ſoil in larger lumps, as theſe do not admit of being ſo intimately mixed with the particles of the ſoil.

But no method has ever yet been diſcovered for reducing calcareous matter to ſuch ſmall component parts, or of ſpreading it ſo evenly over, or of mixing it ſo intimately with the ſoil, as by calcination. Accordingly it is found, that *lime* will produce a very ſenſible effect upon the ſoil when applied in infinitely ſmaller quantities, than any other calcareous matter whatever.

Conſidered in this view, it can never be expected that lime-ſtone, reduced to powder by any kind of mechanical triture, will produce ſuch a ſenſible effect upon the ſoil, as the ſame quantity of calcareous matter, in the ſtate of *lime, if properly applied;* becauſe it is impoſſible, by mechanical means, ever to reduce it to ſuch a fine powder as it naturally falls into after calcination.

Much, however, depends upon the mode of applying the lime to the ſoil after calcination. If it is ſpread as ſoon as it is ſlaked, while yet in a powdery ſtate, a very ſmall quantity may be made to cover the whole ſurface of the ground, and to touch an exceeding great number of particles of earth. But, if it is ſuffered to lie for ſome time after ſlaking, and to get ſo much moiſture as to make it run into clods, or cake into large lumps, it can never be again divided into ſuch ſmall parts; and therefore a much greater quantity is neceſſary to produce the ſame effect, than if it had been applied in its powdery ſtate.

But if the ſoil is afterwards to be continued long in tillage—as theſe clods are annually broken ſmaller by the action of the plough and harrows, the lime muſt continue to exert its influence a-new upon the ſoil for a great courſe of years—it will produce an effect near ſimilar to that which would be experienced by annually ſtrewing a ſmall quantity of powdered lime over the ſurface of the ſoil. But, as the price of the lime muſt, in the firſt caſe, be paid by the farmer altogether at the beginning, which only comes to be ſucceſſively demanded, in the other caſe—this deſerves to be attended to, as it may become a conſideration of ſome importance where lime is dear, and money not very plenty.

(To be continued.)

A CHARACTER—ADDRESSED *to every Gentleman who has a Son; and to every Son who wiſhes to be a Gentleman.*

YOUNG MANLY, after having paſſed through a publick ſchool with applauſe, was ſent to the Univerſity at the age of eighteen. He applied with great diligence to claſſical and mathematical ſtudies, until he reached his twentieth year, when his father thought it was neceſſary for him to lay a ſolid foundation of domeſtick knowledge, before the ſuperſtructure of foreign travel was erected. This domeſtick knowledge conſiſted in an inveſtigation of the principles of the conſtitution, the ſyſtem of laws, and the adminiſtration of juſtice: it comprized a general inquiry into the ſeveral branches of commerce and manufactures, the ſtate of agriculture, learning, and the arts. The defects or errors on theſe intereſting topics were remedied by converſations with intelligent perſons; and the vague ſyſtems of theory were rectified by obſervations on the actual ſtate of things. To diverſify theſe purſuits, Manly made the regular *tour of his own country*, with the double intention of ſurveying natural and artificial curioſities, and of converſing with thoſe who were eminent for manners, attainments, or genius. On viſiting foreign countries, he did not diſſipate his curioſity amidſt a frivolous and perplexing variety of objects. As he had been long habituated to the acquirement of uſeful knowledge, his reſearches were directed to that alone. He poſſeſſed the beſt means of procuring ſatisfactory and genuine information, as he converſed in the French, Italian, and German languages, with elegance and fluency. Such was the ſucceſs with which he ſacrificed to the graces, that the ladies were charmed with the politeneſs of his manners; and ſuch was the highly cultivated ſtate of his mind, that foreigners in general gained conſiderably by the interchange of ideas. His heart was happily ſecured againſt the ſeductions of illicit amours, by an early attachment to a lady, whoſe temper and turn of mind were congenial with his own. Their abſence was alleviated by a regular correſpondence. His deſire to contribute to her entertainment and information made every object doubly intereſting, and gave the keeneſt edge to his curioſity. He ſurveyed the beſt ſpecimens of ancient and modern art with a degree of rapture which bordered on enthuſiaſm. His taſte was not the offspring of affectation, but the gift of nature, improved by experience. Harmony of colours, ſymmetry of parts, and the name of a great maſter, were in his eſtimation, merely excellencies of the ſecond claſs. Sculpture and painting had no charms for him, excluſive of the force and beauty of their effects. Rome and Florence were the principal places of his reſidence, becauſe in them the fine arts had depoſited their moſt valuable treaſures. At the expiration of three years, he returned to his native country, and was united to the miſtreſs of his affections. His manners were refined, but not formal; his dreſs was faſhionable, but not foppiſh: his deportment eaſy, but not finical. His conſtitution was invigorated by exerciſe; and his fortune unimpaired by extravagance. Scepticiſm had not undermined, nor bigotry contracted, his

religious principles. His prejudices were worn away by an enlarged intercourſe with mankind. His philanthropy was ardent, and his patriotiſm not leſs ſpirited than rational. Manly, in ſhort, was a citizen of the world, who had carefully weighed the merits of *all* cultivated nations, and made his native country the place of his reſidence, becauſe her excellencies preponderated in the ſcale.

ENQUIRY *into the* CAUSE *why irrational* ANIMALS *ſwim naturally, while* MAN *is deprived of that* FACULTY.

THE ancients would undoubtedly have made a ſurer and more rapid progreſs in the ſtudy of philoſophy, had they applied themſelves to examine nature, rather than to form conjectures concerning her operations; but they wiſhed to teach others before they themſelves had acquired ſufficient knowledge by experience. From this precipitation have proceeded all thoſe ridiculous opinions, words deſtitute of ſenſe, explanations which explain nothing, and, in ſhort, all thoſe confuſed ſyſtems of which they compoſed their philoſophical theory. Theſe productions of the imagination, however, for many centuries formed the baſis of their knowledge, and excited the admiration of the vulgar; who conceived ſo religious a reſpect for them, as was more likely to obſcure than to enlighten their underſtanding. Hence the minds of mankind became filled with ſuch a number of errors. It was not an enterpriſe of little moment to diſſipate thoſe clouds of darkneſs which veiled truth from the eye. We may therefore conſider as conquerors thoſe who firſt dared to paſs the barrier; to brave prejudice, and ſubject to a more rigorous examination opinions concerning the nature of things which were conceived to be beyond the reach of doubt. Muſt it not have been almoſt temerity, to attack the horror of a vacuum, antipathies and ſympathies, and a great many other ridiculous ideas of the ſame kind, and to eſtabliſh inconteſtible truths in their ſtead? It was not without great difficulty, and after obſtinate diſputes, that more enlightened minds were able to deſtroy the abſurd opinion, that corruption gives birth to an infinite number of living creatures. It is only our being accuſtomed daily to ſee philoſophy enrich itſelf with new truths by the help of experience, that has convinced us without any diſputes, and almoſt without being aſtoniſhed, that what weighs a pound under the Polar Circle, does not weigh the ſame at the Equator. In the ſummer time we obſerve ants tranſporting to their neſts with incredible diligence, grains of corn, chips of wood, and bits of ſtraw, and people have never heſitated in aſſigning a reaſon for their making this proviſion. For more than three thouſand years it was ſtrongly believed that this wood and ſtraw were for the purpoſe of conſtructing a magazine, and that the corn was to ſupply them with food during the ſeverity of winter. Whoever ſhould have denied this in the time of our anceſtors, would have been in danger of incurring the imputation of being a fool. It is however certain, that ants, as well as all other inſects, paſs

the winter in a ſtate of profound ſleep, and that they neither eat nor ſtir during all that time. This a modern philoſopher has demonſtrated beyond all doubt. We no longer are afraid of ſhewing want of reſpect to fables, which age has rendered in ſome meaſure venerable. It was neceſſary for the intereſt of truth, that people ſhould appear who could ſtart doubts, and who had the courage to do it; and it is to theſe prudent and cautious doubts, which were not checked by any regard for popular prejudices, nor by a tame acquieſcence in the deciſion of the ancients, that we are indebted for our deliverance from a great number of errors which they had handed down to us. Every thing not founded upon experience requires to be often examined anew. Experience itſelf has ſometimes need of being verified by new experiments, and much more ſo, opinions ſupported by probabilities alone. Truth is perhaps not far from us, but it never goes to meet indolence; it appears only to thoſe who ſeek for it, and, if we may uſe the expreſſion, it wiſhes abſolutely to be perſecuted. The ſubject of the following diſſertation is among the number of thoſe which have need of reviſion, and concerning which no ſufficient explanations have been given. The different ſentiments which philoſophers have entertained on this head, ſtill leave room for new ones; we ſhall therefore offer a few obſervations upon this queſtion, ſo often propoſed, why brutes ſwim naturally, while man is deprived of that faculty?

The moſt univerſal opinion, but not the moſt philoſophical is, that brutes not being ſuſceptible of fear, preſerve in danger that kind of reaſon which nature has given them, and that acting coolly, they eaſily find the ſureſt means of extricating themſelves from it, while man, confuſed, and loſing his judgment, is incapable of doing that which would ſave him. It is, however, true, that brutes are ſuſceptible of fear as well as man, and that we often ſee them, when in danger, purſue a bad plan to avoid it. This, therefore, has determined philoſophers to ſeek for the cauſes of this difference, in nature, and not in arbitrary ſuppoſitions. Some have imagined that the difficulty which man finds in ſwimming ariſes from the weight of his head. They ſay, that of all animals man has the fulleſt head, and that in which there are the feweſt vacuites; conſequently, being the heavieſt part, it deſtroys the equilibrium of his body, and makes him ſink; whereas brutes, having the head lighter, on account of the great concavities found in it, their whole body, when in the water, has a more perfect equilibrium; and to this is owing that facility, with which we obſerve them to ſwim.

Borelli, in his treatiſe *De Motu Animalium*, ought to have given us a complete explanation of this phenomenon, and though he could have done it better than any one, he has ſpoken of it only in a curſory manner. He gives his thoughts upon this ſubject in two ſhort chapters, and in ſo concile a manner, that he has omitted the ſolution of a great number of difficulties which ariſe when one conſiders it with attention. As this queſtion therefore has not yet been treated with ſufficient extent, I ſhall endeavour in ſome meaſure to ſupply that deficiency.

I am of opinion, that this faculty of ſwimming naturally, which is granted to brutes, and denied to man, ariſes, firſt, from the different conformation of their bodies;

this is the opinion of Borelli himself. Quadrupeds have this faculty, because their bodies are placed horizontally, on four legs, and man is deprived of it, because his body stands vertically, upon two only. Secondly, because the natural motion of brutes, without any art, is sufficient to make them swim, while the same motion precipitates a man to the bottom of the water.

Let us suppose that a man and a horse fall at the same time into a river, but in different places. It is well known that every animal has two distinct kinds of motion; one which is called mechanical, and another, which is obedient to the will and reflection. When surprised by danger, the first motions of the body are the pure effects of the machine.

When the horse falls into the water, he can move his limbs with much facility; his first motion, that which fear suggests, is to turn himself and to place himself upright upon his four legs, which the liquidity of the water permits him to do with ease. In this situation, he finds his body in its usual attitude; he is in exact equilibrium, the centre of gravity being in the middle of his belly, and nothing is wanting to him but to be supported in the water. The second motion, which follows from the same principle of fear, is to walk, in order to avoid the danger which his fall makes him apprehend; he walks therefore, as if he were upon dry land, in hopes of finding the ground which he seeks for, and this motion alone is sufficient to make him swim. Thus moving his legs in the same manner, whether he swims or walks, he is supported in the water; if there be any difference, it is trifling and involuntary, and a mechanical effect arising from the density of the water, through which it is more difficult for him to make his way than through air.

When a man unacquainted with the art of swimming falls into the water, he performs, in the same manner as a brute, those mechanical motions which are familiar to him, and which he employs even when he falls upon dry ground; but the case is very different; for that which saves the brute, occasions the man to perish. The first motion which he makes, if he falls upon his back, is to turn himself on his belly, as he does at land; the second, to plunge his legs, and to seek the ground, and then to stretch out his hands before him, to lay hold of the first object he can meet with. If by chance he finds at the bottom of the water any solid body to which he can fix himself, he has not gained any advantage, since we supposed him to be ignorant of those regular and methodical motions which constitute the art of swimming; even though he knows them by theory, he can execute them very imperfectly, if he has never practised them; and his embarrassment is still encreased, by the prospect of sudden death, which his being deprived of the power of respiration brings before his eyes. Hence proceed all those irregular motions which precipitate him to the bottom, and which are quite opposite to those which are requisite to support him in the water. Thus the first motions, which are merely mechanical, are sufficient to make brutes swim, on account of their conformation, so well adapted for that purpose. For a contrary reason, the first mechanical motions which a man makes, are the cause of his destruction.

These principles being laid down, it remains for me to prove them, by shewing why that action of the horse, which is sufficient to make

him walk, is ſufficient alſo to enable him to ſwim, and why man is obliged to ſtudy other means.

The body of man, like that of all quadrupeds, is of a ſpecific weight, almoſt equal to a like bulk of water; I ſay almoſt, becauſe animals weigh a little more; but this exceſs of weight, which is upon their ſide, is of little importance, and may be eaſily counterbalanced. Mr. Rohault, ſays that a man who weighs one hundred and thirty-eight pounds in air, weighs no more than eight ounces in water. Borelli goes farther; he pretends that a living animal weighs leſs. Until experience ſhall decide this difference, I ſhall not heſitate to take that calculation which appears to be the leaſt favourable to my hypotheſis.

We may therefore conſider an animal in the water, as a boat a little overloaded, and ready to ſink, did not a ſlight motion ſupport it, and prevent it from going to the bottom. We know that when a horſe walks, he puts two of his legs forward at one time, that is to ſay, one of thoſe before, and one of thoſe behind, but upon oppoſite ſides, which preſerves his equilibrium. I have already ſaid that he walks in the water, which he cannot do, without cleaving that element very ſtrongly with his legs. In this ſituation, he is like a boat in motion, with the oars placed on each ſide of the keel, and in a direction perpendicular to the ſurface of the water. In ſuch a poſition, they have not indeed the ſame power as thoſe which we place upon the ſides of our boats, and which have the centre of their force out of the water, but they have enough to ſupport the animal, to keep it afloat, and to make it ſwim. Quadrupeds, not being deſtined to inhabit that element, had no occaſion but for aſſiſtance ſufficient to prevent them from periſhing, and to enable them to croſs rivers. For theſe purpoſes, they have every thing that is requiſite. The four legs of an animal which is ſwimming, ſerve it then inſtead of two pair of oars, which act one after the other. In this point of view, one difficulty may be ſtarted againſt my compariſon; which, is that when the oars have been ſtrongly preſſed againſt a body of water, which ſerves as a point of ſupport, to make the boat advance, we lift the oars out of the water, in order to plunge them a ſecond time, and to take a new point of ſupport; but the legs of animals, conſidered as oars, have not the ſame advantage, as they are all ſunk in the water, and continually act in it, from which it appears that they are obliged to diſplace as much of that element, when they move them forwards, as they do when they puſh them backwards, in order to make their bodies advance. But as theſe two forces are equal, and as the one deſtroys the other, no advantage is gained, and they can produce nothing but immobility. We however ſee that animals ſwim, and make their way through the water very eaſily.

(To be concluded in our next.)

NEW METHOD of FEEDING SILK-WORMS.

DOCTOR Lodovico Bellardi, a learned and ingenious botaniſt of Turin, has lately diſcovered, after a number of experiments, a new method of feeding ſilk-worms, when they are hatched

before the mulberry-trees have produced leaves, or when it happens that the froſt deſtroys the tender branches. This new method conſiſts in giving the worms dried leaves of the mulberry-tree. One would think that this dry nouriſhment would not be much reliſhed by theſe inſects; but repeated experiments made by our author, prove that they prefer it to any other, and eat it with the greateſt avidity. The mulberry-leaves muſt be gathered about the end of autumn, before the froſts commence; in dry weather, and at times when the heat is greateſt. They muſt be dried afterwards in the ſun, by ſpreading them upon large cloths, and laid up in a dry place after they have been reduced to powder. When it is neceſſary to give this powder to the worms, it ſhould be gently moiſtened with a little water, and a thin coat of it muſt be placed around the young worms, which will immediately begin to feed upon it.

EXTRACTS *and* REMARKS *on the puniſhment and reformation of Criminals-----From a pamphlet juſt publiſhed, by order of the Society, eſtabliſhed in Philadelphia, for alleviating the miſeries of public priſons.*

CONSIDERING the ſubject of capital puniſhments in a political ſenſe, two reaſons occur for taking away life. Firſt, it is intended to hold forth an example of terror to others; and ſecondly, to prevent the ſame perſon from repeating a crime which he hath been found capable of committing; for the law knows no revenge; and the community becomes a ſufferer by the death of every individual. Then, if theſe two ends can be attained by other means, policy and humanity will readily accede to the alternative.

It may very ſafely be aſſumed as a principle that the proſpect of long ſolitary confinement, hard labour, and very plain diet, would, to many minds, prove more terrible than even an execution; where this is the caſe, the operation of example would have its full effect, ſo far as it tended to deter others from the commiſſion of crimes. With reſpect to the criminal, he will be prevented from a repetition of the crime, during the term of his confinement, which will be extended, according to its degree; and it may very reaſonably be ſuppoſed, that length of time, and the ſeverity of his puniſhment, will either really reform his diſpoſition towards evil practices, or will reſtrain him through principles of fear: thus the laws may operate as bleſſings on the priſoner, and the country may be benefited by the acquiſition of an uſeful citizen.

Objections have been made to the expence of puniſhment by labour and confinement, and theſe have not been without weight with many minds; but ſubſtantial facts may be produced, to ſhew, that theſe fears are not well founded. The following extracts will prove that, even in England, where labour is cheaper, and proviſions much dearer than in the United States, the criminals have not only ſupported themſelves, but have produced a conſiderable balance in favour of the priſon.

Sir Thomas Beevor Bart. after giving an account of the origin, progress, and regulations, of the newly-established Bridewell, or Penitentiary House, at Wymondham, in Norfolk, in sundry letters, addressed to the Secretary of the Bath society, concludes in the following manner:

The manufactory established here at present, is that of cutting logwood for the dyers at Norwich, and beating, heckling, and spinning hemp. In the labour of heckling, a tolerable workman will earn from eight to ten shillings a week. The women and girls spin it by a wheel so contrived as to draw a thread with each hand; by which means, *two* of them can earn at least equal wages with *three* women spinning with one hand only. If the building should be enlarged, and the number of prisoners increase, some of them will then be instructed in the art of weaving the yarn made in the house. At present, both the tow and the yarn is sold to the different houses of industry established in this country, and at Norwich. In the last return of the governor to the quarter sessions, we had the satisfaction to find, that the money arising from the earnings of the prisoners, was one pound eight shillings and ten-pence more than *double* the sum expended for their maintenance.

This, though it cannot be deemed more than a *secondary* consideration, is surely no trifling one to derive a *profit* from the labour of such persons as were heretofore lost to, or become a burden upon the public; and it strongly marks the impolicy of sending these unhappy objects out of the kingdom. This sum indeed was further increased about five guineas, by adding to it the profit from the trade account; but as to have this become the general result, must depend greatly, perhaps chiefly, upon the choice of the governor, and somewhat on the activity of the magistrates, too much care cannot be taken in the former, especially as it will be the probable means of exciting the latter. We have been so fortunate as to meet with a governor who relieves us from a great part of our attention to, and direction of him.

The silence and peaceable demeanour, the cleanliness and industry, of those unhappy persons who are the inhabitants of this house, are really admirable; and such as greatly encourage the pleasing expectation, that their punishment will have that effect upon their future lives and conduct, which every humane benevolent mind must sincerely wish for. And they leave *me* without a doubt, that bridewells, with a proper attention paid to them, may in future be made seminaries of industry and reformation, instead of receptacles of idleness and corruption. To effect these purposes, it will be necessary to provide the prisoners with suitable and constant work. This in most counties will necessarily vary, but may be easily obtained, especially if, by an allowance to the governor out of their earnings, it be made his *interest* as well as his *duty* to look carefully to the performance of it. The allowance given at this house is *three-pence* in every shilling of the *nett* earnings, and this is considered as a part of his salary.

I must not omit to inform you, that in this solitary confinement, and thus employed, it has not yet been found necessary to punish any of the prisoners with irons; and that, since the new erection and regulation of this prison, the magistrates in the vicinity, as well as the keeper of it, have observed, that in no one equal period of time

have there been ſo few commitments to it.

In proof of the cleanlineſs, and healthineſs of this priſon, no perſon who entered it in health has hitherto fallen ſick in it. I have never had any complaint againſt any one for immorality or prophaneneſs. The effect of the ſolitarineſs and mechanical regularity of the place is ſuch, as to render them ſo contrite and ſubdued, that it not only promiſes fair for a laſting reformation in theſe poor unfortunate wretches, but, what is a ſtill better and more pleaſing conſideration, that it may prove a preventative of crimes in others. For, from an examination of the commitments to this houſe, before and ſince the preſent regulation took place, it appears, that one-third fewer have been confined in it ſince the latter period; and it is ſomewhat remarkable, that, except in one inſtance, no priſoner has been a ſecond time committed to it.

In confirmation of Sir Thomas Beevor's account of the expence of the priſoners being defrayed by their labour, we meet with the following note in Howard, page 170:

A liſt of priſoners in the county gaol and bridewell, (in Oxfordſhire,) from January 23, 1786, to January 7th, 1787, was publiſhed, with an account of their earnings, expence of maintenance, materials for work, &c. which was as follows:

Total Earnings			£.198 1 11
Expence in Bread	£.58 19 0		
Ditto in Clothes and extra Feeding	85 1 9½		
Overlooker	22 10 0		
Materials for Work, &c.	11 11 0		
Total Expence			178 1 9½
Balance ſaved to the County			20 0 1½

From January 7th, 1787, to January 1ſt, 1788, Balance ſaved to the County £.113 9 2.

Some priſoners, when they are diſcharged, are completely clothed, have a little money in their pockets, and a good character given them, with a further promiſe that if they bring at the end of the year, a certificate from the maſter with whom they work of a good and ſober character, they ſhall be further rewarded.

PRECAUTIONS *to be uſed by thoſe who are about to undertake a* SEA-VOYAGE.

(BY DR. FRANKLIN.)

WHEN you intend to take a long voyage, nothing is better than to keep it a ſecret, as much as poſſible, till the moment of your departure. Without this you will be continually interrupted and tormented by viſits from friends and acquaintances, who not only make you loſe your valuable time, but make you forget a thouſand things which you wiſh to remember; ſo that when you are embarked and fairly at ſea, you recollect with much uneaſineſs, affairs which

you have not terminated, accounts that you have not ſettled, and a number of things which you propoſed to carry with you, and which you find the want of every moment. Would it not be attended with the beſt conſequences to reform ſuch a cuſtom, and to ſuffer a traveller, without deranging him, to make his preparations in quietneſs, to ſet apart a few days, when theſe are finiſhed, to take leave of his friends, and to receive their good wiſhes for his happy return?

It is not always in one's power to chooſe a captain, though great part of the pleaſure and happineſs of the paſſage depends upon this choice, and though one muſt for a long time be confined to his company, and be in ſome meaſure under his command. If he is a ſocial ſenſible man, obliging, and of a good diſpoſition, you will be ſo much the happier. One ſometimes meets with people of this deſcription, but they are not common. However, if yours be not of this number, if he be a good ſeaman, attentive, careful and active in the management of his veſſel, you muſt diſpenſe with the reſt, for theſe are the moſt eſſential qualities.

Whatever right you may have by your agreement with him, to the proviſions which he has taken on board for the uſe of the paſſengers, it is always proper to have ſome private ſtore, which you may make uſe of occaſionally. You ought, therefore, to provide good water, that of the ſhip being often bad; but you muſt put it into bottles, without which, you cannot expect to preſerve it ſweet. You ought alſo to carry with you good tea, ground coffee, chocolate, wine of that ſort which you like beſt, cyder, dried raiſins, almonds, ſugar, capillaire, citrons, rum, eggs dipped in oil, portable ſoup, bread twice baked*. With regard to poultry, it is almoſt uſeleſs to carry any with you, unleſs you reſolve to undertake the office of feeding and fattening them yourſelf. With the little care which is taken of them on board ſhip, they are almoſt all ſickly, and their fleſh is as tough as leather.

All ſailors entertain an opinion which has undoubtedly originated formerly from a want of water, and when it has been found neceſſary to ſpare it, that poultry never know when they have drunk enough, and that when water is given them at diſcretion, they generally kill themſelves by drinking beyond meaſure. In conſequence of this opinion, they give them water only once in two days, and even then in ſmall quantities; but as they pour this water into troughs, inclining to one ſide, which occaſions it to run to the lower part, it thence happens, that they are obliged to mount one upon the back of another, in order to reach it, and there are ſome, which cannot even dip their beaks in it. Thus continually tantalized and tormented by thirſt, they are unable to digeſt their food, which is very dry, and they ſoon fall ſick and die; ſome of them are found thus every morning, and are thrown into the ſea; whilſt thoſe which are killed for the table are ſcarcely fit to be eaten. To remedy this inconvenience it will be neceſſary to divide their troughs into ſmall compartments, in ſuch a manner, that each of them may be capable of containing water; but this is ſeldom or never done. On this account, ſheep and hogs are to be conſidered as the beſt freſh proviſions that one can have at ſea;

* In French *pain biſcuité*. It is made by cutting bread into ſlices, and baking it a ſecond time; it forms moſt wholeſome nouriſhment.

mutton there being in general very good, and pork excellent.

It may happen that some of the provisions and stores, which I have recommended, may become almost useless, by the care which the captain has taken to lay in a proper stock; but in such a case, you may dispose of it to relieve the poor passengers, who paying less for their passage, are stowed among the common sailors, and have no right to the Captain's provisions, except to such part of them as is used for feeding the crew. These passengers are sometimes sick, melancholy and dejected, and there are often women and children among them, neither of whom have any opportunity, of procuring those things which I have mentioned, and of which, perhaps, they have the greatest need. By distributing amongst them a part of your superfluity, you may be of the greatest assistance to them. You may restore their health, save their lives, and in short render them happy, which always affords the liveliest pleasure to a feeling mind.

The most disagreeable thing at sea, is the cookery, for there is not, properly speaking, any professed cook on board. The worst sailor is generally chosen for that purpose, who for the most part is equally dirty and unskilful; hence comes the proverb used among the English sailors, that *God sends meat, and the Devil sends cooks.* Those, however, who have a better opinion of Providence, will think otherwise: knowing that sea air, and the exercise or motion, which they receive from the rolling of the ship, have a wonderful effect in whetting the appetite, they will say that Providence has given sailors bad cooks, to prevent them from eating too much; or that knowing they would have bad cooks, he has given them a good appetite, to prevent them from dying with hunger. However, if you have no confidence in these succours of Providence, you may yourself, with a lamp and a boiler, by the help of a little spirits of wine, prepare some food, such as soup, hash, &c. A small oven made of tin plate is not a bad piece of furniture; your servant may roast in it a piece of mutton or pork. If you are ever tempted to eat salt beef, which is often very good, you will find that cyder is the best liquor to quench the thirst generally caused by salt meat or salt fish. Sea-biscuit which is too hard for the teeth of some people, may be softened by steeping it; but bread double-baked* is the best, for being made of good loaf bread cut into slices, and baked a second time, it readily imbibes water, becomes soft, and is easily digested: it consequently forms excellent nourishment, much superior to that of biscuit, which has not been fermented.

I must here observe, that this double baked bread was originally the real biscuit prepared to keep at sea; for the word *biscuit* in French, signifies twice baked.† Pease often boil badly, and do not become soft; in such a case by putting a two pound shot into the kettle, the rolling of the vessel, by means of this bullet, will convert the pease into a kind of porridge like mustard.

Having often seen soup when put upon the table at sea in broad flat dishes, thrown out on every side by the rolling of the vessel, I have wished that our tin-men would make our soup-basons with divisions or compartments, forming small plates, proper for containing soup for one person only. By this disposition the soup in an extraordinary roll, would

* Pain biscuite. † It is derived from *bis*, again, and *cuit*, baked.

not be thrown out of the plate, and would not fall into the breaſts of thoſe who are at table, and ſcald them. Having entertained you with theſe things of little importance, permit me now to conclude with ſome general reflections upon navigation.

When navigation is employed only for tranſporting neceſſary proviſions from one country where they abound to another where they are wanting, when by this it prevents famines, which were ſo frequent and ſo fatal before it was invented, and became ſo common, we cannot help conſidering it as one of thoſe arts which contribute moſt to the happineſs of mankind.

But when it is employed to tranſport things of no utility, or articles merely of luxury, it is then uncertain whether the advantages reſulting from it are ſufficient to counterbalance the misfortunes which it occaſions, by expoſing the lives of ſo many individuals upon the vaſt ocean. And when it is uſed to plunder veſſels, and tranſport ſlaves, it is evidently only the dreadful means of increaſing thoſe calamities which afflict human nature.

One is aſtoniſhed to think on the number of veſſels and men who are daily expoſed in going to bring tea from China, coffee from Arabia, and ſugar and tobacco from America; all commodities which our anceſtors lived very well without. The ſugar trade employs nearly a thouſand veſſels, and that of tobacco almoſt the ſame number. With regard to the utility of tobacco little can be ſaid; and with regard to ſugar, how much more meritorious would it be, to ſacrafice the momentary pleaſure which we receive from drinking it once or twice a day in our tea, than to encourage the numberleſs cruelties that are continually exerciſed in order to procure it to us?

A celebrated French moraliſt ſaid, that when he conſidered the wars which we foment in Africa to get negroes, the great number who of courſe periſh in theſe wars, the multitude of thoſe wretches who die in their paſſage by diſeaſe, bad air, and bad proviſions, and laſtly, how many periſh by the cruel treatment they meet with in a ſtate of ſlavery, when he ſaw a bit of ſugar, he could not help imagining it to be covered with ſpots of human blood; but had he added to theſe conſiderations, the wars which we carry on againſt one another, to take and retake the iſlands that produce this commodity, he would not have ſeen the ſugar ſimply ſpotted with blood, he would have beheld it entirely tinged with it.

Theſe wars make the maratime powers of Europe, and the inhabitants of Paris and London, pay much dearer for their ſugar than thoſe of Vienna, though they are almoſt three hundred leagues diſtant from the ſea. A pound of ſugar, indeed, coſts the former not only the price which they give for it, but alſo what they pay in taxes, neceſſary to ſupport thoſe fleets and armies which ſerve to defend and protect the countries that produce it.

METHOD *of freeing* APPLE-TREES *from* MOSS.

THIS method conſiſts in daubing over the trunk and all the large branches of the tree, when the ſap begins to riſe, with a large bruſh dipped in whiting made of lime, pretty thick; the moſs, and all the rotten bark will ſoon after drop off, and be replaced by a new bark entirely ſmooth.

THE

Columbian Parnaſſiad.

To the EDITOR *of the* UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, *and* COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN the American Muſeum, for June, 1788, there appeared a tranſlation of the battle of Cuchullin, a part of the epic poem of Fingal. The tranſlator, the late Dr. Ladd, certainly deſerves commendation for what he has done; but from an attentive compariſon with the original it appears, that he has in many inſtances unneceſſarily deviated from it, ſo as to loſe much of its force and beauty. The change of metre appears alſo to be a defect in Dr. Ladd's tranſlation. I have been led to attempt a verſion of this beautiful paſſage of Oſſian, which might be free from theſe faults, and the following is the reſult of this attempt. I am aware that an objection may be made to the ſhort metre which is here uſed; but this is perhaps more favourable to the expreſſive conciſeneſs of Oſſian than the heroic meaſure of ten ſyllables, in uſing which it would be neceſſary either to extend a ſentiment to two lines, or frequently to conclude a ſentence in the middle of a line. The one would diminiſh energy; the other would be unfavourable to harmony. Q.

As from dark Cromla's ſhady crown
A foaming torrent ruſhes down.
Above is heard the thunder's might,
On half the hill ſits dark-brown night,
The breaches of the ſtorm between,
The forms of fleeting ghoſts are ſeen.
So fierce, ſo vaſt, to deeds of death,
Ruſhed Erin's ſons acroſs the heath.

Like Ocean's whale, dreadful to view,
Whom all his billows loud purſue,
The chief like ſtreams his valour pours,
Rolling his might along the ſhores.

Like winter ſtorms that roar around,
The ſons of Lochlin heard the ſound.
Dark Swaran ſtruck his boſſy ſhield,
Swift Arno's ſon came o'er the field.

"What murmur rolls along the hill,
Like gathered flies of evening ſtill?
Or Erin's ſons deſcend to blood,
Or ruſtling winds roar in yon wood.
Such ſounds ſends Gormal to the ſkies,
Before my waves white tops ariſe.
Aſcend, thou chief of Arno's race,
The hill, to view the heath's dark face."

He went, and trembling, ſwift returned.
His rolling eyes with wildneſs burned.
His heart beat high againſt his breaſt.
His words were broken, ſlow expreſt.

"Riſe, ſon of waves, he fault'ring cries,
Thou chief of dark-brown ſhields—ariſe—
See—the dark mountain ſtream of war—
Behold—deep-moving from afar,
The ſtrength of Erin on the heath.
Advancing like the flame of death,
The car—the car of war comes on—
The car of Sema's noble ſon.
Like waves near rocks behind it bends,
As ſun-ſtreaked miſt from heath aſcends.
Its ſides emboſs'd ſhed ſparkling light,
As ſeas ſhine round the boat of night.
The beam of poliſhed yew is ſhewn,
The ſeat is of the ſmootheſt bone.
With ſpears the ſides are ſtocked for death,
And heroes' footſtool is beneath.

Before the right ſide of the car,
Is ſeen the ſnorting horſe of war.
Broad-breaſted, ſtrong, wide leaping ſteed,
Son of the hill of gen'rous breed.
His hoof loud echoes o'er the plain.
Above him waves his lofty mane,
As gently riſing ſtreams of ſmoke
Appear on yonder tow'ring rock.
Bright are his ſides as vivid flame.
Sulin-Sifadda is his name.

Before the left ſide of the car
Is ſeen the ſnorting beaſt of war.
High-headed, bounding, thin-maned horſe,
Strong-hoofed, and rapid in the courſe.
With furious joy Duſronnal runs
Among the battle's ſtormy ſons.
A thouſand thongs the car confine.
In wreaths of foam the bridles ſhine;
Thin thongs, which gems effulgent deck,
Bend o'er each courſer's ſtately neck.
Their active vigour never fails,
They fly like miſt o'er ſtreamy vales.
Wilder than fearful deer are they,
Stronger than eagles on their prey.

Loud as the winter blaſts that blow
'Gainſt Gormal's ſides covered with ſnow.
Within the poliſh'd car comes on
Cuchullin, gen'rous Semo's ſon.
The ſtrong armed ſon of ſwords. To view
His cheek ſhines like my poliſhed yew.
Wide rolls the chief's blue eye, below
The dark arch of his gloomy brow.
As bending on he wields the ſpear,
Behind him flies like flame his hair.
Fly, king of waves, nought el'e avails;
He comes like ſtorms along the vales."
"When did I fly," the king replied,
"Though ſpears flew thick on every ſide.
When did I ſhrink from danger near?
Chief of the ittle ſoul, declare.
Where the loud ſtorm old Gormal braves,
When white with foam high roſe the waves,
The ſtorm of clouds withſtand did I.
Shall Swaran from a hero fly?
Though mighty Fingal's ſelf were here,
My ſoul before him ſhould not fear.
Ariſe to battle on the plain.
Pour round me like the echoing main.
Round my bright ſteel, my thouſands,
ſtand;
Strong as the rocks of Lochlin's land,
That joy when clouds the ſkies deform,
And ſtretch their dark woods to the ſtorm.
Like ſtorms that autumn dark aſcend,
And from two echoing hills deſcend,
Thus towards each ſwift move on,
Fierce Lochlin's king and Semo's ſon!
As from high rocks two ſtreams of rain
Meet, mix, and roar upon the plain;
Loud, rough, and dark in battle join
Erin's bold ſons and Lochlin's line.
Brave chiefs with blows each other greet,
And men with men in battle meet;
Steel on ſteel clanging ſtrikes the ear,
And helmets cleft on high appear.
And ſwift to ſlaughter through the ſky
The iron headed arrows fly.
Spears fall like ſtreams of glorious light,
Which gild the ſtormy face of night.
As troubled ſounds aſcend the ſky,
When ocean rolls its waves on high;
As heaven's laſt peal ſounds from afar,
Such is the dreadful din of war.
Though Cormac's hundred bards ſhould
ſtrive
The battle's deeds in ſong to give;
Weak were the voice the bards could
raiſe,
To ſend the deaths to future days.
For many a hero fell in death;
Wide poured their blood along the heath.
Ye bards, let mournful ſounds ariſe;
For low in death Sithallin lies.
Let fair Fiona's plaintive ſtrains
Riſe on her Ardan's much lov'd plains.
Like two fair hinds the lovers fell,
By Swaran's hand, that aimed too well,
Midſt thouſands as he roared aloud,
Like the ſhrill ſpirit of a cloud,
That dim beſtrides the northern blaſt,
And joys to ſee the ſailor loſt.
Nor, chieftain of the miſty iſle,
Inactive ſlept thy hand the while;
To die thy arm the chiefs compels,
Thou ſon of Semo, king of ſhells.
His ſword high flamed, as heaven's bright
beam
Pierces the vale in many a ſtream,
When low and blaſted men are found,
And all the hills are burning round.
O'er chiefs Dufronnal ſnorted loud;
Sifadda bathed his hoof in blood.
Behind them lay the ſcene of death,
As groves o'erturned on Cromla's heath;
When o'er the deſart ſtorms have paſt,
And night's dim ſpirits ride the blaſt.
Weep on the rocks where winds do roar,
O beauteous maid of Iniſtore;
Bend o'er the waves thy beauteous head,
Fairer than ſpirits of the dead,
That glide at noon on ſun-beams pale,
From hills o'er Morven's ſilent vale.
Thy youth is fallen, low he lies,
Beneath Cuchullin's ſword he dies.
No more thy youth his valour's praiſe
To match the blood of kings ſhall raiſe.
The lovely chief of Iniſcon,
Trenar, the graceful Trenar's gone;
His gray dogs howling are at home,
They ſee his paſſing ſpirit come.
His bow unſtrung the ſtranger finds.
No ſound is in his heath of hinds.
As to the rocks high waves do roll,
Ruſh'd Swaran's holt of warlike ſoul.
As meets ſome rock a thouſand waves,
So Erin Swaran's army braves.
Death raiſes all his voices round,
The ſhields mix dreadful with the ſound.
A pillar dark each hero ſtands,
His ſword is lightning in his hands.
From wing to wing the battle flies,
The field re-echoes to the cries,
As on ſome anvil's ample round
By turns an hundred hammers ſound.
But ſay who there advance to death,
Gloomy and dark on Lena's heath,
Like two dark clouds; as lightning ſpreads,
Their ſwords fly dreadful o'er their heads.
Around the little hills do quake,
And moſs-clad rocks with terror ſhake.
Who but the Ocean's warlike ſon,
And Erin's car-borne chief come on?
Full many an eye of anxious friends
Each warrior's ſteps to fight attends.
But now, in ſable clouds, the night
Conceals the chiefs, and ends the fight.

GOOD-NATURE, *the chief ſource of connubial happineſs.*

O! Gentleſt bleſſing man can find!
Sweet ſoother of the ruffled mind!
As the ſoft powers of oil aſſuage
Of Ocean's waves the furious rage;
Lull to repoſe the boiling tide,
Whoſe billows, charm'd to reſt, ſubſide;
Smooth the vext boſom of the deep,
'Till every trembling motion ſleep!—
Thy ſoft enchantments thus controul
The tumult of the troubled ſoul!
By labour won, by care oppreſt,
On Thee the weary mind ſhall reſt;
From buſineſs, and diſtraction free,
Delighted, ſhall return to Thee;
To Thee the aching heart ſhall cling,
And find the peace it does not bring.
Ye candidates for Earth's beſt prize,
Domeſtic Life's ſweet charities!
O! if your erring eye once ſtrays
From ſmooth Good-nature's level ways;
If e'er, in evil hour betray'd,
You chuſe ſome vain, fantaſtic maid,
On ſuch for bliſs if you depend,
Without the means you ſeek the end;
A pyramid you ſtrive to place,
The point inverted for the baſe;
You hope, in ſpite of Reaſon's laws,
A conſequence without a cauſe.
And you, bright nymphs, who bleſs our eyes
With all that ſkill, that taſte ſupplies;
Learn, that accompliſhments at beſt,
Serve but to garniſh in Life's feaſt;
Yet ſtill with theſe the poliſh'd wife
Should deck the feaſt of human life;
Wit a poor Standing-Diſh wou'd prove,
Tho' 'tis an excellent Remove;
Howe er your tranſient gueſts may praiſe
Your gay parade on gala days,
Yet know, your huſband ſtill will wiſh,
Good-nature for his Standing-Diſh.
Still, in Life's *Faſti*, you preſume
Eternal holidays will come;
But, in its higheſt, happieſt lot,
O! let it never be forgot,
Life is not an Olympic game,
Where ſports and plays muſt gain the fame;
Each month is not the month of May,
Nor is each day a holiday.
Tho' wit may gild life's atmoſphere,
When all is lucid, calm, and clear,
In bleak Affliction's dreary hour,
The brighteſt flaſh muſt loſe its power;
While Temper, in the darkeſt ſkies,
A kindly light and warmth ſupplies.
Divine Good-nature! 'tis decreed,
The happieſt ſtill thy charm ſhould need.
Sweet Architect! rais'd by thy hands,
Fair Concord's Temple firmly ſtands:
Tho, Senſe, tho' Prudence rear the pile,
Tho' each approving Virtue ſmile,
Some ſudden guſt, nor rare the caſe,
May ſhake the building to its baſe,
Unleſs to guard againſt ſurpriſes,
On thy firm arch the ſtructure riſes.

The Charms of rational Converſation.

HAIL, Converſation, heav'nly fair,
Thou bliſs of life, and balm of care!
Call forth the long-forgotten knowledge
Of ſchool, of travel, and of college!
For thee, beſt ſolace of his toil!
The ſage conſumes his midnight oil:
And keeps late vigils, to produce
Materials for thy future uſe.
If none behold, ah! wherefore fair?
Ah! wherefore wiſe, if none muſt hear?
Our intellectual ore muſt ſhine,
Not ſlumber, idly, in the mine.
Let Education's moral mint
The nobleſt images imprint;
Let Taſte her curious touchſtone hold,
To try if ſtandard be the gold;
But 'tis thy commerce, Converſation,
Muſt give it uſe by circulation;
That nobleſt commerce of mankind,
Whoſe precious merchandize is MIND!
What ſtoic Traveller wou'd try
A ſterile ſoil, and parching ſky,
Or dare th' intemperate Northern zone,
If what he ſaw muſt ne'er be known?
For this he bids his home farewell,
The joy of ſeeing is to tell.
Truſt me, he never wou'd have ſtir'd,
Were he forbid to ſpeak a word;
And Curioſity would ſleep,
If her own ſecrets ſhe muſt keep:
The bliſs of telling what is paſt,
Becomes her rich reward at laſt.
Yet not from low deſire to ſhine,
Does Genius toil in Learning's Mine;
Not to indulge in idle viſion,
But ſtrike new light by ſtrong colliſion.
O'er books the mind inactive lies,
Books, the mind's food, not exerciſe!
Her vigorous wing ſhe ſcarcely feels,
'Till uſe the lateſt ſtrength reveals;
Her ſlumbering energies call'd forth,
She riſes, conſcious of her worth;
And, at her new-found powers elated,
Thinks them not rous'd, but new-created,
Enlighten'd ſpirits! you, who know
What charms from poliſh'd converſe flow,
Speak, for you can, the pure delight
When kindred ſympathies unite;

When correſpondent taſtes impart
Communion ſweet from heart to heart;
You ne'er the cold gradations need
Which vulgar ſouls to union lead;
No dry diſcuſſion to unfold
The meaning, caught as ſoon as told:
But ſparks electric only ſtrike
On ſouls electrical alike;
The flaſh of Intellect expires,
Unleſs it meet congenial fires.
The language to th' Elect alone
Is, like the Maſon's myſtery, known;
In vain th' unerring ſign is made
To him who is not of the *Trade*.
What lively pleaſure to divine,
The thought implied, the hinted line,
To feel Alluſion's artful force,
And trace the Image to its ſource!
Quick Memory blends her ſcatter'd rays,
'Till fancy kindles at the blaze;
The works of ages ſtart to view,
And ancient Wit elicits new.

AFFECTED SENSIBILITY.

(By a Lady.)

A Roſe-bud overcharg'd with dew,
Its with'ring head reclin'd,
Nigh broken from its parent bough,
The ſport of ev'ry wind.

Maria to the woodbine bow'r
With Ella chanc'd to walk;
Careful ſhe rais'd the drooping flow'r,
And tied its bending ſtalk.

"Ah! live," ſhe cried, "my lovely roſe,
"And let your charms expand,
"Free to the gale, your ſweets diſcloſe,
"Nor dread the ſpoiler's hand."

As through the grove, at cloſe of day,
Maria lonely ſtray'd;
A wretched female croſs'd the way,
And thus implor'd her aid:

"In pity hear a daughter's pray'r,
"In pity haſte to ſave;
"Alfred, my father, bow'd with care,
"Is ſinking to his grave.

"Content, within a little cot,
"Which decks yon humble vale,
"The grateful ſong, that bleſt our lot,
"Was borne on ev'ry gale.

"The lord of theſe domains, one day
"Beheld this luckleſs face;
"His boſom juſtice ceas'd to ſway,
"And paſſion held her place.

"In vain to win me to his arms,
"Each gaudy lure he try'd;
"For me his riches wanted charms,
"Virtue was all my pride.

"Then wild revenge inflam'd his breaſt;
"Beneath oppreſſion's rod
"My aged father ſunk diſtreſt,
"And hop'd—but in his God.

"Heav'n knows my pure unſpotted fame,
"Yet more than life I prize!
"Nor will I earn the bread of ſhame;
"No—though my parent dies!

"Then gracious hear ſad Anna's prayer;
"If you delay to ſave,
"My father, bow'd with want and care,
"Muſt ſink into his grave."

In vain the murmurs of diſtreſs
Aſſail'd Maria's ear;
What miſery would fain expreſs,
Maria would not hear.

A gen'rous ruſtic, as he paſs'd,
O'er heard the mournful tale;
Borne on the wings of eager haſte,
He flitted to the vale.

And, as the bounteous dole he gave,
Beneficently ſmil'd;
Rejoic'd, from lawleſs pow'r, to ſave
The father and the child.

Shame on thoſe hearts that never felt
A fellow-creature's woes:
Yet tenderly affect to melt,
In *pity* for a *Roſe!*

THE CALM.

HUSH'D was all nature, in a calm ſerene,
No breeze of wind did fan the flow'ry plain,
Smooth lay the ſurface of the gliding flood—
Even aſpen leaves without a motion ſtood.

EPIGRAM.

WITH folded arms and lifted eyes,
"Have mercy Heaven, the Parſon cries,
Upon our thirſty ſun-burnt plains;
Thy bleſſings ſend in genial rains."
The ſermon ended, and the prayers,
Sir Caſſock for his home prepares:
When with his viſage dreſt in ſmiles,
It rains, thank Heav'n! cries *Farmer Giles;*
"Rains!" quoth the Parſon, "ſure you joke:
Rains! Heaven forbid—I han't a cloak."

An Ode.

Inſcribed to Miſs C———.

OF damaſk cheeks, and radiant eyes,
Let other poets tell;
Within the boſom of the fair
Superior beauties dwell.

There all the ſprightly powers of wit
In blythe aſſemblage play;
There ev'ry ſocial virtue ſheds
Its intellectual ray.

But, as the ſun's refulgent light
Heaven's wide expanſe refines,
With ſov'reign luſtre, thro' the ſoul,
Celeſtial ſweetneſs ſhines.

This mental beam dilates the heart,
And ſparkles in the face;
It harmonizes ev'ry thought,
And heightens ev'ry grace.

One glimpſe can ſooth the troubled breaſt,
The heaving ſigh reſtrain,
Can make the bed of ſickneſs pleaſe,
And ſtop the ſenſe of pain.

Its pow'r can charm the ſavage heart,
The tyrant's pity move;
To ſmiles convert the wildeſt rage,
And melt the ſoul to love.

In ſcenes of poverty and woe,
Where melancholy dwells,
The influence of this living ray,
The dreary gloom diſpels.

Thus, when the blooming ſpring returns,
To chear the mournful plains,
Thro' earth and air, with genial warmth,
Etherial mildneſs reigns.

Beneath its bright auſpicious beams
No boiſt'rous paſſions riſe;
Moroſeneſs quits the peaceful ſcene,
And baleful diſcord flies.

A thouſand nameleſs beauties ſpring,
A thouſand virtues glow,
A ſmiling train of joys appear,
And endleſs bleſſings flow.

Unbounded charity diſplays
Her ſympathizing charms,
And friendſhip, pure ſeraphic flame!
The gen'rous boſom warms.

Almighty love exerts his pow'r,
And ſpreads, with ſecret art,
A ſoft ſenſation thro' the frame,
A tranſport thro' the heart.

Nor ſhall the ſtorms of age, which cloud
Each gleam of ſenſual joy,
And blaſt the gaudy flowers of pride,
Theſe bleſt effects deſtroy.

When that fair form ſhall ſink in years,
And all thoſe graces fly,
The beauty of thy heavenly mind,
Shall length of days defy.

On hearing a Lady lament the ſhort-lived pleaſure of Youth, and the quick decay of Beauty.

THough time has pal'd the vernal roſe,
That fluſh'd thy youthful face,
And Winter's thinly ſcatter'd ſnows
Obſcure thy forehead's grace:

No more tho' Love's reſiſtleſs ſway
Pervades each vital part;
Still Friendſhip's pure and gentle power,
Shall renovate thy heart.

Tho' the gay charms of life are paſt,
And evening ſhades come on,
Still fair Reflection's ſober joys
Shall gild thy ſetting ſun.

On ſome Snow, melting on a Lady's Boſom.

THE envious ſnow comes down, in haſte,
To prove thy breaſt leſs fair;
But grieves to ſee itſelf furpaſt,
And melts into a tear.

The BACCHANALIAN

(Tranſlated from the German.)

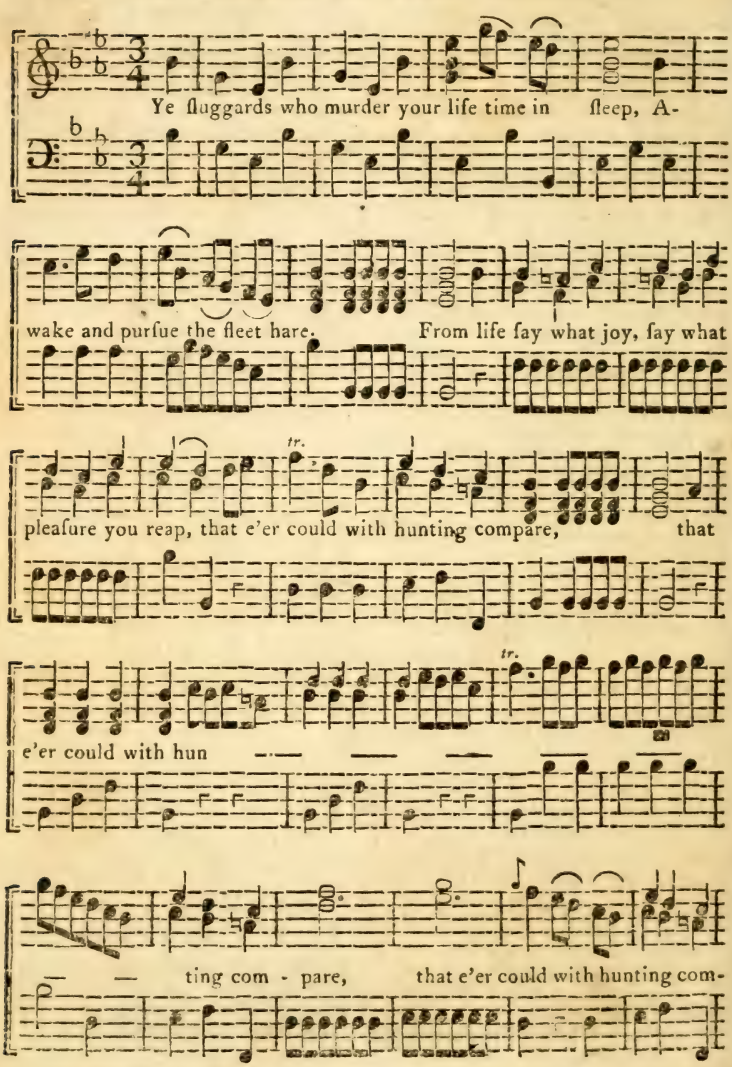
THE thunder rolls dreadfully through the dark ſky,
To the cellar I quickly retire;
Think not that I wiſh from the thunder to fly;
No—'tis for the beſt wine to enquire.

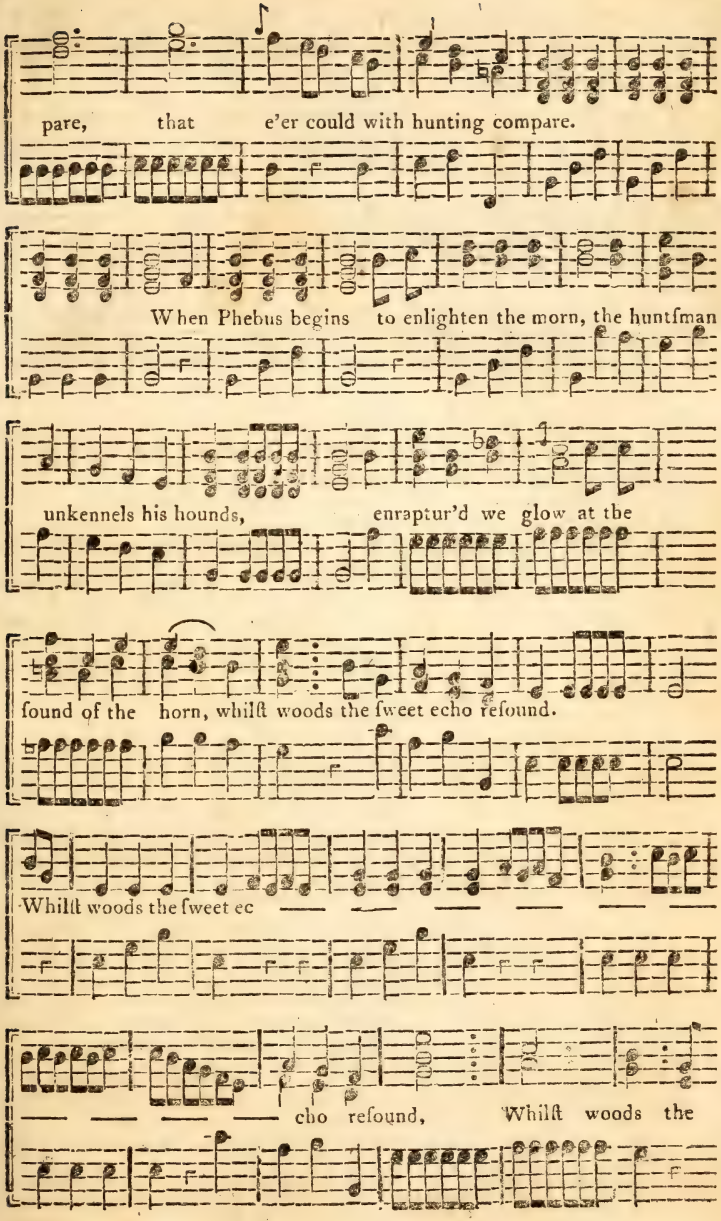
An Epitaph on a very indolent Man.

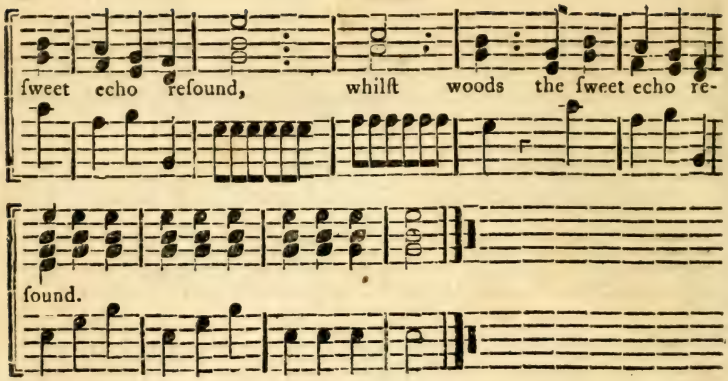
HEre lies John Thomſon, reader ſtay,
And if thou canſt, pray weep,
Who dos'd an idle life away,
And then fell faſt aſleep.

A Hunting Song.

Set to Music by Mr. ROTH, of Philadelphia.




pare, that e'er could with hunting compare.
When Phebus begins to enlighten the morn, the huntſman
unkennels his hounds, enraptur'd we glow at the
found of the horn, whilſt woods the ſweet echo reſound.
Whilſt woods the ſweet ec
cho reſound, Whilſt woods the



II.

The courtier the lawyer, the prieſt, has his *view*,
Nay, every profeſſion the ſame;
But ſportſmen, ye mortals, no pleaſures purſue
But ſuch as accrue from the game.
While drunkards are pleas'd in the joys of the cup,
And turn into day every night,
At the break of each morn the huntſman is up,
And bounds o'er the lands with delight.

III.

Then quickly, my lads, to the foreſt repair,
O'er dales and o'er valleys let's fly;
For who can, ye gods, feel a moment of care,
When purſuing the hounds in full cry.
Thus each morning, each day, in raptures we paſs,
And deſire no comfort to ſhare,
But at night to refreſh with the bottle and glaſs,
And feed on the ſpoil of the hare.

S O N G.

SOFT breathing, the zephyrs awaken the grove,
Now, now, is the ſeaſon for pleaſure and love;
Yet let no delights on our moments intrude,
But ſuch as are ſimple, and ſuch as are good.

Far hence be the love, that's by wantonneſs bred,
Far hence be the pleaſures by vanity led,
But joys which both reaſon and virtue approve,
Such, ſuch, are the glory and pride of the grove.

The CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

On Sunday the 25th April, arrived at New-York, the brig Rambler, Capt. Keaquick, in 38 days from Havre de Grace. The Capt brought a Paris print of March 12th, from which the following articles are extracted.

GERMANY.

ON the 20th of February, at six in the morning, His Imperial Majesty, Joseph II. Emperor of Germany, departed this life. He died with the greatest firmness and composure, perfectly retaining his senses to the last moment. All good men will ever reverence the memory of this Prince, whose various good qualities and ardent desire for the happiness of his subjects, entitle him to the esteem of mankind. Previous to his death he made the necessary arrangments with regard to his successor, whose arrival at Vienna was hourly expected at the time of the Emperor's death. Excepting this intelligence, the present instant is rather barren of great events. The cabinets however are very busy, the hour is pregnant with futurity, and the usual events of ages are ready to burst upon us in a moment.

VIENNA, *February* 24. The Emperor's body lay in state till yesterday morning in the Royal Chapel; and was buried in the evening in one of the vaults appropriated to the Austrian family.

Leopold II. succeeds the Emperor Joseph, and is expected in this capital tomorrow.

What changes may be produced in European politics by the Emperor's death, we do not pretend to say. Certain it is, that the successor to the Imperial throne will find himself placed in a most embarrassing situation, involved in a war with the Turks—engaged in domestic broils—and threatened by a formidable neighbour, the king of Prussia, it will require an uncommon share of prudence and address, to extricate him from the difficulties with which he is beset on every side.

No other foreign intelligence, of any importance, has transpired in the course of this month, except an account that the king of France, on the 4th of February last, addressed the National Assembly, in a truly excellent speech, on the situation of the kingdom, on the necessity of establishing order among the people; the justice and policy of establishing and securing their rights; and recommending to the attention of the National Assembly, the completion of the great work which they had undertaken, and the restoration of harmony and tranquility to the nation—In some parts of this speech he was very pathetic, and could not refrain from shedding tears—a proof that he felt what he uttered.——He in one place assured them, that he should take care to have instilled into the mind of the Dauphin, such principles as should accord with the reforms in government that might be instituted by the National Assembly—That he should be taught to despise the whisper of adulation, and to esteem it his highest honour to reign over a free people.

UNITED STATES.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SALEM, *April* 6. Last week, the frame of a building was raised in this town, in which the manufacture of duck and sail-cloth is to be carried on. This building is 200 feet long, and 26 wide.

A bounty is given by this commonwealth on duck and sail-cloth manufactured within the same—which is in fact an indirect bounty upon the growth of flax, which we hope our country brethren will take the advantage of, and put that

money into their own pockets, which muſt otherwiſe be ſent abroad for flax to ſupply the ſeveral riſing manufactories.

CONNECTICUT.

NORWICH, *April 19*, The raging diſeaſe called the *influenza*, has made its ſecond attack on the inhabitants of this city and its vicinity; it ſeems to have renewed its progreſs with redoubled violence: How often man may be expoſed to this ſecondary Plague God only knows, ſo far it calls aloud for medical aid, and ought to excite the gentlemen of the faculty to a thorough inveſtigation of the riſe and progreſs of this triumphing peſt of ſociety.

VIRGINIA.

WINCHESTER, *April 7*. Late accounts from Kentuckey adviſe, that about the firſt of laſt month, the remains of two boats which had been burnt (doubtleſs by the ſavages) were diſcovered aſhore on a ſmall iſland in the river Ohio, about 18 mile above Limeſtone—that fourteen men had been killed and ſcalped—that theſe unfortunate victims to ſavage barbarity were judged to be part of the crews of ſaid boats, and it is conjectured that the women and children belonging to them were taken priſoners to the Indian country.—That on the 10th of the ſame month 18 horſes were carried off by a party of Indians, from a place called the Rolling Fork—that ſeven men purſued the plunderers, and came up with them a ſhort diſtance from their encampment, when an engagement took place, in which one white man, of the name of Wilſon, was killed; and ſeveral of the tawny race ruſhing out from the camp to ſuccour their brethren, obliged the other ſix to make a precipitate retreat.

RICHMOND, *April 15*. On Tueſday afternoon, the 6th inſt. came on a very ſevere hurricane in moſt parts of this ſtate. In the counties of Charles City and Dinwiddie, it blew down a number of barns, and a very conſiderable quantity of fencing; and in many of the towns it blew down ſeveral chimneys. The ſtorm was accompanied with quantities of hail in ſome places, which has injured the wheat and oats, and alſo the fruit trees very much.

PHILADELPHIA.

April 12. This day the firſt circuit court for the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, was opened by the Hon. James Wilſon and Francis Hopkinſon, Eſquires, Judges of the ſaid court.

April 13. At a meeting of the Aldermen yeſterday, Samuel Powel, Eſquire, was unanimouſly re-elected Mayor of this city; but he having declined ſerving, Samuel Miles, Eſquire, was this day elected to that office, for the enſuing year.

April 24. The bank of a cellar in Walnut-ſtreet, where a number of men were at work, fell in this forenoon, by which unfortunate accident two promiſing young bricklayers were ſmothered. All the exertions of Dr. Shippen, Dr. Ruſh, and other gentlemen of the faculty, to recover them, proved unſucceſsful.

Letters, we underſtand, have been received by the late arrivals from England, which mention, that the court of London has iſſued orders for the immediate equipment of 24 ſhips of the line, and for the recal of all the officers on half pay, the preſent poſture of political affairs in Europe having rendered it abſolutely neceſſary.

For the greater part of the following intereſting paragraphs and extracts, we acknowledge ourſelves indebted to the Federal Gazette.

The uſeful arts are conſtantly encreaſing amongſt us. A ſingle manufacturer in the Northern-Liberties makes annually 400 dozen pairs of worſted, cotton, and thread ſtockings; the laſt ſuperior in appearance and goodneſs to thoſe imported from England, at a much higher price.

From the laboratory of Meſſrs. Marſhalls, of this city, we are informed, that 6000 lb. of crude ſal ammoniac, will be exported to England and Holland, this ſummer; the very countries from which we have hitherto imported this article. Glauber-ſalt, of an excellent quality, is made cheaper than it can be imported.

In addition to the inducements to propagate the *White Italian Mulberry Tree*, as it regards the production of ſilk, we are informed, that this tree is an excellent ſhip timber.

Extract of a letter from Pittſburgh, Feb. 27.

"Several gentlemen in this place and neighbourhood begin to entertain thoughts of forming a company for manufacturing ſalt from the licks which abound in ſome parts of this weſtern country. Imported ſalt comes ſo extremely dear, that neceſſity alone muſt ſoon impel us to undertake ſomething of this nature. Happily, in the neighbourhood of theſe licks wood is exceeding plenty, and in the dry ſeaſon the water is ſo very ſalt, as to be almoſt equal in ſtrength to a ſtrong brine; ſo that much leſs wood and time

will be required than in the operation of reducing ocean water into ſalt, which was one of our great reſources in the time of the war, when ſome of the enemy aſſerted, that the want of foreign ſalt alone would ruin the independence of the United States. A perſon that owns one of theſe licks means to make an experiment, whether this brine will not granulate, (as in the Weſt-Indies) when conveyed into ſhallow reſervoirs clayed at bottom, and expoſed, in a large ſurface, to the action of the ſun's rays."

An account of the Lead Mines in the County of Montgomery and State of Virginia.

In the month of Auguſt laſt the proprietors began to work theſe lead mines with ten hands, which they found on an average produced one thouſand weight of waſhed ore per day. This when refined produced 70 to 75lb. per 100lb. of ore. The ten men were not employed to the ſame advantage as a greater number might have been. To obviate this inconvenience and to increaſe the quantity of lead to the probable conſumption of this country, the proprietors have 75 men employed in this buſineſs, which they have reaſon to expect will produce nine hundred tuns of lead per year.

They have alſo eſtabliſhed a Manufactory of ſhot and ſheet lead, at Richmond, and from the production of the mines, five workmen will make one ton of ſhot per day. Their intentions are to increaſe the number of workmen in this factory to the full amount of the demand of ſhot and ſheet lead in this country.

In the ſtate of Pennſylvania, Jerſey and Delaware are 63 paper mills, which make 100,000l. worth, annually, of that article--in the ſame three ſtates there are manufactured annually 350 tons of ſteel, 100 tons of ſlit iron, and upwards of 10,000 barrels of malt liquors.—The importation of Engliſh porter is entirely at an end, as that liquor can now be made amongſt ourſelves to as much perfection as in Britain.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to a correſpondent in New-York.

"Being directed by the manufacturing board, lately, to take upon me a ſhare of an extenſive report, in which gun-powder was an article, I was much pleaſed and ſurpriſed to find that we have twenty-one powder-mills, capable of making ſix hundred and twenty-five tons per annum: that they retail it at 37s. 6d. per quarter-caſk of 25lb. and offer to ſell, in quantities, under 6l. per cwt. and that the Engliſh price, after deducting the bounty of 4s. 6d. is 75s. 6d. ſterling, or 6l. 5s. 10d. currency per cwt. Engliſh powder is now nearly done with here, and one year will entirely exclude it. I am convinced this eſſentially neceſſary manufacture, beſides enſuring defence, is worth above 200,000 dollars. It has ſurpriſed me as much as the paper-mills."

We are told, our ſtate contains above 360,000 people, men, women, and children, and it is thought the cenſus will be 400,000. Now, we may ſafely reckon that we make, within ourſelves, all the ſhoes, boots, half-boots, gaiters, clogs, goloſhes, and pattens, that we uſe; and we ſend many by land and water, to our ſiſter ſtates and foreign countries. As ſome ſhoes are of coſtly ſtuffs, and as boots are worn by great numbers of grown perſons, it appears to me very moderate, to eſtimate the work of all our town and country Cordwainers (in the above eight articles) as equivalent at leaſt to 400,000 pair of ſhoes per annum, at a dollar a pair, which is reckoning no more than one pair per annum for only 360,000 people, and ſetting the other ſeven articles and the exportation at an equivalent to 40,000 pair more. The ſaving of 400,000 dollars within the country, and helping our export trade, are of great uſe to the country. There are people alive in this ſtate that remember the time when almoſt all our ſhoes were imported from Europe.

A manufactory in New-York, which has not been ſet up a year, now gives employ to 100 perſons, principally ſuch as would moſt probably have been idle, and perhaps ſuffering for the neceſſaries of life, had it not been for this inſtitution, which was at firſt ſet on foot by about 200 ſubſcribers, who have paid into the hands of their treaſurer 2200l. New-York currency, with which they have built a factory-houſe, which coſt 900l. got made a carding-machine, two ſpinning jennies, 18 looms, about 140 ſpinning-wheels, 30 reels, 8 hatchels, a warping-mill, a quantity of reeds and geers, a ſmall out-houſe at the bleach-ground, and ſundry other articles, which, together, coſt about 500l. ſo that they have 800l. left to carry on buſineſs with.

The price of muſtard ſeed in this farming county appears to be very ſurpriſing, when we compare it with any other article of produce; but that we ſhould import this article from Europe, and pay thirty-five ſhillings per buſhel for it, is really aſtoniſhing. The works in and near this city could find a vent by exportation

for a large quantity of muſtard, if the farmers would furniſh the ſeed.

We are informed that the plan of the city of Philadelphia, now preparing by Mr. JOHN HILLS, contains a front view of twenty-ſix places of worſhip belonging to the nineteen religious ſocieties in this city, and twenty-one public buildings beſides, viz. The ſtate-houſe, ſtate jail, county court-houſe, hoſpital, houſe of employment, philoſophical hall, library hall, &c. The whole number of public buildings to be exhibited in the plate is forty-ſeven. This accurate and ingenious draughtſman, it is hoped, will meet with general encouragement.

There is nothing that would tend to bind the United States ſo happily together as rendering their communications with each other ſafe, eaſy and cheap. In this light it is much to be regretted that the federal legiſlature did not propoſe, among their late amendments, the power to declare where canals ſhould be cut. The proviſion of the fund might depend either upon aſſociated individuals (influenced by their own intereſt or by public ſpirit, or both) or upon the ſtate legiſlatures. The water communication between Savannah and Charleſton, between Albemarle ſound and Cheſapeak-bay, and betwen Cheſapeak and Delaware bays, are infinitely important. The expences of thoſe portages now are ſo much dead loſs to the landholder, and a uſeleſs burden on internal trade.

The intercourſe between the ſtates, ſince the war, has been very remarkable. Several of the fineſt coaſters perhaps in the world, are now employed among the regular traders between the cities of Charleſton and Philadelphia. Theſe veſſels would be admired packets between London and Liſbon, whoſe intercourſe is kept up with the greateſt attention to the accommodation of the paſſengers, and the ſafe carriage of the niceſt goods.

We are informed that a large body of fine coal has been lately diſcovered very near the ſurface of the earth a ſhort diſtance weſtward of Mooſic Ridge. As this is nearer to the Delaware than any body of coal diſcovered before, it ſhould induce thoſe who traverſe the country on both ſides that river to keep a watchful eye for this valuable commodity. The high grounds in Jerſey, New-York and Pennſylvania, that lie upon the Delaware, are very likely, from their form, to contain beds of valuable foſſils and minerals.

MAPLE SUGAR.

The manufactory of maple ſugar opens a wide proſpect of wealth to the United States. The conſumption of ſugar, molaſſes and rum in this country is very great, and the importation of them very expenſive. It appears from calculations, founded upon authentic documents, that upon an average, the annual expence of theſe articles to the United States is upwards of five millions of dollars. If theſe ſubſtances can be made in ſufficient quantities for our own conſumption, the ſaving will be great indeed.

Upon a medium, the annual import of ſugar and molaſſes into the port of Philadelphia is

Brown ſugar,	lbs.	5,692,848
Loaf ſugar,		4,480
Molaſſes,	gallons	545,900

Suppoſing Philadelphia to import one fifth of the quantity of theſe articles conſumed in the United States, then the quantities will be

Brown ſugar,	lbs.	28,464,240
Loaf ſugar,		22,400
Molaſſes,	gallons	2,719,500

The medium annual importation of ſpirituous liquors into the United States is 4,500,000 gallons. Computing the gallon of molaſſes to be equal in weight to 10lb. and ½lb. of ſugar to be equal to 1lb. of molaſſes, 2,719,500 gallons of molaſſes may be ſet down as equal to 13,597,500 lbs. of ſugar. The ſame proportion would be large for ſpirits, ſince a gallon of molaſſes by diſtillation will yield more than a gallon of ſpirit. It may however be uſed. 4,500,000 gallons will, then, be equal to 22,500,000 lbs. of ſugar. Theſe added to the former numbers will make the annual demand for ſugar in the United States 64,584,140 lbs.

Let us next enquire whether our country is capable of ſupplying ſo great a demand. The maple trees commonly yield each 5lb. of ſugar, and there are often 50 trees in an acre. An acre, then, will yield annually 250lb. of ſugar. Hence 250,336 acres of maple land will be ſufficient to ſupply the whole United States The county of Northumberland, in this ſtate, alone contains more than this quantity of ſugar lands. A number of other counties in Pennſylvania, and ſeveral counties in the ſtate of New-York, are each equally capable of ſupplying our demand. The trees grow alſo in other parts of the United States. The ſugar maple tree might be cultivated to advantage

in places in which it is not now found. It is about twenty years coming to perfection. It is a beautiful ſtately tree, and would be extremely ornamental, as well as uſeful, on every farm. The labour neceſſary to make maple ſugar is very trifling, and it is at a ſeaſon of the year, when little elſe can be done. Hence the expence is very little, ſo that it may be made much cheaper than Weſt-India ſugar. Labourers' wages and the firſt coſt of the boiler are all the expence. Fuel coſts nothing.

On the evening of Saturday, the 17th of April, departed this life, in the 85th year of his age, that venerable philoſopher, patriot, and friend to mankind, Benjamin Franklin, L. L. D. And on the Wednesday following his remains were interred, in Chriſt Church burial ground, with every mark of gratitude and reſpect, which a people highly ſenſible of his diſtinguiſhed worth could beſtow.

The following was the order of proceſſion at the funeral :

All the Clergy of the city, including the Miniſters of the Hebrew congregation, before the corpſe.

The corpſe, carried by citizens. The pall ſupported by the Preſident of the State—The Chief Juſtice—The Preſident of the Bank—Samuel Powel, William Bingham, and David Rittenhouſe, Eſqrs.

Mourners, conſiſting of the family of the deceaſed, with a number of particular friends.

The Secretary and Members of the Supreme Executive Council.

The Speaker and Members of the General Aſſembly

Judges of the Supreme Court, and other officers of government.

The Gentlemen of the Bar.

The Mayor and Corporation of the city of Philadelphia.

The Printers of the city, with their Journeymen and Apprentices.

The Philoſophical Society.

The College of Phyſicians.

The Cincinnati.

The Faculty and Students of the College of Philadelphia.

And ſundry other Societies, together with a numerous and reſpectable body of Citizens.

The concourſe of ſpectators was greater than ever was known on a like occaſion. It is computed that no leſs than 20,000 perſons witneſſed the funeral. The order and ſilence which prevailed, during the proceſſion, deeply evinced the heartfelt ſenſe, entertained by all claſſes of citizens, of the unparallelled virtues, talents, and ſervices of the deceaſed.

The Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania, have reſolved to wear mourning for one month, in memory of their great and good fellow citizen, *Dr. Franklin.*

At a ſpecial meeting of the American Philoſophical Society, on the 24th April, one of the members was appointed to prepare and pronounce an oration, commemorative of the character and virtues of their late worthy Preſident, Dr. Franklin.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States on Thurſday, 22d April, the following reſolution was moved by Mr. Madiſon, and unanimouſly agreed to : 'This houſe being informed of the deceaſe of *Benjamin Franklin*, a citizen whoſe native genius was not more an ornament to human nature, than his various exertions of it have been precious to ſcience, to freedom, and to his country, do reſolve, as a mark of the veneration due to his memory, that the members wear the cuſtomary badge of mourning for one month.'

The following is a ſhort Account of Doctor FRANKLIN'S *laſt Illneſs, by his Attending Phyſician.*

THE ſtone, with which he had been afflicted for ſeveral years, had for the laſt twelve months confined him chiefly to his bed; and during the extreme painful paroxyſms, he was obliged to take large doſes of laudanum to mitigate his tortures —ſtill, in the intervals of pain, he not only amuſed himſelf with reading and converſing chearfully with his family and a few friends, who viſited him, but was often employed in doing buſineſs of a public as well as private nature, with various perſons, who waited on him for that purpoſe ; and in every inſtance diſplayed, not only that readineſs and diſpoſition of doing good, which was the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of his life, but the fulleſt and cleareſt poſſeſſion of his uncommon mental abilities, and not unfrequently indulged himſelf in thoſe *Jeux D'Eſprit* and entertaining anecdotes, which were the delight of all who heard him.

About ſixteen days before his death, he was ſeized with a feverish indiſpoſition, without any particular ſymptoms attend-

ing it till the third or fourth day, when he complained of a pain in his left breaſt, which encreaſed till it became extremely acute, attended with a cough and laborious breathing. During this ſtate, when the ſeverity of his pains ſometimes drew forth a groan of complaint, he would obſerve——that he was afraid he did not bear them as he ought——acknowledged his grateful ſenſe of the many bleſſings he had received from that Supreme Being, who had raiſed him from ſmall and low beginnings, to ſuch high rank and conſideration among men—and made no doubt his preſent afflictions were kindly intended to wean him from a world, in which he was no longer fit to act the part aſſigned him. In this frame of body and mind he continued till five days before his death, when his pain and difficulty of breathing entirely left him, and his family were flattering themſelves with the hopes of his recovery, when an impoſthumation, which had formed itſelf in his lungs, ſuddenly burſt, and diſcharged a great quantity of matter, which he continued to throw up while he had ſufficient ſtrength to do it, but, as that failed, the organs of reſpiration became gradually oppreſſed—a calm lethargic ſtate ſucceeded——and on the 17th inſtant, about eleven o'clock at night, he quietly expired, cloſing a long and uſeful life of eighty-four years and three months.

It may not be amiſs to add to the above account, that Dr. Franklin, in the year 1735, had a ſevere pleuriſy, which terminated in an abſceſs of the left lobe of his lungs, and he was then almoſt ſuffocated with the quantity and ſuddenneſs of the diſcharge. A ſecond attack of a ſimilar nature happened ſome years after this, from which he ſoon recovered, and did not appear to ſuffer any inconvenience in his reſpiration from theſe diſeaſes.

From the EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

EPITAPH *on a* PRINTER *of Boſton in New-England*, written by himſelf.

BEN. FRANKLIN, PRINTER,
(Like the Cover of an old Book,
Its Contents worn out,
And ſtripped of its Lettering and Gilding)
Lies here Food for the Worms.
Yet the Work ſhall not be loſt;
For it ſhall (as he believed)
Appear once more
In a new
And moſt beautiful Edition,
Corrected and reviſed
By the AUTHOR.

MARRIAGES.

NEW-YORK, in the *capital*, Robert M'Dernelt, Eſq. to Miſs Suſan Arden; the honourable John Page Eſq. (of Virginia) to Miſs Lowther; Thomas White Eſq. to Miſs Marſton; the honourable Lewis William Otto to Miſs Fanny de Crevecœur; Mr. Anthony Rutgers, of the Iſland of Curacoa, to Miſs Cornelia Gaine.

SOUTH-CAROLINA, in *Charleſton*, William Hort, Eſq. to Miſs Simons; Mr. John Markland to Mrs. Eliza Childs.

DEATHS.

At EDINBURGH, in the 80th year of his age, the celebrated Dr. William Cullen for many years Profeſſor of the theory and practice of Phyſic in the Univerſity of that place.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE. At *Kenſington*, Benjamin Row, Eſq. an eminent phyſician, aged 70---His diſeaſe was a dropſy which ſeized him about five years ago. He was tapped 67 times, and had 2385 pounds of water taken from him.

CONNECTICUT. At *Meriden*, of the ſmall pox, the natural way, Mrs. Eunice Hall.

MASSACHUSETTS. At *Southborough*, Mrs. Newtown, aged 106---her mother lived 113, and her ſiſter 102 years; at *Boſton*, Mrs. Deborah Cuſhing, relict of the late Lieutenant Governor of Maſſachuſetts; Mrs. Grace Williams, ſiſter of Dr. Franklin, and conſort of Jonathan Williams Eſq. aged 71; Major Joſeph Eayres; Mr. Nicholas Bowes; Col. Joſeph Jackſon, aged 84; at *Dorcheſter* Mrs. Sarah Davis, aged 87.

NEW-JERSEY. Near *New-Brunſwick*, Mr. Garret Voorhees aged 70; at *New-Brunſwick*, Mrs. Vanembergh, aged 80.

PENNSYLVANIA. In *Philadelphia*, Mrs. Grace Coxe, conſort of John Coxe Eſq. and daughter of Thomas Riche Eſq. of New-Windſor. An uncommon fatality has prevailed in this family, Mrs. Coxe being the laſt of three ſiſters, who have paid the great debt of nature, in the courſe of a few months.

DELAWARE. In the town of *Lewes*, Mathew Wilſon D. D. in the 61ſt year of his age; in *Suſſex-County*; John Clowes, Eſq.

MARYLAND. At *Elkton*, Joſeph Gilpin Eſq.; in *Charles County*, the honourable Robert Hanſon Harriſon Eſq; at *Fell's point* Dr Joſeph Harriſon.

PHILADELPHIA,

PRICES CURRENT,

APRIL 30, 1790.

Ashes, pot, p. ton, 37*l.* 10*s.*-40*l.*
Brandy, French, 5*s.*-5/6
Bread, ship, per cwt. 25*s.*

Beer
- *American, in bottles, per dozen* 8/4
- *Ditto, per bbl.* 30*s.*

Boards
- *Oak, p. m. feet,* 67/6-85*s.*
- *Merchant. pine* 60*s.*-65*s.*
- *Sap,* 40*s.*-42/6.
- *Cedar,* 55*s.*-65*s.*

Chocolate, per lb. 11*d.*

Flour.
- *Superfine, p. bl.* 62/6.
- *Common,* 58*s.*
- *Bur mid. best,* 45*s.*-47/6.
- *Middlings,* 40*s.*
- *Ship stuff, p. cwt.* 18-20*s.*

Flax, per lb. 7½-8*d.*
Flaxseed, per bush. 4/4.
Ginseng, per lb. 2*s.*-2/3.
Gin, Holland, per gal. 4/9

Grain
- *Wheat. p. bush.* 12/6-13*s.*
- *Rye,* 5/6*s.*
- *Oats,* 2/3
- *Indian corn,* 5/4.
- *Barley,* 4/2-4/6
- *best shelled,* 20*s.*
- *Buckwheat,* -2*s.*

Hams, per lb. 5½*d.*-6*d.*
Hogs-lard, 7*d.*-7½*d.*
Honey, 3½*d.*-4*d.*
Hemp, per. ton, 64-65*l.*
Hogshead hoops, p. m. 5-6*l.*
Hides raw, per lb. 9½-10*d.*
Indigo, Fr. per lb. 7/6-12*s.*
Carolina, 4*s.*-6/6.

Iron.
- *Cast, per cwt.* 22/6-30*s.*
- *Bur, per ton,* 27-28*l.*
- *Pig,* 7*l.* 15*s.*-8*l.*
- *Sheet,* 60-65*l.*
- *Nail rods,* 34*l.*

Meal, Indian, p. bbl. 25-26*s.*
Molasses, per gal. 2/2.
Nails, 10, 12 & 20*d.* 8½*d.*
Parchment, per doz. 37/6-50*s.*
Porter, American, 10/6.

Pork.
- *Burlington,* 70*s.*
- *Lower Co.* 57/6-60*s.*
- *Carolina,* 55-60.

Pease, 6*s.*-7/6
Rice, per cwt. 22*s.*

Rum.
- *Jamaica per g.* 4/6.
- *Windward,* 3/10-4*s.*
- *Antigua,* 4/5
- *Barbadoes,* 3/9
- *Country,* 2/7
- *Taffia,* 2/6

Steel.
- *German, p. cwt.* 60-70*s.*
- *English, blistered,* 80*s.*
- *Amer. p. ton,* 40-60*s.*
- *Crowley's, p. fag.* 85*s.*

Snake root, p. lb. 1/6-2/8
Soap, common, 4-6*d.*
Castile, 9*d.*
Starch, 4-6*d.*

Sugar.
- *Lump, per lb.* 12½*d.*
- *Loaf, sing. refin.* 13½*d.*
- *Ditto, double ditto.* 20*d.*
- *Havannah, white,* 9*d.*
- *Ditto, brown,* 6-8*d.*
- *Musco. p. cwt.* 60-65*s.*

Salt
- *Allum, p. bush.* 1/8
- *Liverpool,* 1/9
- *Cadiz,* 1/6-/8
- *Lisbon,* 2/10

Tar
- *N. Jer. 24 g.* 7/6-9*s.*
- *Carolina, 32 g.* 10/9-12/6
- *Turpentine,* 17/6

Tobacco, 100lb
- *J. R. new, best,* 35-42/6
- *Inferior,* 28-35*s.*
- *Old,* 45-50*s.*
- *Rappahan.* 25-27*s.*
- *Coloured Maryl.* 40-60*s.*
- *Dark,* 25-28*s.*
- *Long leaf,* 25-28*s.*
- *Eastern Shore,* 18-25*s.*
- *Carolina, new,* 25-27*s.*
- *old,* 35*s.*

Tea.
- *Hyson, p. lb.* 9-10*s.*
- *Souchong,* 6-8*s.*
- *Congo,* 3/9-5/6
- *Bohea,* 2/2-2/3

Wine.
- *Mad. p. p.* 40-82*l.* 10*s.*
- *Lisbon,* 37*l.* 10*s.*
- *Teneriffe,* 22-24*l.*
- *Fayal, p. g.* 3/4-3/6
- *Port, per pipe,* 39-40*l.*
- *Ditto, per gal.* 5/10
- *Ditto, per doz. bot.* 30*s.*
- *Claret,* 30-45*s.*
- *Sherry, p. gal.* 6/9-7/6
- *Malaga,* 4-4/6

Wax, bees, per lb. 2-2/2

Current Prices of PUBLIC SECURITIES, April 30, 1790.

New-loans.	7*s.*—7/6	*Jersey money, discount,*	25—27½
Funded depreciation,	7/6—8*s.*	*Pennsylvania New Emission, advance,*	112/10
Unfunded ditto,	10*s.*—11*s.*	*Shilling money of* 81,	120 *for* 100
Land-office certificates for warranting	8*s.*	*Continental certificates,*	7/3—7/6
Dollar money,	10 *advance on the face.*	*Facilities,*	5/6—6

COURSE *of* EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,	90 *days,*	42½-45.	*Amsterdam,* 60 *days, per guilder,*	3*s.*
Ditto,	60 *days,*	45-50.	30 *days,*	3/1
Ditto,	30 *days,*	50-52½.	*France,* 60 *days, per* 5 *livres,*	7/1
			30 *days,*	7/2

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, made at PHILADELPHIA in the MONTH of MARCH, 1790.

Days.	Barometer Eng. foot. In. 1/12 1/10	Mean and cor. hr.	Thermometer of Farenheit. D. 1/10 O	D. 1/10	Reaumeur O	mean D.	Anemometer Prevail Wind	rain flow	thunder	emmett	Weather.
1	30 3 5		29 7	1	O		E				Fair
	30 2 11	30 3	41 7	4 3		1 6	SE	1			Overcaft
	29 8 6		38 7	3			NW				Idem
2	29 7 8	29 7 15	47 7	7		5	Chang.				Idem
	29 5 14		42 1	4 5			W				Fair
3	29 7 3	29 6 8	38 7	3		3 8	W		1		Cloudy
	30 2 14		16 2	7	O		W				Fair
4	30 3 11	30 3 5	28 6	1 5	O	4 2	O W				Idem
	30 4 13		24 1	3 5	O		SW				Idem
5	30 2 11	30 3 12	46 6	6 5		1 5	SW	1			Idem
	29 7 2		46 6	6 5			SW				Overcaft
6	29 5 10	29 6 6	61 2	13		9 7	SW	1			Cloudy
	29 8 3		36 5	2			W				Idem
7	29 8 9	29 8 6	47 7	7		4 5	W				Fair, windy
	30 6		23	4	O		WNW				Idem
8	29 11 1	29 11 11	35 4	1 5		1 2	O WNW	1			Cloudy
	30 6 14		3 2	12 8	O		WNW				Fair
9	30 7 1	30 7	20 7	5	O	8 9	O WNW				Idem
	30 8 4		16 2	7	O		WNW				Overcaft
10	30 6 13	30 7 8	29 7	1	O	4	O Chang.	1			Id. fnowy
	30 5		29 7	1	O		NW				Snow 1 ft. d.
11	29 11	29 11 11	38 7	3		1	NW				Overcaft
	30 3 4		27 5	2	O		NW				Fair,
12	30 3 14	30 3 9	38 3	2 8		4	NW				Idem
	30 4		32		O		SSW				Overcaft
13	30 1 8	30 2 12	45 5	6		3	SW				Fair
	30 1 13		38 7	3			SW				Overcaft
14	30 1 12	30 1 12	47 7	7		5	NW	1			Rainy
	30 4 7		33 1				W				Fair,
15	30 5 10	30 5 1	45 5	6		3 3	W				Idem
	30 6 8		36 5	2			SE				Overcaft
16	30 4 3	30 5 5	44 4	5 5		3 7	SE	1			Rainy
	29 10 13		46 2	6 3			SW				Overcaft
17	29 10 10	29 10 12	64 6	14 5		10 4	SW	1			Idem

Days.	Barometer Eng. foot. In. 1/12 1/10	Mean and cor. hr.	Thermometer of Farenheit. D 1/10 O	D 1/10	Reaumeur mean D.	Anemometer Prevail. Wind	rain flow	thunder	emmett	Weather.
18	29 10 3		46 6	6 5		NW				Overcaft
	29 11 11	29 10 15	45 5	6	6 2	NW				Idem
19	30 5 13		27 5	2		W				Fair
	30 5 2	30 5 7	42 8	4 8	1 4	Chang.				Idem
20	30 7		32			ESE				Idem
	30 6 5	30 6 11	51 3	8 6	4 3	SE				Idem
			43 2	5		SW				Idem
21	30 3 7		66 9	15 5	10 2	SW				Fair, warm
	30 2 1	30 2 12	47 7	7		N				Idem
22	30 1 1		71 4	17 5	12 3	SW	1			Cloudy
	29 10 10	29 11 13	43 2	5		E				Overcaft
23	30 7		52 2	9	7	E	1			Cloudy
	30 2	30 1 4	41	4		E				Rainy
24	30 12		47 7	7	5 5	NE	1			Idem
	29 10 1	29 11 6	41	4		SE				Fair
25	29 11 12		59 7	12 3	8 1	SE				Overcaft
	30 3	29 11 15	43 2	5		NE				Rainy
26	30 1 3		44 1	5 4	5 2	NE	1			Idem
	30 6	30 13	43 2	5		NE	1			Foggy
27	29 8 10		68	16	10 5	SW				Cloudy
	29 7 3	29 7 14	43 2	5		W				Overcaft
28	30 2 3		52 7	9 2	7 1	W				Idem
	30 2 3	30 2 3	38 1	2 7		N				Cloudy
29	30 3 6		47 7	7	4 5	E				Idem
	30 2 14	30 3 2	34 2	1		N				Fair
30	30 3 9		53 4	9 5	5 3	W				Cloudy
	30 4	30 3 13	32			N				Fair
31	30 5 14		48 9	7 5	3 7	E				Idem
	30 5 10	30 5 12								

RESULT										
10th gr. cir.	30	8	4	3	2	9th gr. deg. of cold	12	6	0	W
6th least do.	29	5	10	71	4	2nd gr. deg. of heat	17	5		&
Variation	1	2	.0	68	2	Variation	30	3	15	SW
Mean eleva.	30	1	9	41	2	Temperature	1	4		

Fair, and overcaft.

THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND Columbian Magazine,

FOR MAY, 1790.

BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

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Ornamented with a Copper-plate ENGRAVING, of an APPARATUS for obtaining the VITRIOLIC ACID, from Sulphur, without NITRE; and alfo, a Favourite Piece of MUSIC.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED, FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY *WILLIAM YOUNG*, BOOKSELLER, THE CORNER OF SECOND AND CHESNUT-STREETS.

To *CORRESPONDENTS.*

THE *deſcription of the falls of Niagara*, illuſtrated by an accurate engraving, ſhall appear in our next. A view of this grand phenomenon, lately taken on the ſpot, cannot but be very pleaſing to our readers.

To *Philologus* we beg leave to obſerve, that youth in an author ſhall never be an objection with us. Merit is all we regard. If this is found, we care not whether the performance come from a beardleſs boy of ſixteen, or a hoary-headed ſage. *Philologus* may reſt aſſured, that, if his productions are meritorious, we ſhall not heſitate a moment to give them a place in the Aſylum.

The *Hiſtory of the American Revolution* has been commenced in the Columbian Magazine, and brought down to the year 1775. A continuation of this ſhall appear in the next Aſylum, and ſhall be continued regularly every month. The account of this moſt important event in the annals of mankind, muſt be intereſting, not only to Americans, but to philoſophers in every country.

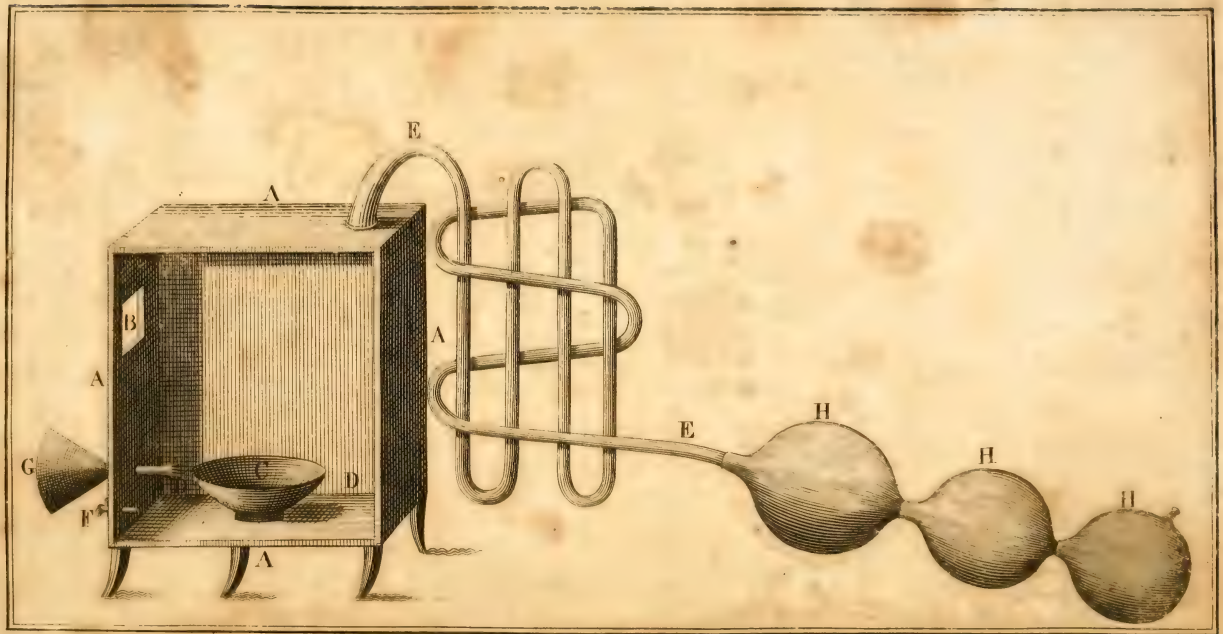
Verſes on the death of Mrs. G. C. have been unavoidably omitted, on account of the length of the Eaſt-India poem. They ſhall appear in our next.

Philaretes manifeſts a pious, good intention. But the poetical merits of his production are by no means ſuch as would juſtify its inſertion in the Aſylum. To excel in poetical compoſition, a livelineſs of imagination, tempered with judgment, is requiſite, of which few perſons are poſſeſſed. This can be acquired only by an early acquaintance with the beautiful and grand objects of nature, and by an intimate knowledge of the ſublime writers of ancient and modern days.

We regret that we are not more frequently favoured with the correſpondence of the fair. The talents of many of them are great, and ought not to be confined to the circle of their more immediate acquaintance. They ſhould be exerted for the improvement and entertainment of the public.

When pieces are not mentioned, in our notes to correſpondents, they are to be conſidered, for *one month*, as under conſideration. If neglected longer it is in conſequence of their being diſapproved of.

Correſpondents are requeſted to favour us with their communications, as early in the month as poſſible, leſt we ſhould be unable to give them as ſpeedy an inſertion as we might wiſh.



Apparatus for distilling vitriolic acid from sulphur, without Nitre.

THE
UNIVERSAL ASYLUM,
AND
Columbian Magazine,
FOR MAY, 1790.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

MODE *of obtaining* VITRIOLIC ACID, *from Sulphur, without* NITRE.

THE preſent mode of obtaining the vitriolic acid, by the combuſtion of Nitre and Sulphur, is ſo very expenſive, that an economical method has long been ſought for by Chemiſts.

Sulphur is a ſubſtance compoſed of vitriolic acid and phlogiſton, or, according to the pneumatic doctrine, it is vitriolic acid deprived of its air. In combuſtion the phlogiſton is ſuppoſed to be diſſipated, or the air abſorbed by the acid. Sulphur like all combuſtible bodies will not burn in cloſe veſſels. Nitre contains, a large quantity of pure air—hence the practice of combining them together, in order to maintain the combuſtion by a ſupply of air. If it can be ſupplied by any other means, we ſave the expence of an article hitherto found to be neceſſary.

The apparatus, of which I have ſent you a drawing, was lately invented by *Godfrey Shultz*,, an eminent apothecary at Upſal, and is now generally uſed by Chemiſts in different parts of Germany. When the drawing was firſt ſhown to me I made many objections to it, and was not convinced of its utility until I ſaw the experiment tried. I expected either to be ſuffocated by the fumes of the ſulphur, or knocked down by the burſting of the balloons; but neither of theſe things happened; and from one pound of ſulphur 15½ parts of acid were obtained.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

A A A A is a ſtove made of iron or copper, or of iron coated with lead or copper, one of the ſide-plates is wanting in the *plate*. B is a door through which the ſulphur is placed and lighted in the diſh C.

D D, the spaces between the stove and dish, contain a small quantity of water, that part of the fumes, which are not carried through the copper pipe* E E, may be absorbed and condensed. F is a small cock to draw off the water at the end of the operation. G is a funnel, the end of which is divided into a number of conical points, pierced with small holes. H H H are three receivers of brass or copper, the last of which is tubulated to prevent any mischief, when the fumes are not readily condensed. Upon lighting the sulphur the air is immediately rarified in the pipe, and so great is the draught through the funnel, that the combustion is continually maintained, and the fumes prevented from flying into the room.

A friend to American Manufactures.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

HISTORY *of the Life and Character of* BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L. L. D. *&c. &c. &c.*

TO instruct and to amuse are the two grand objects intended by authors. Without novelty, or something to amuse and captivate the attention, the most salutary instruction soon tires. Writings, which combine the useful with the pleasing, are, therefore, the most acceptable, and the most beneficial. It is, perhaps, for this reason, that Biography has been a favourite species of writing in all ages, and in all countries. The life of most men affords something to amuse; and the history of their vices and their virtues, and the consequences of them, will excite us to avoid the one, and to imitate the other. But the history of every man's life cannot be equally useful or interesting. It can be so, only in proportion as the life has been useful to mankind. If a man have passed through life in an almost passive state, and nothing can be recorded of him, but that he was born and died, the history of such a life can interest no one. The life of a man who has distinguished himself only by the destruction of his species, and the mischiefs which he has occasioned, interests us more. Our attention is attracted by the history, of a Cartouche or an Alexander; but the horror excited prevents us from receiving much pleasure. But, to have been assiduously employed in the investigation of truth, to have been eminently serviceable to his own country, to have shewn a benevolent regard for the whole family of mankind, these are qualities, any one of which is sufficient to excite sentiments of esteem in the virtuous and wise, and to command the approbation of all men, however vicious or uninformed. When all these qualities are united in the same person, we behold human nature exalted to its height, and feel a degree of awe and respect, bordering on that veneration, which is due only to the Supreme Being.

Such are the sensations, which must arise in our minds, when we contemplate the life and character of the late illustrious philosopher

* *Would it not be proper to immerse the pipe in cold water?* E.

and ſtateſman, Benjamin Franklin. Poſſeſſed of an elevated, a penetrating, and a compehenſive mind, he dived into the hidden receſſes of nature, and developed ſome of her moſt important ſecrets, which, for ſix thouſand years, had eluded the reſearches of the moſt patient and diligent votaries of philoſophy. He did not ſuffer himſelf to be carried away by vain hypotheſes, nor to be involved in knotty and unimportant diſquiſitions. Animated with the true Newtonian ſpirit of philoſophiſing, his reaſoning was always founded upon facts, the truth of which had been eſtabliſhed by his own obſervations. Nor were his reſearches merely the reſult of a ſpirit of curioſity, without a determined object in view. Utility was conſtantly his aim. The pointed conductors, which have robbed the lightning of its terrors, will be a laſting monument of his ingenuity and ſucceſs, in deviſing means to obviate one of the greateſt natural calamities to which man is expoſed.

An ardent love of his country was a paſſion, which he retained through life. He early imbibed an earneſt deſire to reſcue it from tyranny and oppreſſion. Here too his efforts were ſucceſsful. After a ſevere ſtruggle, in which he bore a moſt diſtinguiſhed part, he ſaw the independence of the United States eſtabliſhed on a firm baſis.

However warm his attachment to his own country is known to have been, his ſoul was too liberal, too expanded, to confine its good offices within the limits of any particular diſtrict or community. He conſidered himſelf a citizen of the world, and looked upon all mankind, of whatever complexion, and in whatever country, as his brethren. His philanthropy knew no bounds. Bear witneſs to this, ye ſable Africans. You ſhared his benevolence in common with your lordly oppreſſors, who found their claim to ſuperiority upon the merits of a fairer ſkin. He continued to the end of a life, protracted beyond the uſual limits, in the practice of that moſt noble virtue, doing good to mankind.

The life of ſuch a man cannot but be intereſting on many accounts. To point out the means, by which he roſe from an obſcure and humble ſtation, to the higheſt pitch of reſpectability and greatneſs, muſt have a favourable influence in encouraging others, by ſimilar exertions, to hope to be equally uſeful, and equally honoured.

His mind was a perfect treaſury of knowledge. Scarcely any thing of importance eſcaped his notice. The advances, which he, almoſt unaſſiſted, made in ſcience, tend to ſhew the immenſe capacity of the human mind, and to demonſtrate the falſity of Pope's maxim,

> "One ſcience only can one genius fit;
> So vaſt is art, ſo narrow human wit."

He ſtood unrivalled in the important and extenſive ſciences of philoſophy and politics. The ſucceſs which crowned his exertions, may ſtimulate us to follow his example, and to be indefatigable in the purſuit of knowledge. The latter part of his life muſt in ſome meaſure involve the hiſtory of the American Revolution, the moſt important event which has perhaps ever taken place on this globe, the conſequences of which will affect mankind in a very extenſive manner.

A full and accurate account of this important life cannot be expected

in the compaſs of a periodical work. Volumes would be required to do juſtice to the ſubject, and time has not yet been allowed to collect materials. We ſhall however attempt an epitome, which may trace the leading features of his character, and record the principal events of his life. If, contrary to uſual cuſtom, we do not ſlightly paſs over the early part of his life, let it be remembered, that this is the period at which the mind receives from education thoſe impreſſions and that character, which have the greateſt influence upon after life. Every thing, which aſſiſted in forming ſuch a mind, muſt be of importance. It is in this period that we are to look for the cauſes, which raiſed him to eminence.

Benjamin Franklin was born in Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts, on the 6th day of January 1706. old ſtyle. He was deſcended from a family who had lived in Eaton, in Northamptonſhire, for 300 years. His father Joſiah Franklin, about the latter end of the reign of Charles II. left the church of England, and became a member of a conventicle. As theſe places of meeting were forbidden by law, and frequently diſturbed, many of the principal members determined to quit the land of perſecution, and to ſeek a country, where they might enjoy their religious opinions and modes of worſhip, without fear of moleſtation. Joſiah Franklin was prevailed upon to accompany them, with his wife and three children. He arrived in New-England about the year 1682. Here finding the trade of a dyer, to which he had been bred, in little requeſt, he took up that of a tallow-chandler and ſoap-boiler. His firſt wife dying, after bearing him ſeven children, he married Abiah Folger, the daughter of Peter Folger of Nantucket, one of the firſt ſettlers of New-England. Cotton Mather, in his Church Hiſtory, makes honourable mention of this man, as "a godly learned Engliſhman." He wrote ſeveral ſmall pieces, one of which, addreſſed to thoſe in government, was publiſhed in 1675. It was a poem in favour of Liberty of conſcience, reprobating the perſecution of the Baptiſts, Quakers, and other ſectaries, repreſenting the Indian wars and other calamities of the country, as judgments of God for this ſo heinous an offence, and exhorting a repeal of the uncharitable reſtrictions. By this ſecond wife, Joſiah Franklin had ten children, of whom Benjamin was the eighth. He was named after an uncle, who left England from religious motives. He was an ingenious man, and left behind him two quarto volumes, in manuſcript, of his own poetry. He was a conſtant attendant of the beſt preachers, whoſe ſermons he took down in a ſhort-hand of his own. He was alſo a conſiderable politician.

The father of Dr. Franklin was a pious, prudent, ingenious man. He had ſome taſte for muſic and drawing. He had a good mechanical genius, and could on occaſion uſe the tools of other workmen with great dexterity. He poſſeſſed a ſound underſtanding and ſolid judgment. He was frequently conſulted on matters of importance in the town and church: and he was often appointed to ſettle private diſputes as an arbitrator. Great deference was always paid to his opinion and advice. It was cuſtomary with him to have very frequently at his table ſome ſenſible friend, in whoſe converſation he took delight. The ſubject of diſcourſe was always ſuch, as would have a tendency to improve and inform the minds of his children, and to make them virtuous

and useful members of society. His mother was a virtuous, discreet woman. Both his parents were blessed with an excellent constitution. His father died at the age of 87, having had seventeen children, thirteen of whom lived to be men and women, and were all married. His mother lived to the age of 85 years.

Such were the parents, such the instructors, to whom we are indebted for this benefactor of mankind. From these he derived that aversion to arbitrary power, which distinguished him through life. This we shall find was encreased and confirmed by some subsequent circumstances.

Franklin was early taught to read. When eight years old he was sent to to the grammar school of Boston. His father intended to devote him to the ministry, in which he was encouraged by his friends, who expressed sanguine ideas of the advances which young Benjamin would make in knowledge. His uncle approved much of this intention, and offered to give him all the volumes of sermons, which he had taken in short-hand. He remained at the grammar school only one year, during which time he rose from the middle of his class to be the head, and was removed into the class above it, in order to enter with that a third class. But his father, considering that with his large family he could ill afford the expences of a collegiate education, and that persons so educated were often poorly provided for, removed him from the grammar school to a school for writing and arithmetic. This school was kept by a Mr. George Brownell, who was celebrated as being generally successful in teaching by a mild, persuasive manner. Here he soon learned to write a fair hand, but failed in learning Arithmetic. When but ten years of age, he was taken from school to assist his father in his business The trade of a tallow-chandler he strongly disliked, and felt an earnest desire for a sea life. This inclination he was not permitted to indulge. But, living near the water, he became very skillful in swimming and in managing a boat. Amongst his comrades he had generally great influence, and sometimes led them into difficulties. One instance he used to relate as the first effort of a public spirit. On the edge of a salt marsh, which bounded a mill-pond, the boys usually stood to fish. This place, by their continual trampling, became a perfect quagmire. Franklin proposed to build a wharf, and pointed out a heap of stones, which had been collected for building a new house, as proper materials forthe purpose. In the evening, he and a number of his companions removed all the stones, and under his direction constructed a tolerable wharf. The workmen, missing the stones in the morning, were led to enquire who had removed them. When the perpetrators of the action were discovered, complaints were made to their parents, and some of them were punished. Franklin endeavoured to justify himself, by pleading the utility of the work. But his father convinced him, that nothing could be useful, which was not consistent with honesty.

His dislike to the business of a tallow-chandler still continuing, his father, apprehensive lest he should run away and go to sea, endeavoured to fix his inclinations on land, by taking him to the shops of different workmen. Hence he acquired a fondness for seeing good workmen employed at their business, and was enabled to perform many little things, when a workman could not readily be procured, and to construct machines for his experiments.

This is a kind of knowledge, which would be useful to every person through life; and it might easily be acquired, by accustoming children frequently to visit different workshops, and permitting them occasionally to use the tools.

The trade of a cutler was at length fixed upon for Franklin. But some disagreement about a fee, determined his father to relinquish this intention.

He early contracted a fondness for reading, in which he had not at first much opportunity of indulging. His father's library was small, consisting principally of books of polemical divinity. A book of De. Foe's, entitled an Essay on Projects, might perhaps, have had some influence in giving him that projecting disposition, for which he was remarkable through life. All the money he could procure was laid out in books. His first collection was of John Bunyan's works, of which he ever afterwards spoke with approbation. The father, observing his inclination for reading, resolved to make him a printer. To this Franklin, after some hesitation, consented, and was bound apprentice to his brother James, at the age of twelve years. He soon made great proficiency in the business. He was now enabled to indulge his inclination for reading; by borrowing now and then a book from the apprentices of booksellers, with whom he formed an acquaintance, and by having access to the library of Mr. Matthew Adams, an ingenious tradesman, who had made a good collection of books. Franklin now took a fancy to poetry, and wrote several little pieces. His brother thought this talent might be rendered advantageous, and persuaded him to write two ballads, the subjects of which he proposed. One was called the *Light house tragedy*. It was founded on a melancholy accident, which had recently taken place, the drowning of Captain Worthilake and his two daughters. The other was a sailor song on the capture of *Teach or Blackbeard*, the noted pirate. It would undoubtedly afford much satisfaction to see these first productions of so celebrated a man. They probably contained no presages of his future greatness. Dr. Franklin used to say, that they were wretched stuff, in the style of Grubstreet ballads. However this may be, they were read with great avidity, particularly the former, and much applauded. This raised the vanity of our young author, and he probably would have gone on in the service of the muses, had not his father, by criticising his performances, and shewing him the unprofitableness of poetry, turned his attention from it. The lovers of poetry may perhaps regret, that an inclination for this species of writing had not been encouraged. When we observe what his perseverance enabled him to attain in other studies, it can scarcely be doubted, that he would have risen to equal eminence in poetry, as he has done in philosophy. If so, a great poet has been lost to America and the world. But when we reflect upon the superior services, which his future studies enabled him to render to mankind, we ought to congratulate ourselves and our fellow men, that the remonstrances of his father rescued him from the pleasing, but generally unprofitable pursuit of poetry.

(To be continued.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

SIR,

THE practice of duelling has been condemned by the intelligent part of mankind, in every age of the world. The arguments againſt it are ſo ſufficient and forcible, and have been ſo well handled, that it would be unneceſſary, at preſent, to add more on the ſubject, were it not that a writer (in your laſt month's Aſylum) has attempted to defend the practice, and to prove every thing urged againſt it to be abſurd.

The firſt argument which he attempts to confute is this, "that duelling is a cruel and barbarous cuſtom."—For, ſays he, "if it be cruel and barbarous to chaſtiſe inſolence, what is there in the proceedings of every civil ſociety which is not ſo? we are in a fair way, (continues he,) to account it cruel to repulſe robbers, or to puniſh horſe-ſtealers or murderers." This is his refutation. But he will permit me to obſerve, that there is a wide difference between the two inſtances; between a murderer who is puniſhed with death by the laws of God and man, and that by the authority of a ſtate acting according to thoſe laws; and a perſon puniſhed, in the ſame manner, for an offence ſo ſmall as not to be noticed by thoſe laws, and moreover, by the unauthoriſed hand of a ſingle man. The crime deſerves and the authority is equal to, the puniſhment, in the former inſtance; neither of the two is the caſe in the latter.—In the one, the criminal is executed in order to preſerve ſociety, and to promote the general happineſs of mankind; in the other, the evident effect of the general prevalence of the practice is the deſtruction of both.—If ſuch actions be not cruel and barbarous, as well as wicked and wanton, I am at a loſs to determine what actions may be called ſo.

The next argument which he attacks is this, "that by this practice men are ſent prematurely into the preſence of their Maker."—"At this rate," ſays he, "it would be unlawful for a magiſtrate to order the execution of a murderer."—Here he draws a parallel, between the death of a murderer who appears before his Creator in conſequence of his expreſſed will, which requires "*blood for blood*" and that of a duelliſt, who is cut off from life, in conſequence of the will of a frantic and paſſionate man, who chooſes that he ſhall no more enjoy this life, becauſe he has, perhaps, affronted him. — What ſimilarity there is in the two caſes to juſtify his compariſon, I ſhall leave the reader to determine.

The laſt argument which he diſputes is this, "that the life of a man of ſenſe and reſpectability, is hereby put upon a footing with that of any giddy young fellow who pleaſes to challenge him."—And of this he ſays, "that if ſuch a man would behave with modeſty and politeneſs, nobody would have the leaſt grounds to challenge him"—That nobody would have the leaſt *grounds to challenge him* I agree, but, that nobody *would challenge him* I deny.

It certainly will not be aſſerted, that *no* man was ever challenged without a cauſe.—Experience affirms the contrary, and declares, that were the reaſons of every duel to be enquired into, by diſpaſſionate and impartial perſons, the inſignificant nature of moſt of them, would be ſufficient, not only to condemn

the practice, but to render it (if two such qualities can exist together) both ridiculous, and shocking to humanity.—If, therefore, the nature of duelling is such, that most challenges are given without a cause, we must either suppose that fools never give such, and that men of sense never receive such, or else that the former do sometimes challenge the latter without provocation.

We certainly can never believe that the man of sense is always the aggressor.—It would be very extraordinary if the character which common sense declares to be the most averse from giving offence, should be invariably the only one who does give it.—The truth is, that he is more frequently challenged, without a cause, than any other man: and that his valuable life is, in fact, more exposed to the danger arising from the wrong conceptions of folly; for men of similar dispositions and abilities less frequently differ, than those of opposite frames of mind.—Besides, the fool is exposed to the neglect and contempt of the man of understanding, who cannot be expected to attend to, and admire, so contemptible a being. This is, in general, the cause of the fools challenging the man of sense; for nothing cuts him deeper, than meeting with deserved neglect.

This patron of duelling closes his observations with affirming, that "duelling has an evident tendency to civilize and improve society."—That a practice which acts in open violation of every law, both divine and human, should improve and civilize mankind, is an evident absurdity.—At this rate, the most certain method to civilize and render a nation happy would be to drop all laws, and to permit every man to revenge his own wrongs with his own hand.—The friends of a murdered person would then have a right to put to death the murderer.—The owner of a horse stolen would instantly hang the thief.—The proprietors of land unjustly possessed by another would expel the aggressor with the sword.—This would be by far the speediest method of redress, and would undoubtedly restrain men from committing such actions, since they might expect the punishment to follow so quickly the commission of the crime.—A second golden age must be the undoubted consequence of such an establishment, and punishment which is now protracted by the dilatory hand of public justice, would fall, with instant vengeance, on the devoted heads of the guilty.—What tho' now and then an innocent person might lose his life, from the furious error of the injured; and what tho' the whole human race should be perpetually in arms, on their guard, and in terror. Civilization and improvement must nevertheless be the consequence; for "the fear of being called to so severe an account would restrain men from the commission of crimes."

But to be serious—I would ask whether our present situation, as subject to laws and government, and in a state of society, be not preferable to that of those savage nations which are in a state of barbarism?—I shall certainly be answered in the affirmative.—And if so, I would ask again, whether duelling is not contrary to the laws of civilized nations? and whether, in defending the practice, the subversion of laws and government is not defended, and consequently the introduction of barbarism?—The only answer is also in the affirmative. This then being the case, we come to this conclusion, that if government ought to be annihilated, and laws trodden under foot, then ought duelling to be per-

mitted; if not, the only alternative is, that it ſhould be ſeverely puniſhed by the *laws* of every country, as an inſolent aſſumption of *their* rights and authority.

C.

ENQUIRY *into the* CAUSE *why irrational* ANIMALS *ſwim naturally, while* MAN *is deſtitute of that* FACULTY.

(Concluded from page 242.)

WHEN we obſerve an animal which is walking, and ſtill more an animal which is ſwimming, we ſhall readily find the explanation of this difficulty; which is, that theſe two forces are not equal. The horſe, which moves his legs forward, when he raiſes them, bends them, and conſequently makes them ſhorter: thus, the ſpace of water which they are obliged to cut, is equal only to the chord of the arch formed by the leg, when bent; but when the ſame legs are extended, to make a contrary motion, and to puſh the water behind them, they are then ſtretched out, and preſs againſt a ſpace of water equal to their whole length. The laſt effort, therefore, having a longer point of ſupport than the former, muſt be ſuperior, and make the animal advance proportionably to the exceſs of its length. Having, as I hope, explained with ſufficient clearneſs, the mechanical means employed by animals to ſwim, and to advance in the water, I ſhall proceed to ſhow how and why they ſupport themſelves a little above the ſurface of the liquid. When an animal ſwims, its legs ſtrike the water obliquely. From a ſtroke made in this direction, there reſults two others; one horizontal, which tends to make the animal advance, and another which is vertical, and which raiſes it toward the ſurface of the water. But theſe ſtrokes, and that raiſing of the legs, ſupport the body of the animal, and prevent it from ſinking to the bottom. It cannot periſh, unleſs it ſhould become tired, and be prevented from agitating the water with ſufficient force to keep itſelf ſuſpended.

We ſee by this mechanical exertion, that preſence of mind in brutes has nothing to do with the faculty of ſwimming, ſince when they ſwim for the firſt time, they do not think of ſwimming, but of running, in order to avoid the danger to which they find themſelves expoſed. Were their heads heavier in proportion than that of man, it would be no impediment to them, provided the difference did not exceed a certain weight. The experiment might eaſily be made, as it would not be difficult to add ſome weight to the head of an animal which is ſwimming. We often ſee in the country, two oxen croſs a river together, when their necks are loaded with a yoke.

A man who has not learned to ſwim, when he falls into the water would undoubtedly ſwim naturally as well as animals, could he keep his body in a vertical and fixed poſition, and move his legs forward, as he does when he walks upon the ground. The moſt ſkilful ſwimmers do this often for pleaſure. All the Hottentots ſwim in this manner. Mr. Kolben, in his *Deſcription of the Cape of Good Hope*, mentions this circumſtance, in the

following words. "I muſt confeſs that the Hottentots are the beſt and the boldeſt ſwimmers I ever ſaw. Their manner of ſwimming has even ſomething very ſtriking; and I do not know if any other nation practiſe the ſame method. They ſwim upright, ſo that their necks are entirely out of the water, as well as their arms which they hold up. To keep themſelves in equilibrium, and to puſh themſelves forward, they make uſe of their feet; but I could never comprehend how they put them in action. It is however certain, that they advance with great rapidity. They look downwards, and have almoſt the ſame attitude as if they were walking on dry ground." But it is impoſſible for a man who has not been accuſtomed to it, to take this attitude, becauſe the motion of the water, and the unſteadineſs of his body, always tottering in a liquid, tend every moment to make him loſe his vertical direction, and, notwithſtanding all his efforts, to draw him either backwards or forwards. On this account, he has been obliged to have recourſe to another expedient; but this expedient is not a habit given him by nature. In the firſt who put it into practice, it muſt have been the effect of reflection, and of manœuvering with ingenuity. He has firſt thought of putting his body in the ſame attitude as that of the beaſts, that is to ſay, in an horizontal poſition, and extended over the water. In this ſituation, he has found it much eaſier to preſerve an equilibrium; he has then had nothing to do, but to agitate his arms and legs, in order to produce thoſe motions neceſſary for ſupporting him; and it muſt have been by the number and variety of his motions, that he diſcovered thoſe which were proper for his purpoſe.

The manner in which man ſwims is then different from that of beaſts. This is requiſite, on account of the ſhape of his body, and the ſituation of his limbs. It is needleſs to deſcribe the motions uſed by a man, when ſwimming; they are well enough known, but I cannot help obſerving, that it is not aſtoniſhing that thoſe who have never learned to ſwim ſhould be ſtrangers to them, ſince falling into the water is the only ſituation which can give them an opportunity of putting them in practice. One has need, therefore, to learn them, and to accuſtom one's ſelf to them, by repeated trials; for, however cool and collected a man may be, and however courageous, were he even more exempt from fear than the ſage mentioned by Horace, he muſt go to the bottom, and be loſt, if he has not ſerved an apprenticeſhip. One objection, and a very ſtrong one in appearance, may be raiſed, which is, that we often ſee good ſwimmers ſupport themſelves, by motions ſo ſlow and gentle, that they do not appear to be capable of producing that effect, which is ſuppoſed to be the only cauſe of their being ſuſpended on the water. The anſwer to this difficulty will not only confirm my conjectures, but will alſo afford me an opportunity of explaining two actions of ſwimmers, which deſerve to be remarked.

We ſometimes ſee ſwimmers, who remain on the water, without ſeeming to move; I mean thoſe who ſwim upon their backs. Their immobility, however, is only apparent, and the real motion which they make, though weak, is accompanied by a conſiderable encreaſe of ſpecific lightneſs, which is occaſioned almoſt mechanically. A ſwimmer who intends to place himſelf on his back, begins by retain-

ing his breath, which he does not do without firſt taking the precaution to aſpire, and to fill his body with air. It is a fact well known, that when one draws in air, by means of the lungs, which is called inſpiration, the breaſt riſes, and the diaphragm ſinks, which encreaſes the bulk of the body, by a ſpace filled only with air, and which conſequently muſt encreaſe its ſpecific lightneſs. This encreaſe of lightneſs may be calculated. We have already ſaid, on the authority of Mr. Rohault, that the weight of the human body generally exceeds that of a like bulk of water, only by eight ounces. Nothing is neceſſary then to make the weight equal, but to encreaſe the bulk of the body by a vacuum, which may be equivalent to eight ounces of water. Eight ounces of water are equal to about twelve cubic inches; let us therefore ſee whether the breaſt, by inſpiring, can encreaſe its bulk equal to twelve cubic inches. Borelli reckons, that at a moderate expiration, one forces from the heart about eighteen or twenty cubic inches of air. When theſe are thrown out, they muſt again enter; conſequently at a moderate inſpiration, one encreaſes the ſize of the breaſt by eighteen or twenty inches. Mr. Jurin carries this calculation much farther. By an experiment made on himſelf, he reckons the quantity of air forced from the lungs by a gentle expiration, in the ſpace of three ſeconds, equivalent to forty cubic inches; by a ſtronger expiration made during one ſecond, 125 inches; and laſtly, in the ſtrongeſt which it was poſſible for him to make, 220 cubic inches; but as we have no occaſion for ſo accurate a calculation, nor of ſo great force, I ſhall confine myſelf to the opinion of Borelli, which is not ſo aſtoniſhing as that of Dr. Jurin.

The breaſt then, according to Borelli, is encreaſed eighteen or twenty inches; an augmentation more than ſufficient to counterbalance eight ounces of water, which is equal only to a bulk of twelve inches. Thus the vacuum formed by the breaſt, when it dilates itſelf, has more ſize than what is neceſſary to ſupport the body in water. Could this vacuum continue without interruption, a man would have no occaſion for any motion, to remain ſuſpended in the water; but as one cannot continue long without breathing, the ſwimmer joins to the dilatation of his breaſt another motion, which eaſes him, and gives him leiſure to breathe freely. He ſtretches out his hands flat upon the water, and turns them horizontally in a ſhort ſpace, by which means the fore part of the arm continually changing its place, makes the water a kind of fulcrum, which, however weak it may appear, is ſufficient to ſupport the body, in the intervals between each inſpiration.

The other action of ſwimmers, which I promiſed to take notice of, is as follows. Every one knows that when a man plunges into the water, and when he has reached the bottom, he has nothing to do but to give a ſmall ſtroke with his foot againſt the ground, in order to riſe; but an experienced ſwimmer, if he miſſes the ground, has recourſe to another expedient, which is very pretty, and which has not been conſidered with ſufficient attention. I ſuppoſe him at a conſiderable depth, when he perceives that he cannot reach the bottom. In ſuch a caſe, he firſt puts his hands before his face, at the height of his forehead, with the palms turned outwardly, then holding the fore part of his arms vertically, he makes them move backwards and forwards,

from right to left; that is to say, these two parts of his arms, having the elbow as a kind of pivot, describe very quickly, both the hands being open, and the fingers joined, two small portions of a circle before the forehead, as if he would make the water retire, which he in fact does; and from these strokes given to the water, there results an oblique force one part of which carries the swimmer upwards.

One objection may still be made, respecting beasts, which I have supposed to be instructed in swimming by fear, that the wolf, the wild boar, the stag, and a great many others swim across rivers for no other reason than to procure pasture, and to supply the wants of life. Nature has given all animals that knowledge which is necessary for the kind of life to which they have been destined. It was of importance for those which were formed to wander through plains and forests, to be able to pass rivers and streams of water, else these barriers would have confined their wandering life within too narrow bounds. The doe, and the female of the wild boar, followed by their young, throw themselves first into the river, while the young family, emboldened by their example, plunge after them, and learn in a moment, all that is necessary for them to know.

HISTORY OF MR. WILFORT.

(A TRUE NARRATIVE.)

(Concluded from page 233.)

THE Hermit's loss was deeply felt by Wilfort; the scenes he had before delighted in ceased to please; he found a void in his happiness, which the most beautiful objects of inanimate nature could not fill up: he wandered farther from his dwelling in search of what he could not hope to find, a human being.

One day that he had rambled beyond his former excursions, he was attracted onward by the bleating of sheep; he followed the sound till he reached a plain, where he not only beheld the objects of his present pursuit, but, to his unspeakable joy, he found them attended by a most beautiful female savage. He gazed on her with love and admiration; but the moment she saw him she gave a loud scream, and attempted to fly. He threw himself at her feet, and in her own language, which Kador had taught him, addressed her with the utmost tenderness. She seemed to listen with pleasure and surprise, and then conjured him to begone that moment, assuring him, that if her father, brothers, or any of her tribe should discover him, they would instantly put him to death, as they were sworn foes to all white men, because some of them had murdered her mother Nadine. He protested his innocence of such an horrid crime, and she readily pronounced him not guilty. They had many conversations of this sort. In one of them he staid till night came on; and when he informed Eumale of the distance from his dwelling, she shewed him a kind of grotto or cave where he might

ſafely paſs the night, and promiſed to cheer him with her preſence in the morning. The faithful maid was punctual to her word; at dawn of day ſhe entered the cave, with ſuch a proviſion of food as ſhe could procure, to entertain her anxious gueſt. They had no ſooner finiſhed their repaſt, than ſhe informed the adoring Wilfort that he muſt never more approach her preſence, as her father had on the preceding night declared, that he would give her in marriage to the warrior Orabſki, who had ſo well revenged the murder of his beloved Nadine upon the Europeans, that he had returned from battle with thirteen rows of their teeth to ornament his crown. She added, that Orabſki was the greateſt hero of their tribe, but that ſhe loved him not, for his heart was cruel, his eyes fiery, and his ſoul delighted in blood: But, alas! what avails my hate! Thaol, my father, muſt be obeyed! "I will throw myſelf at his feet (ſaid Wilfort) and ſoften his heart with my tears; and if you join in oppoſing this deteſted marriage, he will not be obdurate." "You may hope, (replied Eumale) to remove theſe everlaſting mountains with a ſigh, as eaſily as to prevail on Thaol to change his purpoſe.—Wretch that I am (cried ſhe) he comes this moment, and you muſt die!"

At that inſtant an elderly, but robuſt ſavage entered the grotto: "Mighty Epamanon (ſaid he) I will again kiſs the duſt in the caverns of Ormon, in gratitude for this new ſacrifice to the ghoſt of my dear Nadine!"—At theſe words he raiſed his pointed javelin againſt Wilfort. Eumale ruſhed into the warrior's arms, and ſaved the impending ſtroke: "My father, I conjure you, (ſaid ſhe) by all that is ſacred in the cave of Ormon, to ſpare this innocent ſtranger; he is good, he loves you, and has no fault but his unhappy reſemblance to thoſe you hate."—Wilfort interrupted Eumale, and with the greateſt firmneſs addreſſed himſelf to Thaol: "I fear not death (ſaid he) for I have often ſought it: but I would not wiſh to die by the hand of Eumale's father, becauſe it would afflict her tender heart. Love, not hate, has put me in your power; I adore your daughter, I deteſt the Europeans, and have fled from their inhumanity; I never deſigned evil againſt you, or any of your nation; and if you beſtow your daughter on me, I will ſet an example of filial duty to your other ſons, and make her happineſs the ſtudy of my life; but if your hatred cannot relent, and you reſolve my death, ſtrike—I will not defend a being which muſt be miſerable without Eumale."—Surprize, at hearing himſelf addreſſed in his own language, firſt abated the fury of Thaol's vengeance, by inclining him to liſten to ſounds he did not expect; and the calm valour of Wilfort, joined to the ſilent eloquence of Eumale's tears, compleated the conqueſt of his rage.—— "Chriſtian (ſaid the Savage) thou haſt found the road to my heart, and haſt conquered by not oppoſing me; but I cannot give my daughter to thee; I have promiſed her to Orabſki, and never yet was Thagi, or any of his tribe, known to falſify their oath. But as I believe thee virtuous, from the contempt thou haſt ſhewn to death, come and dwell under our tents in ſafety, I will protect thee from outrage; thou mayeſt guard my flocks, and be happy. Follow me; or depart in ſafety."——Wilfort accepted with tranſport the offer which placed him near Eumale, and followed her father to his tent. The timid, but delighted maid, with downcaſt eyes, purſued their ſteps in ſilence. For

above a month Wilfort remained in the tents of Thaol; he ſaw and converſed with his beloved Eumale every day; but their happineſs was embittered by the approach of that ſad one which was to divide them for ever: the roſes fled from Eumale's cheeks, and the brightneſs of her eyes was dimed with conſtant tears. Her father ſaw her ſufferings with ſorrow, but his word was ſacred.

At length the fierce Orabſki came to demand his bride—"She ſhall be thine (ſaid Thaol) for I have promiſed; but let me tell thee, Son, Eumale loves thee not, and for thy ſake, as well as her's, I wiſh that thou ſhouldſt find another wife amongſt our tribe."

The enraged Orabſki inſtantly replied, "will I wed the daughter of deceit! thou art a liar, Thaol—I deſpiſe Eumale; but beware my vengeance."—and immediately diſappeared.

Soon after this the good old Thaol completed the lovers' happineſs by their union. Wilfort propoſed to his father-in-law and wife, to viſit his former dwelling, and to bring from thence many little conveniencies which Kador's and his own ingenuity had contrived to render life more comfortable. They agreed, and were delighted with the cultivation, and, to their ideas, with the elegance of the ſpot. When he had ſeated them in his little hut, he went to gather the choiceſt fruits which his demeſne afforded, and wandered farther than he at firſt propoſed, in ſearch of ſome peculiarly fine figs and oranges, which Kador had planted at various diſtances, to enhance their value, and increaſe his exerciſe.

But what words can expreſs his horror, when at his return, he found Thaol weltering in his blood, and perceived that his Eumale was not in his dwelling! the good old Savage had but power to ſay, "This is Orabſki's deed—He called me perjured villain! Thou knoweſt I would have given him my daughter had he required her hand, though well I know her death would have been the conſequence. He has torn her from my dying arms. Tear her from his—revenge his unjuſt contumely againſt my truth—loſe not a thought on me—not all the medicines that grow upon the mountains can reſtore my ebbing life, nor do I wiſh they ſhould; I go to enjoy my ever-dear Nadine. Take thou my quiver and my arrows, and recover thy loſt Eumale—my Son, revenge our wrongs, 'tis my laſt wiſh."

The diſtracted Wilfort, outrageous, deſperate as a lion robbed of his prey, ran wildly forth, now ruſhing down the vallies, now ſtraining up the hills, now liſtening to each paſſing breeze, in hopes of hearing his Eumale's voice; now loading echo with his loud laments, while day and night in their continued courſe paſſed unregarded by his deep affliction. Whole months he wandered on in this ſad ſtate; hopeleſs and wretched, he knew not where to ſhape his courſe, or bend his weary ſteps; at length, exhauſted with fatigue, he found himſelf upon the very ſhore where he had firſt been landed, and there reſolved to end his hapleſs days a prey to ſorrow for his beloved Eumale.

It happened that a French man of war, in diſtreſs for water, had ſent her long-boat to ſearch the ſhore for ſprings; the crew perceived this ſcarcely human object lying on a rock, and conveyed him on board their ſhip, where, with proper care and nouriſhment, he ſoon recovered his health, but not his happineſs. The captain of the ſhip, who was a man of humanity,

as well as rank and fortune, on hearing his uncommon adventures, settled a small pension upon the unfortunate Wilfort, who now resides at Dieppe, and from whose mouth this extraordinary narrative was taken verbatim.

Philadelphia, 26 *October*, 1789.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the abolition of Slavery, &c. An essay of a Plan for improving the condition of Free Negroes, was presented by the committee appointed to prepare it, which after deliberate consideration was adopted as follows,

A PLAN *for improving the condition of the* FREE BLACKS.

THE business relative to Free Blacks, shall be transacted by a committee of twenty-four persons, annually elected by ballot, at the meeting of this society in the month called April; and in order to perform the different services, with expedition, regularity and energy; this committee shall resolve itself into the following sub-committees, *viz.*

I.

A committee of Inspection, who shall superintend the morals, general conduct, and ordinary situation of the Free Negroes, and afford them advice and instruction; protection from wrongs; and other friendly offices.

II.

A committee of Guardians, who shall place out children and young people with suitable persons, that they may (during a moderate time of apprenticeship, or servitude) learn some trade or other business of subsistence. The committee may effect this partly by a persuasive influence on parents, and the persons concerned; and partly by co-operating with the laws which are, or may be enacted for this, and similar purposes; in forming contracts on these occasions, the committee shall secure to the society, as far as may be practicable, the right of guardianship, over the persons so bound.

III.

A committee of Education, who shall superintend the school-instruction of the children, and youth of the Free Blacks; they may either influence them to attend regularly the schools already established in this city, or form others with this view; they shall in either case provide that, the pupils may receive such learning, as is necessary for their future situation in life: and especially a deep impression of the most important, and generally acknowledged moral and religious principles. They shall also procure, and preserve a regular record of the marriages, births, and manumissions of all Free Blacks.

IV.

A committee of Employ, who shall endeavour to procure constant employment for those Free Negroes, who are able to work: as the want of this would occasion poverty, idleness, and many vicious habits. This committee will, by sedulous enquiry, be enabled to find common labour for a great number; they will also provide, that such as indicate proper talents, may learn various

trades, which may be done by prevailing upon them to bind themſelves for ſuch a term of years, as ſhall compenſate their maſters for the expenſe and trouble of inſtruction, and maintenance. The committee may attempt the inſtitution of ſome uſeful, and ſimple manufactures, which require but little ſkill; and alſo may aſſiſt in commencing buſineſs, ſuch as appear to be qualified for it.

Whenever the committee of inſpection, ſhall find perſons of any particular deſcription, requiring attention, they ſhall immediately direct them to that committee, of whoſe care they are the proper objects.

In matters of a mixed nature the committees ſhall confer, and if neceſſary act in concert. Affairs of great importance, ſhall be referred to the whole committee.

The expenſe incurred by the proſecution of this plan, ſhall be defrayed by a fund to be formed by donations, or ſubſcriptions for theſe particular purpoſes, and to be kept ſeparate from the other funds of this ſociety.

The committee ſhall make a report of their proceedings, and of the ſtate of their ſtock to the ſociety at their quarterly meetings, in the months called April and October.

An ADDRESS *to the* PUBLIC.

From the Pennſylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and the Relief of Free Negroes, unlawfully held in Bondage.

IT is with peculiar ſatisfaction we aſſure the friends of humanity, that in proſecuting the deſign of our aſſociation, our endeavours have proved ſucceſsful, far beyond our moſt ſanguine expectations.

Encouraged by this ſucceſs, and by the daily progreſs of that luminous and benign ſpirit of liberty, which is diffuſing itſelf throughout the world; and humbly hoping for the continuance of the divine bleſſing on our labours, we have ventured to make an important addition to our original plan, and do therefore, earneſtly ſolicit the ſupport and aſſiſtance, of all who can feel the tender emotions of ſympathy and compaſſion, or reliſh the exalted pleaſure of beneficence.

Slavery is ſuch an atrocious debaſement of human nature, that its very extirpation, if not performed with ſolicitous care, may ſometimes open a ſource of ſerious evils.

The unhappy man who has long been treated as a brute animal, too frequently ſinks beneath the common ſtandard of the human ſpecies. The galling chains that bind his body, do alſo fetter his intellectual faculties, and impair the ſocial affections of his heart. Accuſtomed to move like a mere machine, by the will of a maſter, reflection is ſuſpended; he has not the power of choice; and reaſon and conſcience, have but little influence over his conduct: becauſe he is chiefly governed by the paſſion of fear. He is poor and friendleſs——perhaps worn out by extreme labour, age, and diſeaſe.

Under ſuch circumſtances, freedom may often prove a misfortune to himſelf, and prejudicial to ſociety.

Attention to emancipated black people, it is therefore to be hoped, will become a branch of our nation-

al police; but as far as we contribute to promote this emancipation, ſo far that attention is evidently a ſerious duty, incumbent on us, and which we mean to diſcharge to the beſt of our judgment and abilities.

To inſtruct; to adviſe; to qualify thoſe who have been reſtored to freedom, for the exerciſe and enjoyment of civil liberty. To promote in them habits of induſtry; to furniſh them with employments ſuited to their age, ſex, talents, and other circumſtances; and to procure their children an education calculated for their future ſituation in life. Theſe are the great outlines of the annexed plan, which we have adopted, and which we conceive will eſſentially promote the public good, and the happineſs of theſe our hitherto too much neglected fellow-creatures.

A Plan ſo extenſive cannot be carried into execution, without conſiderable pecuniary reſources, beyond the preſent ordinary funds of the ſociety. We hope much from the generoſity of enlightened and benevolent freemen, and will gratefully receive any donations or ſubſcriptions for this purpoſe, which may be made to our treaſurer, *James Starr*, or to *James Pemberton*, chairman of our committee of correſpondence.

Signed, by order of the Society,

B. FRANKLIN, Preſident.

Philad. 9th of *Nov.* 1789.

In purſuance whereof the Society, at their meeting on the eighth of April, 1790, elected a committee of twenty-four members to put the ſaid "Plan for improving the conditition of the Free Blacks" into operation, which committee met on the tenth of the ſame month to confer together upon the important objects entruſted to their care; and after having appointed *Nicholas Colin* chairman, and *Benjamin Say* ſecretary, for the enſuing year, they proceeded to claſs themſelves into the ſeveral ſub-committees, which was done as follows, *viz.*

Nicholas Colin, John Evans, Thomas Harriſon, Nathan Boys, John M'Crea, Amos Gregg, *committee of Inſpection.*

Thomas Armat, Joſeph Cruikſhank, William M'Ilhenny, Joſeph P. Norris, Abraham Liddon, Benjamin Say, *committee of Guardians.*

James Pemberton, John Todd, Samuel P. Griffitts, Caleb Lownes, Richard Wells, William Rogers, *committee of Education.*

Richard Jones, Thomas Rogers, Samuel Coates, John Blakely, Matthew Hale, William Lippencott, *committee of Employ.*

Publiſhed by Order,

BENJAMIN SAY, Sec'ry.

PROGRESS OF HUMANITY.

IT is worthy of obſervation, that unequivocal ſymptoms of diſapprobation of the Slave Trade, have appeared within a few years, in almoſt every part of the world. The Congreſs of 1774 declared againſt the trade—The Convention of 1787 required, that Congreſs ſhould have a right to tax the importation—The National Aſſembly of France have declared againſt the trade.—The miniſter of England

and a powerful body of ſupporters in their government, and among their people, have firmly reſolved to aboliſh this commerce—The legiſlature of South-Carolina have forbid the importation for three years—That of Pennſylvania, Virginia, and ſeveral other ſtates, have forbid it—The Convention of Pennſylvania have determined that blacks, not being ſlaves, ſhall have all the rights of freemen—The Britiſh governor-general of India, Earl Cornwallis, has forbid the trade. Numerous and reſpectable ſocieties for the gradual abolition of ſlavery have been formed in almoſt every one of the United States, in London, Edinburgh, and Paris; and, indeed, in almoſt every part of the civilized world. The London ſociety conſiſts of near three thouſand members, among whom are ten Baptiſt ſocieties, and twelve colleges in the Univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge, each of which collective bodies is counted only as one, being repreſented by one ſignature. It appears, from an Act of the Grenada Aſſembly, and from two reports of a committee of the Aſſembly of Jamaica, that, even in thoſe iſlands, the voice of Humanity is liſtened to, and powerful advocates have ariſen to plead the cauſe of the oppreſſed Africans. A gradual emancipation muſt certainly be the reſult of theſe great and united exertions. Sound policy, however, ſeems to require, that government ſhould firſt inſtitute ſchools for inſtructing the children of negroes to read. Here alſo they might be taught ſome of the moſt plain and uſeful principles of religion and morality. This would prepare them for the enjoyment of freedom, and would be the beſt ſecurity for their induſtry and honeſty.

UNHAPPY *Effects of a Faſhionable* FEMALE *Education.*

(A FRAGMENT.)

"FOR God's ſake, a penny, to ſave a wretch from ſtarving," ſaid a poor, meagre, ragged female, at 11 o'clock at night: Curioſity and compaſſion induced an enquiry. What was the reſult? The once accompliſhed Meliſſa, who ſhone the firſt ſtar, in the moſt brilliant circles, but a few years ſince, through a ſeries of misfortunes, which ſtripped her family of its eſtate, is now a houſeleſs, friendleſs child of want. She was early initiated in every accompliſhment of the *bon ton*—but the hour of adverſity was not contemplated, and conſequently not provided for. "O, Sir, ſaid ſhe, if I had been taught to handle the diſtaff, and my mind had been impreſſed with early ſentiments of humility, and the importance of induſtrious habits, when the dream of diſſipation was over, I ſhould not have fallen a prey to the arts of ſeduction, and now experience the vanity of my once boaſted education." Hapleſs Meliſſa, may thy example impreſs the maxims of wiſdom and benevolence on the minds of the affluent, and teach them to unite the uſeful with the ornamental, in the education of their children, ſince riches are an uncertain inheritance.

Of the BEAUTY *which the appearance of* UTILITY *beſtows upon all the* PRODUCTIONS *of* ART, *and of the extenſive Influence of this Species of Beauty. By* ADAM SMITH, *L. L. D.*

(Concluded from page 231.)

THE ſame principle, the ſame love of ſyſtem, the ſame regard to the beauty of order, of art and contrivance, frequently ſerves to recommend thoſe inſtitutions, which tend to promote the public welfare. When a patriot exerts himſelf for the improvement of any part of the public police, his conduct does not always ariſe from pure ſympathy with the happineſs of thoſe, who are to reap the benefit of it. It is not commonly from a fellow-feeling with carriers and waggoners that a public-ſpirited man encourages the mending of high-roads. When the legiſlature eſtabliſhes premiums and other encouragements to advance the linen or woollen manufactures, its conduct ſeldom proceeds from pure ſympathy with the wearer of cheap or fine cloth, and much leſs from that with the manufacturer, or merchant. The perfection of police, the extenſion of trade and manufactures, are noble and magnificent objects. The contemplation of them pleaſes us, and we are intereſted in whatever can tend to advance them. They make part of the great ſyſtem of government, and the wheels of the political machine ſeem to move with more harmony and eaſe by means of them. We take pleaſure in beholding the perfection of ſo beautiful and grand a ſyſtem, and we are uneaſy till we remove any obſtruction that can in the leaſt diſturb or incumber the regularity of its motions. All conſtitutions of government, however, are valued only in proportion, as they tend to promote the happineſs of thoſe who live under them. This is their ſole uſe and end. From a certain ſpirit of ſyſtem, however, from a certain love of art and contrivance, we ſometimes ſeem to value the means more than the end, and to be eager to promote the happineſs of our fellow-creatures, rather from a view to perfect and improve a certain beautiful and orderly ſyſtem, than from any immediate ſenſe or feeling of what they either ſuffer or enjoy. There have been men of the greateſt public ſpirit, who have ſhown themſelves in other reſpects not very ſenſible to the feelings of humanity. And on the contrary, there have been men of the greateſt humanity, who ſeem to have been entirely devoid of public ſpirit. Every man may find in the circle of his acquaintance inſtances both of the one kind and the other. Who had ever leſs humanity, or more public ſpirit, than the celebrated legiſlator of Muſcovy? The ſocial and well natured James the firſt of Great-Britain ſeems, on the contrary, to have had ſcarce any paſſion, either for the glory, or the intereſt of his country. Would you awaken the induſtry of the man, who ſeems almoſt dead to ambition, it will often be to no purpoſe to deſcribe to him the happineſs of the rich and the great; to tell him that they are generally ſheltered from the ſun and the rain, that they are ſeldom hungry, that they are ſeldom cold, and that they

are rarely expoſed to wearineſs, or to want of any kind. The moſt eloquent exhortation of this kind will have little effect upon him. If you would hope to ſucceed, you muſt deſcribe to him the conveniency and arrangement of the different apartments in their palaces; you muſt explain to him the propriety of their equipages; and point out to him the number, the order, and the different offices of all their attendants. If any thing is capable of making impreſſion upon him, this will. Yet all theſe things tend only to keep off the ſun and the rain, to ſave them from hunger and cold, from want and wearineſs. In the ſame manner, if you would implant public virtue in the breaſt of him, who ſeems heedleſs of the intereſt of his country, it will often be to no purpoſe to tell him, what ſuperior advantages the ſubjects of a well-governed ſtate enjoy; that they are better lodged, that they are better cloathed, that they are better fed. Theſe conſiderations will commonly make no great impreſſion. You will be more likely to perſuade, if you deſcribe the great ſyſtem of public police which procures theſe advantages, if you explain the connexions and dependencies of its ſeveral parts, their mutual ſubordination to one another, and their general ſubſerviency to the happineſs of the ſociety; if you ſhow how this ſyſtem might be introduced into his own country, what it is that hinders it from taking place there at preſent, how thoſe obſtructions might be removed, and all the ſeveral wheels of the machine of government be made to move with more harmony and ſmoothneſs, without grating upon one another, or mutually retarding one another's motions. It is ſcarce poſſible that a man ſhould liſten to a diſcourſe of this kind, and not feel himſelf animated to ſome degree of public ſpirit. He will, at leaſt for the moment, feel ſome deſire to remove thoſe obſtructions, and to put into motion ſo beautiful and ſo orderly a machine. Nothing tends ſo much to promote public ſpirit as the ſtudy of politics, of the ſeveral ſyſtems of civil government, their advantages and diſadvantages, of the conſtitution of our own country, its ſituation, and intereſt with regard to foreign nations, its commerce, its defence, the diſadvantages it labours under, the dangers to which it may be expoſed, how to remove the one, and how to guard againſt the other. Upon this account political diſquiſitions, if juſt, reaſonable, and practicable, are of all the works of ſpeculation the moſt uſeful. Even the weakeſt and the worſt of them are not altogether without their utility. They ſerve at leaſt to animate the public paſſions of men and rouſe them to ſeek out the means of promoting the happineſs of the ſociety.

The Advantages *of* Cleanliness *in Preventing* Infectious Diseases.

It is a proverb in the Levant, that no Prince ever died of the plague; the meaning of which only is, that opulence, and the many reſources it affords, are preventatives againſt that contagion. Of this we have ſeen recent inſtances in the peſtilence which lately ravag-

ed Algiers. It has been remarked, that none of thoſe who enjoyed the the firſt offices of the ſtate, were attacked by this diſtemper, though, according to the precepts of the Mahometan religion, they were obliged to appear in public, as at any other time; and though, in compliance with general cuſtom, they gave their hand to be kiſſed indiſcriminately, to every Moor who came to beg juſtice, and to throw himſelf under their protection. This contagious diſorder was not therefore communicated to them by contact; which muſt be attributed to their great cleanlineſs, to the uſe of baths, and to the frequent ablutions which are preſcribed them by the law of Mahomet. We know that the Mahometans pray five or ſix times a day, and that at each prayer, thoſe whoſe ſituations will permit, purify themſelves by waſhing their hands; they generally make three meals every day, and each meal is preceded by the ſame ablutions; they waſh themſelves alſo every time they touch any thing unclean; ſo that in this reſpect, their religious rites are very much ſuited to the nature of the climate, and become very ſalutary to them; ſince it is known by experience, that water alone is ſufficient to carry off the contagious impurity of the peſtilence.

For a like reaſon, the ſubaltern officers belonging to the houſhold of the Dey of Algiers, ſuch as thoſe who inſpect the different departments, ſecretaries, clerks in the various offices, &c. in general eſcape the plague; though they preſerve, during the time this dreadful epidemical diſorder is reigning, an open communication with the other Moors. Of three hundred officers of this kind there were only two attacked during the laſt plague at Algiers; which muſt appear almoſt miraculous, ſince the populace periſhed by thouſands, and eaſily caught the infection, on acconnt of their dirtineſs, and negligence reſpecting their perſons. There is above all a particular ſect of Mahometans, who obſerve ſeveral points of the Moſaic law, and who in general, exerciſe mean, but lucrative employments; ſuch as ſerving in the public baths, ſelling old clothes, &c. Theſe Mahometan Jews, attached to all the minute care of a retail trade, and living in meanneſs and filth, were ſwept off, almoſt entirely, by the laſt plague at Algiers; which undoubtedly ſtill more confirms the great advantages of cleanlineſs.

The more attention we pay to the phenomena of contagious diſorders, ſuch as the plague, malignant fevers, the ſmall pox, &c. we ſhall ceaſe to conſider the principle of contagion as diſperſed throughout the air; and it is now more and more confirmed by obſervation, that theſe diſeaſes are communicated by contact, either mediate or immediate. One cannot therefore during epidemical diſtempers of this kind, too ſtrongly recommend cleanlineſs to thoſe who approach the ſick, or too much exhort them to change their dreſs as frequently as poſſible; to keep expoſed to the air the clothes which they have uſed, or to dip them in water; to waſh the hands and face frequently, and to make this a general rule above all when they have touched either the clothes or linen of a diſeaſed perſon. This attention will be of the greateſt ſervice in ſtopping the courſe of infection, but unluckily it is too much neglected.

THOUGHTS UPON FEMALE EDUCATION *accommodated to the preſent ſtate of Society, Manners, and Government, of the United States of America. Addreſſed to the Viſitors of the* Young Ladies' Academy *in Philadelphia, 28th July,* 1787, *at the cloſe of the quarterly examination, by* BENJAMIN RUSH, *M. D.*

(*Concluded from page* 213.)

IF the meaſures that have been recommended for inſpiring our pupils with a ſenſe of religious and moral obligations be adopted, the government of them will be eaſy and agreeable. I ſhall only remark under this head, that *ſtrictneſs* of diſcipline will always render *ſeverity* unneceſſary, and that there will be the moſt inſtruction in that ſchool, where there is the moſt order.

I have ſaid nothing in favour of inſtrumental muſic as a branch of female education, becauſe I conceive it is by no means accommodated to the preſent ſtate of ſociety and manners in America. The price of muſical inſtruments, and the extravagant fees demanded by the teachers of inſtrumental muſic, form but a ſmall part of my objections to it.

To perform well, upon a muſical inſtrument, requires much time and long practice. From two to four hours in a day, for three or four years, appropriated to muſic, are an immenſe deduction from that ſhort period of time, which is allowed by the peculiar circumſtances of our country, for the acquiſition of the uſeful branches of literature that have been mentioned. How many uſeful ideas, might be picked up in theſe hours from hiſtory, philoſophy, poetry, and the numerous moral eſſays with which our language abounds, and how much more would the knowledge acquired upon theſe ſubjects add to the conſequence of a lady, with her huſband and with ſociety, than the beſt performed pieces of muſic upon a harpſichord or a guittar! Of the many ladies whom we have known, who have ſpent the moſt important years of their lives, in learning to play upon inſtruments of muſic, how few of them do we ſee amuſe themſelves or their friends with them, after they become miſtreſſes of families! Their harpſichords ſerve only as ſide-boards for their parlours, and prove by their ſilence, that neceſſity and circumſtances, will always prevail over faſhion, and falſe maxims of education.

Let it not be ſuppoſed from theſe obſervations that I am inſenſible of the charms of inſtrumental muſic, or that I wiſh to exclude it from the education of a lady where a muſical ear irreſiſtably diſpoſes to it, and affluence at the ſame time affords a proſpect of ſuch an exemption from the uſual cares and duties of the miſtreſs of a family, as will enable her to practiſe it. Theſe circumſtances form an exception to the general conduct that ſhould ariſe upon this ſubject, from the preſent ſtate of ſociety and manners in America.

I beg leave further to bear a teſtimony againſt the practice of making the French language a part of female education in America. In Britain where company and pleaſure are the principal buſineſs of ladies; where the nurſery and the

kitchen form no part of their care, and where a daily intercourſe is maintained with French-men and other foreigners who ſpeak the French language, a knowledge of it is abſolutely neceſſary. But the caſe is widely different in this country Of the many ladies who have applied to this language, how great a proportion of them have been hurried into the cares and duties of a family before they had acquired it; of thoſe who have acquired it, how few have retained it after they were married; and of the few who have retained it, how ſeldom have they had occaſion to ſpeak it, in the courſe of their lives! It certainly comports more with female delicacy as well as the natural politeneſs of the French nation, to make it neceſſary for French-men to learn to ſpeak our language in order to converſe with our ladies, than for our ladies to learn their language, in order to converſe with them.

Let it not be ſaid in defence of a knowledge of the French language, that many elegant books are written in it. Thoſe of them that are truly valuable, are generally tranſlated; but, if this were not the caſe, the Engliſh language certainly contains many more books of real utility and uſeful information than can be read, without neglecting other duties, by the daughter, or wife of an American citizen.

It is with reluctance that I object to drawing, as a branch of education for an American lady. To be the miſtreſs of a family is one of the great ends of a woman's being, and while the peculiar ſtate of ſociety in America impoſes this ſtation ſo early, and renders the duties of it ſo numerous and difficult, I conceive that little time can be ſpared for the acquiſition of this elegant accompliſhment.

It is agreeable to obſerve how differently modern writers, and the inſpired author of the proverbs, deſcribe a fine woman. The former confine their praiſes chiefly to perſonal charms, and ornamental accompliſhments, while the latter celebrates only the virtues of a valuable miſtreſs of a family, and a uſeful member of ſociety. The one is perfectly acquainted with all the faſhionable languages of Europe; the other, "opens her mouth with wiſdom" and is perfectly acquainted with all the uſes of the needle, the diſtaff, and the loom. The buſineſs of the one, is pleaſure; the pleaſure of the other, is buſineſs. The one is admired abroad; the other is honoured and beloved at home. "Her children ariſe up and call her bleſſed, her huſband alſo, and he praiſeth her." There is no fame in the world equal to this; nor is there a note in muſic half ſo delightful, as the reſpectful language with which a grateful ſon or daughter perpetuates the memory of a ſenſible and affectionate mother.

It ſhould not ſurpriſe us that Britiſh cuſtoms, with reſpect to female education, have been tranſplanted into our American ſchools and families. We ſee marks of the ſame incongruity, of time and place, in many other things. We behold our houſes accommodated to the climate of Great Britain, by eaſtern and weſtern directions. We behold our ladies panting in a heat of ninety degrees, under a hat and cuſhion, which were calculated for the temperature of a Britiſh ſummer. We behold our citizens condemned and puniſhed by a criminal law, which was copied from a country where maturity in corruption renders public executions a part of the amuſements of the nation. It is high time to awake from this ſervility—to ſtudy our own character—to examine the age of our country

—and to adopt manners in every thing, that ſhall be accommodated to our ſtate of ſociety, and to the forms of our government. In particular, it is incumbent upon us to make ornamental accompliſhments yield to principles and knowledge, in the education of our women.

A philoſopher once ſaid "let me make all the ballads of a country and I care not who makes its laws" He might with more propriety have ſaid, let the ladies of a country be educated properly, and they will not only make and adminiſter its laws, but form its manners and character. It would require a lively imagination to deſcribe, or even to comprehend, the happineſs of a country, where knowledge and virtue, were generally diffuſed among the female ſex. Our young men would then be reſtrained from vice by the terror of being baniſhed from their company. The loud laugh, and the malignant ſmile, at the expence of innocence, or of perſonal infirmities —the feats of ſucceſsful mimickry— and the low-priced wit, which is borrowed from a miſapplication of ſcripture phraſes, would no more be conſidered as recommendations to the ſociety of ladies. A double entendre, in their preſence, would then exclude a gentleman for ever from the company of both ſexes, and probably oblige him to ſeek an aſylum from contempt, in a foreign country. The influence of female education would be ſtill more extenſive and uſeful in domeſtic life. The obligations of gentlemen to qualify themſelves by knowledge and induſtry to diſcharge the duties of benevolence, would be encreaſed by marriage; and the patriot—the hero—and the legiſlator, would find the ſweeteſt reward of their toils, in the approbation and applauſe of their wives. Children would diſcover the marks of maternal prudence and wiſdom in every ſtation of life; for it has been remarked that there have been few great or good men who have not been bleſſed with wiſe and prudent mothers. Cyrus was taught to revere the gods, by his mother Mandane— Samuel was devoted to his prophetic office before he was born, by his mother Hannah—Conſtantine was reſcued from paganiſm by his mother Conſtantia—and Edward the ſixth inherited thoſe great and excellent qualities, which made him the delight of the age in which he lived, from his mother, lady Jane Seymour. Many other inſtances might be mentioned, if neceſſary, from ancient and modern hiſtory, to eſtabliſh the truth of this propoſition.

I am not enthuſiaſtical upon the ſubject of education. In the ordinary courſe of human affairs, we ſhall probably too ſoon follow the footſteps of the nations of Europe in manners and vices. The firſt marks we ſhall perceive of our declenſion, will appear among our women. Their idleneſs, ignorance, and profligacy will be the harbingers of our ruin. Then will the character and performance of a buffoon on the theatre, be the ſubject of more converſation and praiſe, than the patriot or the miniſter of the goſpel;— then will our language and pronunciation be enfeebled and corrupted by a flood of French and Italian words;—then will the hiſtory of romantic amours, be preferred to the immortal writings of Addiſon, Hawkeſworth and Johnſon;—— then will our churches be neglected, and the name of the ſupreme being never be called upon, but in profane exclamations;—then will our Sundays be appropriated, only to feaſts and concerts;—and then will begin all that train of domeſtic and political calamities——But, I forbear. The proſpect is ſo painful,

that I cannot help, ſilently, imploring the great arbiter of human affairs, to interpoſe his almighty goodneſs, and to deliver us from theſe evils, that, at leaſt one ſpot of the earth may be reſerved as a monument of the effects of good education, in order to ſhew in ſome degree, what our ſpecies was, before the fall, and what it ſhall be, after its reſtoration.——————

Thus, gentlemen, have I briefly finiſhed what I propoſed. If I am wrong in thoſe opinions in which I have taken the liberty of departing from general and faſhionable habits of thinking, I am ſure you will diſcover, and pardon my miſtakes. But, if I am right, I am equally ſure you will adopt my opinions; for to enlightened minds truth is alike acceptable, whether it comes from the lips of age, or the hand of antiquity, or whether it be obtruded by a perſon, who has no other claim to attention, than a deſire of adding to the ſtock of human happineſs.

I cannot diſmiſs the ſubject of female education without remarking, that the city of Philadelphia firſt ſaw a number of gentlemen aſſociated for the purpoſe of directing the education of young ladies. By means of this plan, the power of teachers is regulated and reſtrained, and the objects of education are extended. By the ſeparation of the ſexes in the unformed ſtate of their manners, female delicacy is cheriſhed and preſerved. Here the young ladies may enjoy all the literary advantages of a boarding-ſchool, and at the ſame time live under the protection of their parents*. Here emulation may be excited without jealouſy, ambition without envy,—and competition without ſtrife. The attempt to eſtabliſh this new mode of education for young ladies, was an experiment, and the ſucceſs of it hath anſwered our expectations†. Too much praiſe cannot be given to our principal and his aſſiſtants, for the abilities and fidelity with which they have carried the plan into execution. The proficiency which the young ladies have diſcovered in reading—writing—ſpelling—arithmetic—grammar—geography—muſic—and their different catechiſms, ſince the laſt examination, is a leſs equivocal mark of the merit of our teachers, than any thing I am able to expreſs in their favour.

But the reputation of the academy muſt be ſuſpended, till the public are convinced, by the future conduct and character of our pupils, of the advantages of the inſtitution. To you, therefore,

YOUNG LADIES,

an important problem is committed for ſolution; and that is, whether our preſent plan of education be a wiſe one, and whether it be calculated to prepare you for the duties of ſocial and domeſtic life. I know that the elevation of the female mind, by means of moral, phyſical and religious truth, is conſidered by ſome men as unfriendly to the domeſtic character of a woman. But this is the prejudice of little minds, and ſprings from the ſame ſpirit which oppoſes the general diffuſion of knowledge among the citizens of our republics. If men believe that ignorance is favourable to the go-

* "Unnatural confinement makes a young woman embrace with avidity every "pleaſure when ſhe is ſet free. To reliſh domeſtic life, one muſt be acquainted with "it; for it is in the houſe of her parents a young woman acquires the reliſh." Lord Kaims's thoughts upon education, and the culture of the heart.

† The number of the ſcholars in the academy at this time, amounted to upwards of one hundred.

vernment of the female ſex, they are certainly deceived; for a weak and ignorant woman will always be governed with the greateſt difficulty. I have ſometimes been led to aſcribe the invention of ridiculous and expenſive faſhions in female dreſs, entirely to the gentlemen*, in order to divert the ladies from improving their minds, and thereby to ſecure a more arbitrary and unlimited authority over them. It will be in your power, LADIES, to correct the miſtakes and practice of our ſex upon theſe ſubjects, by demonſtrating, that the female temper can only be governed by reaſon, and that the cultivation of reaſon in women, is alike friendly to the order of nature, and to private as well as public happineſs.

HISTORICAL ANECDOTES.

The annals of ancient Greece and Rome cannot afford nobler inſtances of a ſcrupulous adherence to truth, and an heroic intrepidity, than are found in the following anecdotes.

IN the the fifteenth century, during the civil wars between two factions in the Netherlands, then known by the names of the *Hæcks* and *Cabilliaux*, the former, after a long ſiege, captured the city of Schoonhoven.—Irritated by the obſtinate reſiſtance of Albert Beiling, the governor, they condemned him to be buried alive. Albert ſolicited the delay of a month, in order that he might ſettle his affairs. He obtained it; and, upon giving his word of honour to return, was liberated from priſon. When the term expired, he returned, and ſubmitted to his ſentence.

Some time after this, the inhabitants of Amersfort, who were attached to the party of the Cabilliaux, beſieged the other party in a ſmall town called Baideweldr. John van Schaffelaar, and nineteen of his companions, perſiſted in defending the church, which had been aſſigned to them as a poſt. At laſt, the inutility of their efforts reduced theſe brave men to the neceſſity of demanding a capitulation. The beſiegers anſwered, that they ſhould expect no quarter, till they had precipitated their commander from the tower. Fired with indignation at this propoſal, the heroic band reſolved rather to periſh, than be diſhonoured by ſuch an atrocious action; but John van Schaffelaar, who knew the implacable hatred of the people of Amersfort, voluntarily aſcended the tower: "My friend," ſaid he, "I muſt die once, and I will not be the cauſe of your deſtruction." He inſtantly threw himſelf down: his enemies received him on the points of their lances, diſpatched him, and gave quarter to his comrades.

The Dutch Eaſt India Company conquered the iſland of Formoſa in 1625, and loſt it in 1662. The fort, called Zealand, held out the laſt. Impatient at length of the ſiege,

* The very expenſive prints of female dreſſes which are publiſhed annually in France, are invented and executed wholly by GENTLEMEN.

Coxinga, the Chineſe general, determined to ſend one of his priſoners, the miniſter Hambroeck, to perſuade the garriſon to ſurrender. Hambroeck had no other alternative than to undertake the commiſſion, or to die; and they made him ſolemnly promiſe to return. Arrived at the fort, he repreſented to his companions, that they ought by no means to deſpair of ſtill receiving ſuccours from Batavia; and he perſuaded them not to liſten to any ſummons of ſurrender. His countrymen then ſolicited him to remain with them. Two of his daughters threw themſelves at his feet, embraced his knees, and conjured him not to forſake them. He anſwered them, "Your mother, the reſt of our family, and many of my countrymen, are priſoners with me. God forbid that I ſhould ſave my own life, by expoſing them to deſtruction. My word of honour is engaged; I will keep it. I ſhall think myſelf happy to be devoted for my brethren."—He returned to the Chineſe camp. The expected ſuccours not arriving, the fort demanded and obtained an honourable capitulation; but 500 of Coxinga's priſoners, ſuſpected of having conſpired againſt him, were cruelly put to death: and this heroic miniſter was among the number of the unfortunate victims.

William Coddæus, profeſſor of Oriental literature in the univerſity of Leyden, gave, in 1629, a noble example of firmneſs and courage. Being unable to conform to the religious creed of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice, at that time preſcribed to all the Dutch divines by the ſynod of Dort, he was firſt ſuſpended, and afterwards deprived of his place. 'I might have yielded,' ſaid he, 'to circumſtances, I might have become a flatterer as well as others; I might have rendered myſelf as agreeable to the Prince; and I might have preſerved my place; but if I ſhould happen to die to-morrow, what account ſhould I give of my conduct to the Supreme Judge?'

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

An account of the CAPRA IBEX, *and* CAPRA RUPICAPRA, *of Linnæus.*

(Concluded from Page 143.)

AS the Ibex is ſuch a rare animal, even with us, I can ſay nothing of its uſe. The fleſh of the Chamois is much eſteemed by moſt of our Alpicolæ. The uſe of the blood of theſe animals, eſpecially that of the Ibex, is eſteemed in different diſeaſes but, I believe, it does more harm than good, as it prevents, commonly, the uſe of more efficacious remedies. The moſt valuable part of the Chamois, for which the hunter expoſes his life, is its ſkin, the price of which is from 18 to 20 ſhillings. In this kind of chaſe dogs are of no uſe.—Many of the ſtouteſt fellows leave their places in the morning, in good health, without ever returning back. Only thoſe who know mountains, are ſenſible how eaſy it is to aſcend ſteep rocks; but how difficult again to deſcend, without aſſiſtance! Our hunters employ many artifices,

to relieve themſelves from the difficulty of their ſituation; but theſe often fail them; and, if a hazardous leap does not ſometimes aid them, they either periſh in an unhappy attempt for liberty, or by famine.

What uſe theſe animals ſerve in the general economy of nature, I pretend not to ſay; but it is obvious that thoſe who have occaſion to traverſe the mountainous places they inhabit, muſt receive peculiar ſatisfaction from their preſence there, where ſcarce any other animal beings are to be ſeen, and whoſe vivacity, perhaps, is greater than what prevails amidſt thoſe animals who live in lower and more cultivated parts of the earth, at the ſame time that it points out their own ſuperior happineſs, muſt contribute much to the pleaſure of the traveller.

To the Editor of the Universal Asylum.

Sir,

I ſend you, for publication, the following extracts from A Discourse on the Love of our Country, delivered on the 4th of November laſt, before the ſociety for commemorating the revolution in Great-Britain, by Dr Price. The importance of the ſubject and the excellence of the obſervations are ſufficient recommendations to an American reader.

Z.

We are ſo conſtituted that our affections are more drawn to ſome among mankind than to others, in proportion to their degrees of nearneſs to us, and our power of being uſeful to them. It is obvious that this is a circumſtance in the conſtitution of our natures which proves the wiſdom and goodneſs of our Maker; for had our affections been determined alike to all our fellow-creatures, human life would have been a ſcene of embarraſſment and diſtraction. Our regards, according to the order of nature, begin with ourſelves; and every man is charged primarily with the care of himſelf. Next come our families, benefactors, and friends; and after them our country. We can do little for the intereſt of mankind at large. To this intereſt, however, all other intereſts are ſubordinate. The nobleſt principle in our nature is the regard to general juſtice, and that goodwill which embraces all the world. —I have already obſerved this; but it cannot be too often repeated. Though our immediate attention muſt be employed in promoting our own intereſt and that of our neareſt connexions; yet we muſt remember, that a narrow intereſt ought always to give way to a more extenſive intereſt. In purſuing particularly the intereſt of our country, we ought to carry our views beyond it. We ſhould love it ardently, but not excluſively. We ought to ſeek its good by all the means that our different circumſtances and abilities will allow; but at the ſame time we ought to conſider ourſelves as citizens of the world, and take care to maintain a juſt regard to the rights of other countries.

The chief bleſſings of human nature are the three following:—— Truth—Virtue——and Liber-

TY.——These are, therefore, the blessings in the possession of which the interest of our country lies, and to the attainment of which our love of it ought to direct our endeavours. By the diffusion of KNOWLEDGE it must be distinguished from a country of *Barbarians:* by the practice of religious VIRTUE, it must be distinguished from a country of *Gamblers*, *Atheists*, and *Libertines:* and by the possession of LIBERTY, it must be distinguished from a country of *Slaves.*—I will dwell for a few moments on each of these heads.

Our first concern, as lovers of our country, must be to *enlighten* it. —Why are the nations of the world so patient under despotism?—Why do they crouch to tyrants, and submit to be treated as if they were a herd of cattle? Is it not because they are kept in darkness, and want knowledge? Enlighten them and you will elevate them. Shew them they are *men*, and they will act like *men*. Give them just ideas of civil government, and let them know that it is an expedient for gaining protection against injury and defending their rights, and it will be impossible for them to submit to governments which, like most of those now in the world, are usurpations on the rights of men, and little better than contrivances for enabling a *few* to oppress the *many*. Convince them that the Deity is a righteous and benevolent as well as omnipotent being, who regards with equal eye all his creatures, and connects his favour with nothing but an honest desire to know and do his will; and that zeal for mystical doctrines which has led men to hate and harrass one another will be exterminated. Set religion before them as a rational service, consisting not in any rites and ceremonies, but in worshipping God with a pure heart, and practising righteousness from the fear of his displeasure and the apprehension of a future righteous judgment, and that gloomy and cruel superstition will be abolished which has hitherto gone under the name of religion, and to the support of which civil government has been perverted.—Ignorance is the parent of bigotry, intolerance, persecution, and slavery. Inform and instruct mankind; and these evils will be excluded.—Happy is the person, who himself raised above vulgar errors, is conscious of having aimed at giving mankind this instruction. Happy is the scholar or philosopher who at the close of life can reflect that he has made this use of his abilities; but happier far must he be, if at the same time he has reason to believe he has been successful, and actually contributed, by his instructions, to disseminate among his fellow-creatures just notions of themselves, of their rights, of religion, and the nature and end of civil government.

Every degree of illumination which we can communicate must do the greatest good. It helps to prepare the minds of men for the recovery of their rights, and hastens the overthrow of priestcraft and tyranny.—In short, we may, in this instance, learn our duty from the conduct of the oppressors of the world. They know that light is hostile to them, and therefore they labour to keep men in the dark. Remove the darkness in which they envelope the world, and their usurpations will be exposed, their power will be subverted, and the world emancipated.

The next great blessing of human nature which I have mentioned is VIRTUE. This ought to follow knowledge, and to be directed by it. Virtue without knowledge makes enthusiasts; and knowledge

without virtue makes devils; but both united elevate to the top of human dignity and perfection.—We muſt, therefore, if we would ſerve our country, make both theſe the objects of our zeal. We muſt diſcourage vice in all its forms; and our endeavours to enlighten muſt have ultimately in view a reformation of manners and virtuous practice.

I muſt add here, that in the practice of virtue I include the diſcharge of the public duties of religion. By neglecting theſe we may injure our country eſſentially.

By giving an example of a rational and manly worſhip, men of weight, from their rank or literature, may do the greateſt ſervice to ſociety and the world. They may bear a teſtimony againſt that application of civil power to the ſupport of particular modes of faith, which obſtructs human improvement, and perpetuates error; and they may hold out inſtruction which will diſcountenance ſuperſtition, and at the ſame time recommend religion, by making it appear to be (what it certainly is when rightly underſtood) the ſtrongeſt incentive to all that is generous and worthy, and conſequently the beſt friend to public order and happineſs.

LIBERTY is the next great bleſſing which I have mentioned as the object of patriotic zeal. It is inſeparable from knowledge and virtue, and together with them completes the glory of a community. An enlightened and virtuous country muſt be a free country. It cannot ſuffer invaſions of its rights, or bend to tyrants.—I need not, on this occaſion, take any pains to ſhew you how great a bleſſing liberty is. The ſmalleſt attention to the hiſtory of paſt ages, and the preſent ſtate of mankind, will make you ſenſible of its importance. Look round the world, and you will find almoſt every country, reſpectable or contemptible, happy or miſerable, a fruitful field or a frightful waſte, according as it poſſeſſes or wants this bleſſing. Think of *Greece*, formerly the ſeat of arts and ſciences, and the moſt diſtinguiſhed ſpot under heaven; but now, having loſt liberty, a vile and wretched ſpot, a region of darkneſs, poverty, and barbarity.——Such reflections muſt convince you that, if you love your country, you cannot be zealous enough in promoting the cauſe of liberty in it.

The obſervations I have made include our whole duty to our country; for by endeavouring to liberalize and enlighten it, to diſcourage vice and to promote virtue in it, and to aſſert and ſupport its liberties, we ſhall endeavour to do all that is neceſſary to make it great and happy.

The Dr. concludes his diſcourſe with the following ſentiments, on the progreſs of liberty, which are truly elevated and ſublime.

YOU may reaſonably expect that I ſhould now cloſe this addreſs to you. But I cannot yet diſmiſs you. I muſt not conclude without recalling, particularly to your recollection, a conſideration, which, probably, your thoughts have been all along anticipating: a conſideration with which my mind is impreſſed more than I can expreſs. I mean, the conſideration of the favourableneſs of the preſent times to all exertions in the cauſe of public liberty.

What an eventful period is this! I am thankful that I have lived to it; and I could almoſt ſay, *Lord, now letteſt thou thy ſervant depart in*

peace, for mine eyes have ſeen thy ſalvation. I have lived to ſee a diffuſion of knowledge, which has undermined ſuperſtition and error—— I have lived to ſee the rights of men better underſtood than ever; and nations panting for liberty, which ſeemed to have loſt the idea of it. —I have lived to ſee THIRTY MILLIONS of people, indignant and reſolute, ſpurning at ſlavery, and demanding liberty with an irreſiſtable voice; their king led in triumph and an arbitrary monarch ſurrendering himſelf to his ſubjects—— After ſharing in the benefits of one Revolution, I have been ſpared to be a witneſs of two other Revolutions, both glorious.—And now methinks I ſee the ardour for liberty catching and ſpreading; a general amendment beginning in human affairs; the dominion of kings changed for the dominion of laws, and the dominion of prieſts giving way to the dominion of reaſon and conſcience.

Be encouraged all ye friends of freedom, and writers in its defence! The times are auſpicious. Your labours have not been in vain. Behold kingdoms admoniſhed by you, ſtarting from ſleep breaking their fetters, and claiming juſtice from their oppreſſors! Behold, the light you have ſtruck out, after ſetting *America* free, reflected to *France*, and there kindled into a blaze that lays deſpotiſm in aſhes, and warms and illuminates *Europe*!

Tremble, all ye oppreſſors of the world! Take warning, all ye ſupporters of ſlaviſh governments, and ſlaviſh hierarchies! Call no more (abſurdly and wickedly) *Reformation*, innovation. You cannot now hold the world in darkneſs. Struggle no longer againſt increaſing light and liberality. Reſtore to mankind their rights: and conſent to the correction of abuſes, before they and you are deſtroyed together.

ORIGINAL LETTER, *written by* Major ——, *a French officer in the American army, previous to his executing the deſperate reſolution of ſhooting himſelf.*

ADIEU my dear friends—Life was become a burthen to me. I ſhake it off—Men who do not reflect will accuſe me of weakneſs—They will be miſtaken. That ſame courage which enables me to meet death, would have alſo ſupported me in bearing any degree of pain; but what end would have been anſwered by it?—Love, by extinguiſhing in me every other paſſion, has diſqualified me to follow any purſuit, from which my country, my friends, or my connections, might receive any benefit. Why, then, ſhould I preſerve a life, uſeleſs to them, and obnoxious to myſelf?—I reſign it coolly and deliberately—The only regret I carry with me is, that the ſacrifice muſt be made to my own eaſe; and not to ſome nobler or more diſintereſted motive.

I commit to your care, my dear friends, the execution of my laſt Will—Have me decently buried; and if what I have here is not ſufficient, draw on my brother at —— I hope —— will take the trouble of this, if neceſſary.

Send a copy of my will to my mother —— at —— and one to my brother; but let neither of them know the nature of my death —Endeavour to conceal it; or, at leaſt, make it as little public as poſſible. Take care of Hector. I ſhould be glad he would live with my brother; and until he joins him, let him ſtay with either of you he chooſes.

Preſent my picture to Miſs ——. Tell her my gratitude for her friendſhip will be one of the laſt ſentiments to die in me. Preſent my laſt compliments (and let them be very affectionately preſented) to all my friends, male and female—You know them. Let ſuch letters as may be directed to me be kept by ——, and delivered or ſent to my brother, as he ſhall direct—I recommend him to the friendſhip of you three. Seal the letters you will find on my table; and forward them according to their reſpective addreſſes. I have annexed to this as exact an account of all my affairs as I can recollect. Sell all my effects, except my linen, which, with my papers, I deſire may be ſecured at ——'s, to be directed to my brother, if he returns here, or diſpoſed of as he ſhall direct.

The piſtols are loaded—Adieu, for the laſt time!—Love me after death, as I did you when I was alive—Defend my memory againſt happy lovers; for I ſuppoſe no unfortunate one will attack it—I march off as gayly, and almoſt as eagerly, as when my friend, General Wayne, ſent me to attack Lord Cornwallis, and hope I ſhall be more ſucceſsful in outflanking Love than the Britiſh army.

G.

Of QUICK-LIME as a Manure.

(Continued from page 237.)

IN few particulars are practical farmers more divided in opinion than about the quantity of lime that may be laid upon an acre of ground with profit, or even with ſafety. Some require that it ſhould be applied in ſuch ſmall quantities as thirty or forty buſhels to the acre; and aver, that, if more is uſed, the ground will be abſolutely ruined—while others maintain, that ten times that quantity may be applied with ſafety.

A great variation may, no doubt, be produced in reſpect, by a difference in the nature of the ſoil,—in the ſtate of culture it is under at the time,—in the quantity of calcareous matter with which it may have been formerly impregnated;—and perhaps, a variation may ſometimes ariſe from other circumſtances, that have never yet been attended to.

A difference will likewiſe ariſe from the quality of the lime that is applied, and from the manner in which it is employed. Some kinds of lime contain, perhaps, ten times more calcareous matter than other kinds: And it has been ſhowed above, that a very great difference may ariſe from the mode of applying the lime.

Conſidering all theſe circumſtances, it would appear a little preſumptuous in any one to preſcribe poſitive rules that ſhould be general-

ly adopted in this reſpect.—This I ſhall not attempt—but ſhall relate, with candour, ſuch obſervations as have occurred to myſelf in the courſe of a pretty extenſive experience of this manure.

It is common to hear thoſe who have had little experience of lime, as a manure, recommend very great caution, leſt too great a quantity be employed, for fear of *burning the ſoil*, as they expreſs it. This idea of *burning* has been evidently adopted from what is experienced by applying cauſtic lime to other bodies in large quantities, as it often corrodes and ſhrivels them up, and produces other effects which greatly reſemble thoſe of fire: But it cannot produce any ſuch effects, unleſs there are vegetables growing upon it at the time. In that caſe, the vegetables might indeed be corroded by the lime, if rain ſhould fall immediately after it was ſpread, when newly ſlacked. ——But, as it loſes this fiery corroſive power in a few days after it is ſpread, nothing of that kind can be expected to happen to the *ſoil*. Accordingly, we never hear of crops being burnt up with too great a quantity of lime, in thoſe countries where it has long been uſed as a common manure—although it is there often employed in much larger quantities than in other places where it is more rare.

I myſelf have had the experience of lime in all proportions, from one hundred to above ſeven hundred buſhels to the acre, upon a great variety of ſoils, and have always found that its effect in promoting the fertility of the ſoil has been in proportion to the quantity employed——other circumſtances being alike.

The expenſe in moſt caſes prevents farmers from employing this manure in greater quantities than thoſe above mentioned; but accidental circumſtances clearly ſhow, that, if it were applied in much larger quantities, the effect would only be to promote the luxuriance of the crop in a higher degree.

A gentleman of my acquaintance, in whoſe veracity I perfectly confide, happening to be from home when a large field was limed,—and having no occaſion for the whole quantity of lime that had been brought for that purpoſe, and laid down in one corner of the field, his ſervants, without driving it away, mixed what remained with the ſoil, although the lime lay there about four inches thick over the whole ſurface. The effect was, that, for many years afterwards, the grain was ſo immoderately luxuriant, that it fell over, and rotted before it came to the ear.—After many years this luxuriance abated a little, ſo as to allow the grain to ripen;—but it was always much more luxuriant than any other part of the field.

An accidental experiment, nearly ſimilar to this, fell under my own obſervation. It happened that the ſervants of another farmer laid, by miſtake, a few heaps of lime upon a graſs-field that he did not intend ſhould be broken up at the time.—The miſtake was ſoon diſcovered, and no more lime was laid down at that place; and the few heaps (about a buſhel in each,) were allowed to lie neglected without being ſpread.—The field was paſtured upon for ſeven or eight years after that, before it was converted into tillage; and the heaps were by that time become ſo flat, and ſo far ſunk into the ground, that they could hardly be diſcovered.

Before it was ploughed up, the whole of the field was limed, and this part of it equally ſo with the

reſt; nor were the old heaps touched till the plough went through in tilling the field, when the lime was there turned up almoſt without any mixture of ſoil. The conſequence was, that at every one of theſe heaps, a tuft of corn ſprung up with ſuch luxuriance as to be entirely rotted before harveſt;—and, for many years afterwards, theſe tufts could be diſtinguiſhed from the other parts of the field, at a very great diſtance, like ſo many buttons on a coat;—and perhaps continue ſo to this day.

From theſe experiments, as well as other conſiderations that will afterwards occur,—there ſeems to be reaſon to conclude, that, on ſoils that do not naturally abound with chalk, or other calcareous matter, there is leſs danger in giving too much lime than in applying too little;—exeept in thoſe caſes where an over luxuriance is dreaded.

I have often heard it urged as an objection to the uſe of lime as a manure, that, although it does indeed promote the fertility of a ſoil in a high degree at firſt, yet, in the end, it renders it much more ſteril than formerly; on which account, they ſay, it ought not to be at all employed.

This, like many other objections to uſeful practices, takes it riſe entirely from the avarice and unſkilfulneſs of thoſe who complain.—It is chiefly heard of in thoſe parts of the country, where it is not uncommon for a farmer, after once liming a poor ſoil, to take fifteen or ſixteen crops of oats ſucceſſively, without any other dreſſing or alternation of crops. It muſt be a good manure that enables theſe ſoils to produce ſuch a number of ſucceſſive ſcourging crops of any ſort.—But it would be a marvellous one indeed, if it ſhould prevent thoſe fields from being exhauſted by them.

But, is it not well known, that, in all the richeſt and beſt improved parts of the country, lime has been long employed as a manure?—yet, ſo far are theſe ſoils from being rendered ſteril by it, that it is doubtful if any art, without the aſſiſtance of lime, or ſome calcareous matter, could ever have brought theſe fields to their preſent degree of fertility. Thoſe, therefore, who complain of the hurtful effects of lime as a manure, proclaim what they ought to conceal,—that they have had in their poſſeſſion a treaſure which might have enriched their poſterity, but which they have idly ſquandered away in their own lifetime.

(To be continued.)

The PROLIX PREACHER.

A PARSON, having mounted the pulpit to preach from thoſe words of the Scripture: 'He that ſows ſparingly ſhall reap ſparingly;' divided, after a very tedious preamble, his ſermon into thirty-two points. He was juſt entering upon the firſt point, when, one of his auditory ſtarting up, and making a buſtling motion for going out, the preacher ſeverely reprimanded him for his remiſſneſs in God's ſervice, and inattention to his word; aſking him where he was going, and about what, in ſuch preſſing haſte? I am going, ſaid the other, to fetch my night-cap, for I well foreſee we ſhall lie here

this night. In fact, the preacher, having loft the thread of his divifions and fub-divifions by this interruption, could never find the end of his difcourfe. The auditors, at length, lofing all patience, and feeing the night coming on apace, filed out one after the other. The preacher, who had been now chafed with the vehemency of his own utterance, and being withal near fighted, did not perceive this defertion, and might have continued to cant eternally, had not his fon, a little boy, the only one of the congregation, that ftill remained, cried out: 'Father I am very hungry and very fleepy; here are the keys of the church the clerk gave me; and, when you are done, you will lock up the doors yourfelf.'

An INDIAN ANECDOTE.

ONE of the Aborigines of this country having occafion, two or three years ago, to travel thro' Connecticut on the Sabbath-day, was apprehended and carried before a Juftice of Peace.—The Indian, ignorant of the law relating to the Sabbath-day, endeavoured to alleviate his crime the beft way he could, by expreffing his amazement at being accufed and condemned for *breaking* fomething he did not know what—withal afferting pofitively that he had *broke* nothing belonging to any man, fince he left his own wigwam—that he had *broke* into no man's houfe; into no man's enclofure—that he had attempted to *break* no man's reputation, nay, that he had not attempted to *break* even his own word; and begged to know *who* or *what* this Sabbaday was, which he was accufed of having *broke*. To all this the Juftice replied, that the Sabbath-day was a gift of Heaven, intended for the general good of mankind, and whoever *broke* the Sabbath-day, was guilty of *breaking* one of God's beft gifts, and that God required every one in authority to take care of the Sabbath-day, and to fee that it fhould not be *broken*.

Ay, replies the Indian, Sabbaday, gift of Heaven, Indian never faw Sabbaday, how can Indian be accufed of *breaking* what he never faw!——Indian not underftand——pray, pleafe your honour Maffa Juftice, if Indian has really *broken* Sabbaday, how fhall poor Indian mend him? By paying two dollars, replied the Juftice, in a triumphant tone of voice. Two dollars! exclaimed the Indian, making a whoop, which a good deal cooled down the felf-importance of the juftice; who then fignified, that as the trefpafs was from ignorance and not of malicious wickednefs, and in defiance of the laws of the land, that one dollar would compenfate.—The Indian, at this, perceiving the pliancy of the Juftice's conficience, began to think of trading with him on the beft terms he could, offering him a quarter dollar,—which after fome argumentation on both fides was accepted.

No fooner had the Juftice pocketed the *price* of the *tranfgreffion*, but the Indian folemnly required a *certificate*, importing, that tho' poor Indian had ignorantly trodden on Sabbaday and broken him, that he had not entirely deftroyed him, and that he had given quarter dollar to pay for mending him.—

At this demand, the whole importance of the Juſtice ſtood on tip-toe; who rebuking the impudence of the Savage, calling him dog, Indian, and many other hard names, told him he had already taken too much trouble in ſaving the ſoul of ſuch an Infidel as he was from hell, whither he would certainly have gone for breaking the Sabbath-day—but that the whole tranſaction notwithſtanding ſhould be engroſſed in *his* day-book for future evidence in his favour. No, no, replies the Indian haſtily, no, that will not do—for, when poor Indian die, ſtraight away to heaven he goes; and knocks at the gate:—A voice calls who's there? Poor Indian, I anſwer, let him in. Again the voice cries, No, depart hence Indian, you *broke* Sabbaday, no room here for ſuch as *break* Sabbaday.—I anſwer again, true, Indian *broke* Sabbaday, but gave Juſtice —— a quarter dollar to mend him with. The voice calls, "ſhew his certificate." Poor Indian anſwer, "got none," Juſtice —— would give him none! Then the voice thunders, "Before Indian can get admiſſion here, he muſt go and get Juſtice ——'s certificate that he made compenſation for *breaking* Sabbaday.—"

So poor Indian ſet out with all poſſible haſte to find Maſſa Juſtice; —he dead, not to be found on earth —Indian then goes to look for him in hell, and knocks at hell gate, and calls is Juſtice —— here?—A voice comes, "Yes, what does Indian want of Juſtice ——?"—Indian anſwer, to get a certificate that he paid for mending Sabbaday, which Maſſa Juſtice ſay he had *broken*. Hell gate opens—forth burſts a torrent of fire and ſmoke enough to deſtroy poor Indian,—but poor Indian determined to get his certificate, enters, half choaked with ſmoke; his eyes near blinded with hot aſhes—and his feet all ſcorched with fire and brimſtone, he travels far and near to find Juſtice ——. Indian no can find him,—then poor Indian call a guide, a guide;—immediately a guide comes, and aſks what Indian want,—Indian ſay to be conducted to Juſtice ——. The guide takes up poor Indian as an eagle takes up a lamb by his talons, and flies through terrible flame and ſmoke, over ſeas and lakes of melted brimſtone—at laſt guide ſay, look Indian and ſee Juſtice —— yonder—Poor Indian panting and half dead, rubs his eyes, and ſees Juſtice —— at ſome diſtance ſitting in judgment on all who had *broken* Sabbaday, and had not paid for mending him—As ſoon as poor Indian come within call of Juſtice ——, Indian cry for his certificate that he had mended Sabbaday.—Judge laugh at poor Indian, and aſk him how he liked the country, and ſay, all his books burnt up, no writing in hell, no pen, ink nor paper.—At hearing this poor Indian wring his hands, and whoop and holloo, and cry Certificate! Certificate! Certificate! Juſtice ——, give poor Indian his Certificate, But no Certificate for poor Indian! —Ah! what ſhall he do?—After being all ſcorched and ſcalded, and body half roaſted, and one of poor Indian's eyes burnt out, he gets out of hell the beſt way he can, ſhakes himſelf as a dog does when he comes out of the water, he climbs up to earth, there poor Indian is ſhunned by all his acquaintance, he ſmells ſo of brimſtone—then poor Indian think this will not do, rattle-ſnake bite the Juſtice, pine-ſwamp ſeize him;—poor Indian try once more, flies up to heaven, knocks as formerly, and cries poor Indian come again, and wants to get in. A voice comes, "Let Indian produce his certificate that he mended Sabba-

day—Indian anſwer, No certificate can be got, Juſtice ——— in hell and his books burnt up!

So now poor Indian is kept out for want of certificate—but leſt all this ſhuld come to paſs, Indian will not go away without his certificate.—At hearing this, the Juſtice is convinced of the propriety of granting the Indian his requeſt—Accordingly the Indian receives his certificate and departs to his tribe,—to whom he relates the marvellous ſtory of his *breaking* Sabbaday unknown to him, and how he paid quarter dollar for mending him, and left him as whole as he were.

MISCELLANEOUS ANECDOTES.

GAZILASSO de la Vega relates, that a Spaniſh prieſt perceiving that the Peruvians choſe rather to hang themſelves, than to labour in the mines, addreſſed them in the word following: "You wiſh to hang yourſelves, my friends, that you may not be obliged to labour; ſince that is the caſe, I ſhall hang myſelf too; but I muſt warn you of one thing, which is, that there are mines in the next world, as well as in this; and I give you my word, that I'll make you work throughout all eternity." Upon hearing this, the poor Indians threw themſelves at his feet, and beſeeched him in the name of God, not to commit ſuch a raſh action. Had two-thirds of theſe unhappy wretches deſtroyed themſelves, the orator would have been much embarraſſed to keep his word with the reſt.

Rigaud, the painter, being one day employed in painting the portrait of a lady, perceived when he came to the lower part of her face, that ſhe contracted her lips in a moſt violent manner, in order that ſhe might appear to have a little mouth; upon which the artiſt ſaid to her very gravely, "Be not uneaſy, Madam, if you chooſe, I ſhall make no mouth at all."

A certain preacher having taken for his text the following words of Matthew, chap. iv. ver. 3. *If thou be the Son of God, command that theſe ſtones be made bread;* began his ſermon thus: "My brethren, it is cuſtomary for thoſe who appear in this pulpit, to expound to you the word of God; but as for me, I am going to explain to you the words of the devil."*

Chirac the celebrated phyſician, when on his death bed, felt his own pulſe, imagining that he was on a viſit to one of his patients, and cried out, "I have been called too late, the patient has been blooded, and he ought to have been purged; he is a dead man," and a few minutes after he had expired.

On the evening before a battle, an officer came to the Marſhal de Toiras, to aſk permiſſion to go and ſee his father, who he ſaid was at the point of death, in order that he might pay his laſt duty to him. "Go," replied the General, who readily gueſſed the cauſe, "honour thy father and thy mother, *that thy days may be long in the land.*"

* Bibliotheque Univerſelle Hiſtorique, Vol. viii. page 411.

ESSAY ON MUSICK

(Continued from page 183.)

MODULATION AND HARMONY.

SINGLE ſounds, as being unconnected with any other, afford no ſenſe in language, nor tune and delight in muſic: to effect this they muſt proceed in a certain mode and regular ſucceſſion, called, modulation or melody, and in proportionate combinations, which conſtitute harmony.

Sounds, as intimated above, are conſonant or diſſonant, that is, pleaſing or diſguſting.

Diſſonant are thoſe of diſproportion, tremulous, ſhrill, jarring, rough, hoarſe, too loud, or out of tune; and thoſe which are conſonant, muſt on the contrary, be ſteady, ſmooth and proportionate.

If the ſingle ſounds be not agreeable to the ear, it is immpoſſible they ſhould be ſo either in melody or harmony; this may be admitted as a muſical maxim.

The firſt and principal care, therefore, of a vocal or inſtrumental performer, ſhould be taken in the formation of ſingle ſounds, by making them bear a due proportion of ſoft and loud, with ſweetneſs to each other in ſucceſſion and union.

The production and formation of agreeable Sounds.

In order to know how ſingle ſounds may be made agreeable to the ear, it is neceſſary to conſider more particularly the manner and means by which they are produced.

Inſtrumental ſounds and tones are propagated principally two ways, either by the vibration of ſtrings and wires of different dimenſions and tenſions, that is, drawn up to a certain pitch, or by conveyance of air through tubes and pipe of different ſizes, lengths, an apertures. Vocal ſounds, or thoſe of the human voice, are produced both theſe ways. For the lungs, being inflated with air, communicate it by preſſure to the windpipe, an artery or muſcle, conſiſting of nerves and tubes: at thetop of this the *larynx*, by dilatatio, contraction and pulſation, plays as it were, and forms the ſounds; which being tranſmitted through th mouth, are ſhaped by the lips.

Galen, contemplating on the final cauſes of parts and nembers in the human body, diſcovered the wiſdom of the Creator in the form of the hand, with the fingers ſhorter one than the other, curiouſly contrived, by the preſſure of the thumb on the back of them, for griping and holding faſt: had the obſervation occurred to him as a muſician as well as an anatomiſt, he would certainly have admired the eminent deſign and uſe of the lips in ſpeech and ſinging.

By a contraction of the lips the ſounds are thinned, by the motion of them and the jaw they are broken, and by an over extenſion they are too much enlarged.

If the ſounds are hindered and choked in the throat, or confined within the mouth by the teeth, the tones produced are guttural and diſagreeable, after the manner called mouthing and muttering, or mumbling.

The throat then, mouth, teeth and lips, moderately opened with ſteadineſs, this it is that gives a

proper rotundity to the ſounds, and a ſweetneſs ſuperior to that of any inſtrument whatever. It is upon this principle that all wind inſtruments terminate with circularity.

It is eaſy to conceive from what hath been obſerved on inarticulate ſounds, that the moſt agreeable in ſinging muſt be the intermediate, as being neither too open and broad, nor too thin and narrow.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

Two caſes of HEPATITIS, *read before the* American Medical Society, *January 27th*, 1787, *by Mr. John Purnell of Maryland.*

HUGH Seeds, aged forty, was attacked with a complaint in his right ſide, which was ſuppoſed to be a pleuriſy, and treated accordingly. Twelve ounces of blood were taken away, his bowels were opened with the common purging ſalts, and other medicines given. He found little relief from this treatment. The pain in his ſide ſtill continued; intenſe heat and thirſt were his daily and nocturnal companions; his habit of body was coſtive; his urine ſmall in quantity, high coloured, and diſcharged with great difficulty. About four weeks from the firſt attack of the diſeaſe, his abdomen began to be enlarged, and continued to encreaſe until the ſixth week. At this time, there was a local enlargement of the abdomen on the right ſide, extending from the falſe ribs, where they are connected with the vertebræ, along the courſe of the muſcles to the *linea aſpera*. The tenſion was evident and great; the fluctuation and tumor ſo pointed, as to admit of no other remedy but immediate operation. At the earneſt requeſt of the patient, deliberating between his exiſtence and reſolution, the operation was performed, after the manner laid down in ſurgical writers. The inciſion was about four inches in length. Six quarts and a pint of pus, mixed with blood and pure bile, were drawn from the inciſion. The patient bore the operation with the greateſt fortitude, and expreſſed his thanks to the operator. In the evening of the ſame day he was again dreſſed. He was able to riſe, and from the exertions of his thoracic and abdominal muſcles, the diſcharge was conſiderably encreaſed. The operator introduced his fingers into the wound, from which he drew a number of pieces of liver, which had been detached by ſuppuration. To demonſtrate that it was the liver, the uſual teſts were employed, particularly that of waſhing the coagulum white; and, to add a more convincing circumſtance, the ſmooth ſurface of the liver was to be ſeen untouched, and evident to all the gentlemen, who attended the dreſſing of the evening. The patient was treated with the medicine, ſo much extolled in the cure of this diſeaſe, by both Eaſt and Weſt-India practitioners, viz. calomel in repeated doſes. He recovered his health ſo well in a few weeks, as to be able to proſecute his buſineſs as a blackſmith. About a year and an half after, neceſſity and domeſtic unhappineſs drove him to the pernicious cuſtom of drinking

rum, which in a very ſhort time terminated his exiſtence.

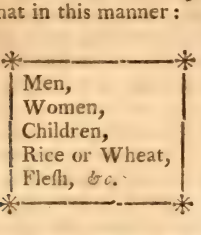
John Night, aged 27, while in the Weſt-Indies, fell with his right ſide againſt the gunwale of a veſſel, but did not complain much in conſequence of the fall. A few days after, a tumor aroſe externally, on the region of the liver, about the ſize of a walnut, for which he applied to a phyſician, but found no relief. On his paſſage to this port, he was ſeized with a diarrhœa and intermittent fever. After his arrival here, he applied to a phyſician, who treated him with bark and opium, but without ſucceſs. About ten days after, he was ſeized with a colic and vomiting, attended with diarrhœa. Alarmed at this change, he ſent for another phyſician, who, during the paroxyſm, treated him with lenient purges and opium. Not being informed of the fall he had received, the caſe was treated as a bilious diarrhœa, and the ſymptoms relieved. The patient complained of nothing but reſtleſſneſs at night, for which opiates were ordered. After the vomiting and purging took place, the tumor diſappeared. He was again ſeized with a diarrhœa and fever, and the tumor began to appear. His phyſician now found him with his former complaint, attended with a tumor, pain, tenſion, and heavineſs of the right hypochondrium. The diarrhœa abated, the other ſymptoms continued with encreaſed violence. The diſeaſe was now treated as a hepatitis, with the medecines uſually recommended. About the eighth or ninth day, the patient was taken with a vomiting and purging of a bilious, black, fetid matter, with hiccough, dyſpnœa, chills, &c. A bliſter was applied to the tumor, but with no effect. No fluctuation could be perceived, or the operation would have been performed. In two days after the vomiting and purging, the patient expired. Liberty was obtained from the relations to open his body. Every thing was found in its natural ſituation, except that the liver, in which inflammation and ſuppuration had taken place, had formed adheſions to the peritoneum. The liver was much enlarged, and about one third of it was diſſolved. The ſac or tumor contained about three pints of pus.

Publiſhed by order of the Society,
HENRY STUBER, Sec.

Extract of a Letter from DR. FRANKLIN, *to* DR. PERCIVAL, *concerning the Proviſion made in* CHINA *againſt Famine.*

I HAVE ſomewhere read that in China an account is yearly taken of the number of people, and the quantities of proviſion produced. This account is tranſmitted to the Emperor, whoſe miniſters can thence foreſee a ſcarcity likely to happen in any province, and from what province it can beſt be ſupplied in good time. To facilitate the collecting of this account, and prevent the neceſſity of entering houſes and ſpending time in aſking and anſwering queſtions, each houſe is furniſhed with a little board to be hung without the door, during a certain time each year; on which board are marked certain

words, againſt which the inhabitant is to mark number or quantity, ſomewhat in this manner:



All under ſixteeen are accounted children, and all above, men and women. Any other particulars which the government deſires information of, are occaſionally marked on the ſame boards. Thus the officers appointed to collect the accounts in each diſtrict, have only to paſs before the doors, and enter into their book what they find marked on the board, without giving the leaſt trouble to the family. There is a penalty on marking falſely, and as neighbours muſt know nearly the truth of each others account, they dare not expoſe themſelves by a falſe one, to each others accuſation.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE INFLUENZA.

The influenza has again made its appearance amongſt us. Several miſtaken accounts of this diſeaſe having been publiſhed in moſt of the Newſpapers in the United States, it is neceſſary that thoſe falſe ideas ſhould be rectified, and that the moſt ſalutary mode of treating it ſhould be pointed out. Both theſe purpoſes may be anſwered by the following ſhort account of it, taken from notes of lectures delivered laſt winter, by Dr. Rush, *profeſſor of the theory and practice of medicine in the college of Philadelphia.*

THE Doctor denied that the influenza was produced by any ſenſible or unwholeſome quality in the air; but allowed, that it was a good deal influenced, as to its violence and many of its ſymptoms, by the heat, cold, moiſture, dryneſs, and ſudden viciſſitudes of the weather.—He added, that it was not a new diſeaſe; that it had only acquired a new name; that it had been known in the early ages of phyſic by the name of the *catarrhal fever*, and had been deſcribed, very accurately by Doctor Cullen, and other writers, by the name of Catarrh. It differs from what is commonly called a cold, in being produced wholly by contagion. That it is produced by contagion is evident from the manner in which it attacks various members of the ſame family; not at the ſame time, but in ſucceſſion. The origin of this contagion is involved in as much obſcurity as the origin of that of the meaſles and ſmall-pox.

Records are to be found of the prevalence of this diſeaſe in America, in the years 1733, 1749, 1761, 1771, and 1789. It is remarkable, that the weather and ſenſible qualities of the air were different in each of the three laſt times of its appearance.

The treatment of the influenza, recommended by the Doctor, was different, according to the ſymptoms, conſtitutions and habits of the patients.

Where the pulſe is full, and the habit plethoric, eſpecially if it be

accompanied with delirium or acute pains in the ſides or breaſt, bloodletting, gentle laxatives, or (if attended with ſickneſs at ſtomach) a vomit, abſtinence from animal food, cold drinks, and cool air were adviſed.—The drinks ſhould conſiſt of toaſt and water; barley water; balm, flaxſeed, or bran-teas; or water, in which raw or dried apples, peaches or cherries had been infuſed when it was boiling, and ſuffered to remain until it became cold.

Where the pulſe is weak, and a cough attends, without much pain, or ſigns of inflammation, the remedies ſhould, in ſeveral particulars, be different from thoſe which have been mentioned. Bleeding ſhould be omitted. Warm punch, wine-whey, ſage, camomile, dittany, or pennyroyal teas, ſhould, in this caſe, be the conſtant drinks of the patients. The cough ſhould be compoſed by a few drops of laudanum, taken occaſionally during the day, or by pleaſant ſyrups of any kind. A ſufficient doſe of laudanum, or aſthmatic elixir, ſhould be taken at night to procure ſleep.

Should the fever prove obſtinate, and the ſymptoms be alarming, bliſters ought to be applied.—The patient ſhould, moreover, be indulged with pure freſh air.

In both ſtates of the diſeaſe, frequent changes of linen will conduce much to the comfort, and not a little to the recovery, of the patient.—During the convaleſcent, or recovering ſtate, the diet ſhould conſiſt of broths, ſoups, and light animal food; and the drinks, of malt liquors, and a little wine. With theſe, ſhould be blended gentle exerciſe in the open air.

Of the Employment of Time, and of Indolence; particularly as reſpecting the State. By DR. FRANKLIN.

ALL that live muſt be ſubſiſted. Subſiſtence coſts ſomething. He that is induſtrious produces, by his induſtry, ſomething that is an equivalent, and pays for his ſubſiſtence: he is therefore no charge or burden to ſociety. The indolent are an expence uncompenſated.

There can be no doubt but all kinds of employment that can be followed without prejudice from interruptions; work that can be taken up, and laid down, often in a day, without damage; (ſuch as ſpinning, knitting, weaving, &c.) are highly advantageous to a community; becauſe, in them, may be collected all the produce of thoſe fragments of time, that occur in family-buſineſs, between the conſtant and neceſſary parts of it, that uſually occupy females; as the time between riſing and preparing for breakfaſt, between breakfaſt and preparing for dinner, &c. &c. The amount of all theſe fragments, is, in the courſe of a year, very conſiderable to a ſingle family; to a ſtate proportionably. Highly profitable therefore it is, in this caſe alſo, to follow that divine direction, *gather up the fragments that nothing be loſt.* Loſt time is loſt ſubſiſtence; it is therefore loſt treaſure.

Hereby in ſeveral families, many yards of linen have been produced from the employment of thoſe fragments only, in one year, though ſuch families were juſt the ſame in number as when not ſo employed.

It was an excellent ſaying of a certain *Chineſe* Emperor, *I will, if poſſible, have no idleneſs in my dominions; for if there be one man idle, ſome other man muſt ſuffer cold or hunger.* We take this Emperor's meaning to be, that the labour due to the public by each individual, not being performed by the indolent, muſt naturally fall to the ſhare of others, who muſt thereby ſuffer.

ADDRESS *to the National Aſſembly of* FRANCE.

The following addreſs was unanimouſly *agreed to by the Revolution-Society, in Great-Britain, at their meeting in November laſt. It affords a ſtriking inſtance of the liberality of the preſent times; and of the triumph of reaſon and philanthrophy over thoſe narrow prejudices, and ſelfiſh paſſions, which have fixed an indelible ſtigma on former ages. Falſe notions of patriotiſm had too long confined the good wiſhes of mankind to their own nation. Humanity can now exult in a more expanded affection of men towards each other.*

THE Society for commemorating the Revolution in Great Britain, diſdaining national partialities, and rejoicing in every triumph of liberty and juſtice over arbitrary power, offer to the National Aſſembly of France their congratulations on the Revolution in that country, and on the proſpect it gives to the two firſt kingdoms in the world, of a common participation in the bleſſings of civil and religious liberty.

They cannot help adding their ardent wiſhes of an happy ſettlement of ſo important a Revolution, and at the ſame time expreſſing the particular ſatisfaction, with which they reflect on the tendency of the glorious example given in France to encourage other nations to aſſert the unalienable rights of mankind, and thereby to introduce a general reformation in the governments of Europe, and to make the world free and happy.

STANHOPE, CHAIRMAN.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

SEVERAL examples prove that irrational animals are capable of warm affection to mankind. The following, which I had from Dr. Franklin, is very ſtriking. It happened in England ſome years ago. A flock of crains paſſed over a village. One of them being wounded, by a ſhot, could not keep up with her company, but dropt and hid herſelf in a thicket. A poor old woman found this diſtreſſed bird, and kindly took her home, cured and nouriſhed her. When the flock returned, this crane joined them and went off. The next ſeaſon ſhe returned, and in paſſing over the village, wheeled down to the hoſpitable hut. Not finding her benefactreſs, ſhe traverſed the village in ſearch of her. Eſpying at laſt the old woman, ſhe ſprung to her in raptures, tenderly claſped her in her wings, and folded her long neck round her boſom.

SUPPOSITIONS *and* CONJECTURES *towards forming an Hypothesis, for the explanation of the* AURORA BOREALIS. *By* DR. FRANKLIN.

1. AIR heated by any means, becomes rarified, and specifically *lighter* than other air in the same situation not heated.

2. Air being made thus lighter rises, and the neighbouring cooler heavier air takes its place.

3. If in the middle of a room you heat the air by a stove, or pot of burning coals near the floor, the heated air will *rise* to the ceiling, spread over the cooler air till it comes to the cold walls; there, being condensed and made heavier, it *descends* to supply the place of that cool air which had moved towards the stove or fire, in order to supply the place of the heated air which had ascended from the space around the stove or fire.

4. Thus there will be a continual circulation of air in the room; which may be rendered visible by making a little smoke, for that smoke will rise and circulate with the air.

5. A similar operation is performed by nature on the air of this globe. Our atmosphere is of a certain height, perhaps at a medium [ ] miles: Above that height it is so rare as to be almost a vacuum. The air heated between the tropics is continually rising; its place is supplied by northerly and southerly winds, which come from the cooler regions.

6. The light heated air floating above the cooler and denser, must spread northward and southward; and descend near the two poles, to supply the place of the cool air, which had moved towards the equator.

7. Thus a circulation of air is kept up in our atmosphere, as in the room above mentioned.

8. That heavier and lighter air may move in currents of different and even opposite direction, appears sometimes by the clouds that happen to be in those currents, as plainly as by the smoke in the experiment above mentioned.—Also in opening a *door* between two chambers, one of which has been warmed, by holding a candle near the top, near the bottom, and near the middle, you will find a strong current of warm air passing out of the warmed room above, and another of cool air entering below; while in the middle there is little or no motion.

9. The great quantity of vapour rising between the tropics forms clouds, which contain much electricity.

Some of them fall in rain, before they come to the polar regions.

10. If the rain be received in an isolated vessel, the vessel will be electrified; for every drop brings down some electricity with it.

11. The same is done by snow or hail.

12. The electricity so descending, in temperate climates, is received and imbibed by the earth.

13. If the clouds are not sufficiently discharged by this gradual operation, they sometimes discharge themselves suddenly by striking into the earth, where the earth is fit to receive their electricity.

14. The earth in temperate and warm climates is generally fit to receive it, being a good conductor.

15. A certain quantity of heat will make some bodies good con-

ductors, that will not otherwiſe conduct.

16. Thus wax rendered fluid, and glaſs ſoftened by heat, will both of them conduct.

17. And water, though naturally a good conductor, will not conduct well, when frozen into ice by a common degree of cold; not at all, where the cold is extreme.

18. Snow falling upon frozen ground has been found to retain its electricity; and to communicate it to an iſolated body, when after falling, it has been driven about by the wind.

19. The humidity contained in all the equatorial clouds that reach the polar regions, muſt there be condenſed and fall in ſnow.

20. The great cake of ice that eternally covers thoſe regions may be too hard frozen to permit the electricity, deſcending with that ſnow, to enter the earth.

21. It may therefore be *accumulated upon that ice.*

22. The atmoſphere being heavier in the polar regions, than in the equatorial, will there be lower; as well from that cauſe, as from the ſmaller effect of the centrifugal force: conſequently the diſtance of the vacuum above the atmoſphere will be leſs at the poles, than elſewhere; and probably much leſs than the diſtance (upon the ſurface of the globe) extending from the pole to thoſe latitudes in which the earth is ſo thawed as to receive and imbibe electricity; (the froſt continuing to lat. 80, which is ten degrees, or 600 miles from the pole; while the height of the atmoſphere there of ſuch denſity as to obſtruct the motion of the electric fluid, can ſcarce be eſteemed above [ ] miles.

23. The *vacuum* above is a good conductor.

24. May not then the great quantity of electricity, brought into the polar regions by the clouds, which are condenſed there, and fall in ſnow, which electricity would enter the earth, but cannot penetrate the ice; may it not, I ſay, *(as a bottle overcharged)*, break through that low atmoſphere, and run along in the vacuum over the air towards the equator; diverging as the degrees of longitude enlarge; ſtrongly viſible where denſeſt, and becoming leſs viſible as it more diverges; till it finds a paſſage to the earth in more temperate climates, or is mingled with their upper air?

25. If ſuch an operation of nature were really performed, would it not give all the appearances of an *Aurora Borealis?*

26. And would not the auroras become more frequent *after the approach of winter*: not only becauſe more viſible in longer nights; but alſo becauſe in ſummer the long preſence of the ſun may ſoften the face of the great ice cake, and render it a conductor, by which the accumulation of electricity in the polar regions will be prevented?

27. The *atmoſphere of the polar regions* being made more denſe by the extreme cold, and all the moiſture in that air being frozen; may not any great light ariſing therein, and paſſing through it, render its denſity in ſome degree viſible during the night time, to thoſe who live in the rarer air of our more ſouthern latitudes; and would it not in that caſe, although in itſelf a complete and full circle, extending perhaps ten degrees from the pole, appear to ſpectators ſo placed (who could ſee only a part of it) *in the form of a ſegment:* its chord reſting on the horizon, and its arch elevated more or leſs above it as ſeen

from latitudes more or leſs diſtant; *darkiſh in colour*, but yet *ſufficiently tranſparent* to permit ſome ſtars to be ſeen through it.

28. The *rays* of electric matter iſſuing out of a body, diverge by mutually repelling each other, unleſs there be ſome conducting body near, to receive them: and if that conducting body be at a greater diſtance, they will *firſt diverge*, and then *converge* in order to enter it. May not this account for ſome of the varieties of figure ſeen at times in the *motions* of the luminous matter of the auroras: ſince it is poſſible, that in paſſing over the atmoſphere, from the north in all directions or meridians, towards the equator, the rays of that matter may find in many places, portions of cloudy region, or moiſt atmoſphere under them, which (being in the natural or negative ſtate) may be fit to receive them, and towards which they may therefore converge: and when one of thoſe receiving bodies is more than ſaturated, they may *again* diverge from it, towards other ſurrounding maſſes of ſuch humid atmoſphere, and thus form the *crowns*, as they are called, and other figures mentioned in the hiſtories of this meteor?

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

An ACCOUNT *of* THOMAS SILL, *a remarkable large boy, who came from Halifax county, North-Carolina, and was exhibited as a ſhow in the city of Philadelphia, in the ſpring of* 1787.

THIS extraordinary boy was born on the 15th July, 1780. He was between ſix and ſeven years old, and weighed one hundred and forty-five pounds, at the time of his exhibition. At four months old, he weighed thirty-two pounds, and at three years, one hundred and thirty pounds. He was four feet five inches in height; his breaſt was three feet two inches; his belly three feet four inches; his thigh two feet; the calf of his leg ſixteen inches, and his arm thirteen inches in circumference. His father was of a moderate ſize, but his mother a little above it. He ſucked his mother till he was fifteen months old. He had an intermittent at eighteen months old, for five weeks, after which his growth was more rapid than uſual. His appetite was good, and he ate freely of animal food. He was of a ruddy complexion, healthy and handſome. His faculties were quick, and equal to moſt boys of his age. His eyes and hair were dark, but his ſkin uncommonly fair. He was active and ſprightly, though his manners were childiſh. He ſlept moderately. His voice rather coarſe and manly. The circumſtances of his birth, age, &c. were certified by the late Gov. Caſwell, and the Honourable Whitemill Hill, Eſq. of North Carolina.

It may not be amiſs to add to this account of Thomas Sill, that there is but one inſtance upon public record of a larger child of nearly the ſame age, and that is related by Tulpius. He mentions a child that weighed one hundred and fifty pounds at five years old. The famous Mr. Bright, whoſe perſon and life are deſcribed by Dr. Coe, in the philoſophical tranſactions, weighed only one hundred and forty-four pounds at twelve years old.

THE

Columbian Parnaſſiad.

A correſpondent has favoured us with a MADRAS *newſpaper, from which the following* beautiful poem *is taken. It was found among the papers of a young Britiſh officer, who lately died at Madras; and appears to have been written, in his laſt illneſs, under the apprehenſion of approaching diſſolution.*

THOUGHTS ON LIFE, DEATH, AND IMMORTALITY.

THE ſun, juſt ſinking, ſhed a ſickly ray,
That palely glimmer'd o'er the dark'ning Weſt,
When Henry, faint, amidſt his wav'ring way
Stopt, liſtleſs ſtopt, his feeble limbs to reſt.

Beſide a leafleſs tree he ſat him down,
On the bare margin of a parch'd-up brook,
And many a glance his pale eye caſt around,
And Heav'n wards gaz'd with many a wiſhful look.

But ah! no more for him fair Nature's face
Wore the gay ſmile of vital breathing joy,
As ſhe was wont—when oft, thro' boundleſs ſpace,
Her works he trac'd, with contemplation's eye.

Waſted by pale diſeaſe, in thought he pin'd;
Conſuming ſickneſs prey'd upon his frame,
Sapp'd all the active vigour of his mind,
And only left a ſhadow with a name.

"Yes now I feel" he ſaid "life's dream is o'er,
No more for me the wreath my fancy wrought;
Vain were my hopes—Death preſſes on before,
But I will meet him as a ſoldier ought.

And yet 'tis hard to quit the flatt'ring ſcene,
Forſake thoſe joys which life and being gave,
With ſteady viſage and unaltered mien,
Join the ſtill tenants of the dreary grave.

And harder ſtill, when Fancy holds to view
My friends dear cheriſh'd on my native ſhore;
To bid theſe friends a long a laſt adieu!
And ev'n reſign the *Hope* of meeting more!

For them alone, Heav'n knows! I wiſh to live;
Without them! what were riches? baubles mere!
Poor all the joys that worldly pomp can give,
To the poſſeſſion of a friend that's dear.

Yes Fortune! tho' thou frown'dſt when Wealth and Fame
Claim'd the warm incenſe of a thoughtleſs heart,
Thou gav'ſt me more, in friendſhip's holy name,
Than wealth and fame and titles can impart.

Ye life's beſt bleſſings! ah!---a long farewell!
'Tis Heav'ns high will ordains---and we muſt part,
Yet ſtill on you the cloſing eye ſhall dwell,
Till the laſt pang ſhall tear you from my Heart.

Say what is man! amid this wond'rous world?
A God! to rule---with Heav'nly *Reaſon* crown'd?
A jarring being by wild paſſion hurl'd?
The weak worm's brother---grov'ling on the ground!

In youth's gay morn, with conſcious ſtrength elate,
He eyes Creation's works, and Nature's plan;
O'er all, in fancied thought, he rules in ſtate,
And his proud heart exults in being man;

But view this mighty creature on life's
ſtage,
His ſchemes attack'd by keen contention's dart;
In all his actions madd'ning paſſions rage;
I bluſh to think he acts ſo ſtrange a part!

Ah! weak is human nature:---ev'n the beſt,
So Heav'n decrees, oft ſink beneath the load,
By chill misfortune or diſeaſe oppreſs'd,
They ſcarce enjoy the being Heav'n beſtow'd.

Dare *I* complain! In manhood's opening bloom,
When youth full blow'n had fill'd th' expectant eye;
With ſtrength to---totter only to the tomb,---
With judgment rip'ning---only juſt to die.

Pining to feel life's vital ſtream run low,
Drooping to ſee my fading form decay,
No hour of comfort or of health to know,
To prop up brittle life no earthly ſtay,

Why was I ſpar'd, O Heaven! amid the ſtorm,
When war's dread thunders roar'd around my head;
When havock ſtern ſtalk'd round in horrid form,
And number'd thouſands with the ſilent dead.

Oh! had I periſh'd in ſome glorious field,
Where many a brave companion breathleſs lay,
I had not now alas! been forc'd to yield
To tyrant Death, an unreſiſting prey.

I had not liv'd to dream of future joys,
With thee, Louiſa, in domeſtic life,
I had not liſt'ned to the ſyren voice,
Which fond hope whiſper'd---thou might'ſt be my wife.

O rapt'rous thought! extatic ev'n in death!
A momentary guſh renews life's ſtream;
Will no kind angel, with his healing breath,
Keep up the vital flame---ſtill let me dream!

Ah! no--I wake--the dear deluſion's o'er--
To Heav'n alone I raiſe the ſuppliant eye;
Bleſs! bleſs Louiſa from thy happieſt ſtore,
---Unknown I lov'd---unpitied let me die---

Die!---is it ſo?---to die!---ah! what is death?
In the dark grave to lodge, to worms a prey;
Each fine ſenſation to reſign with breath,
All hopes to quit of life's returning day.

Is it *not* awful! dreadful in th' extreme!
Exiſtence thus to loſe, no pledge to have;
No ſure foundation for ſome future ſcheme;
Since all's uncertainty beyond the grave.

To me not *dreadful* is the awful change,
I tread the path, before by millions trod,
Yet *ſtill* I walk in wide creation's range,
Thro' nature fix'd---upheld by nature's God.

But *is* there then a God? *where* does he reign?
How is he faſhion'd and what is his form?
Are we to ſeek him on the flow'ry plain?
Are we to find him in the howling ſtorm?

In both,---thro' all---his throne is boundleſs ſpace,
His form to *think* ev'n---thoughts the taſk muſt leave;
Th' intellectual mind no line can trace,
The trembling heart *dare* only him *conceive*.

But where's the proof a being *does* exiſt,
Whoſe form eludes ev'n fairy *Fancy's* flight?
Can ſov'reign *Reaſon* with *His* banners liſt,
Who hides himſelf from her all-ſeeing ſight?
Ah! weak then is her ſight---is it not clear
That *I* and *ſomething* really beings have,
How came that *I*---how came that ſomething here!
Was it eternity *that* being gave?

No---I and what I ſee from *cauſes* flow,
And theſe from *others*---length'ning back the road

To thought's tir'd eye---no farther can
it go,---
Eternal ſomething muſt be---why not
God.

But *matter* is that ſomething---in whoſe
womb
Fermenting particles all forms produce--
No; matter's motionleſs---ſtill as the
tomb,
Unleſs *inform'd* for animated uſe---

See a ſweet flow'r, impearl'd with early
dew,
Spread it's fair form in radiance to the
ſkies,
Some *pow'r* unſeen, gives fragrance, form,
and hue
That pow'r *withdrawn*---it withers,
droops, and dies.

Can matter of *itſelf think*, *act*---ah no!
When the ſoul's flow'n no more the
body lives,
Intelligent's not matter---*I* am *ſo*;
Then pure *intelligence* exiſtence gives.

For what but pure intelligence could
wing,
The ſoul's rapt thought thro' nature's
boundleſs reign;
Shew, thro' the *whole*---life in *perpetual*
ſpring,
And bid it trembling *hope*, nor hope in
vain.

Here then I reſt---no gloomy doubt re-
mains,
'Tis all clear ſunſhine of an endleſs day;
A *Spirit infinite*, eternal, reigns,
Free, *independent*, of *unconſcious* clay.

He fram'd the world---how awfully
ſublime,
And wond'rous work! he form'd the
human ſoul,
Gave matter thought, to meaſure endleſs
time,
His eſſence actuates and *upholds* the
whole.

Heart-cheering thought! 'twas from him
I receiv'd
This earthly being, which I now reſign,
Nor let my *better part* with this be griev'd,
Nor 'gainſt *his* laws in thought or
word repine.

No, Father merciful---*Thy will* be done,
'Tis in thy *Mercy* in thy *Pow'r* I truſt,
No more I ſeek life's dreaded foe to ſhun,
I know that thou art good, and wiſe,
and juſt.

Taught by *that* voice which breath'd thro'
Chriſt's pure frame,
Its Heav'nly precept in my raviſh'd ear,
O'er life's rough road I've walk'd with
honeſt fame,
Why ſhould I ſhudder? What have I
to fear?

Go anxious ſoul, nor dread death's
ghaſtly form,
Secure; thy Maker's arm is ſtrong to
ſave,
Whoſe preſence fills all ſpace---does *duſt*
inform,
Nor reigns in Heav'n more than the
lonely grave.

I hope thoſe friends who KNOW *me will not think me too vain and preſuming, in the following* EPITAPH.

SEEK not to know the lowly ſleeper's
name
By Fate ne'er blazon'd on the roll of
Fame;
Nor paſs, O wanderer, with heedleſs eye,
Stop! view his grave! and give the heart-
heav'd ſigh;
A friend ſincere he was, companion mild,
A ſoldier poor, and Nature's hapleſs
child;
Here reſts his duſt, unanxious to be known.
For his ſoul's fate---he truſts to God a-
lone.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

EPITHALAMIUM.

'TIS Friendſhip, ſacred Friendſhip,
that excites
My humble muſe; important is the theme:
But unacquainted with heroic lore,
And deſtitute of learning's lofty ſtrain,
Say ſhall I dare to hazard this eſſay?
Yes; Friendſhip, Love, and Gratitude
combine,
To urge the ſlender, ductile, willing tube,
In praiſe of Hymen's ſacred rites to ſing.
But oh! the important taſk! my heart ex-
pands!—
Love, Friendſhip, Gratitude, aſſiſt my
theme!
In rural plains, from noiſe and care remote,
There liv'd a youth, whoſe port and li-
neaments
Beſpake him offſpring of a gen'rous ſire.

Of manners gentle;—in affection firm;—
In him concentred met what dignifies
The human mind; deceit, and fraud, and guile
Were baniſh'd his abode:—his ſoul begirt
With probity and truth—"an honeſt man—
"The nobleſt work of God." Such was this ſwain.
Uprear'd cloſe by his ſide a nymph there grew,
Whoſe innocence and maiden modeſty
Beſpake her worth, and heightened every charm,
To this bleſt fair the youth his love addreſs'd;
Nor ſhe, tho' coy, deny'd his humble ſuit:
But, like angelic Eve, whom poets ſing,
Was led, not loth, unto the bridal bed.
Their plighted hands they join—more firm their hearts
Erſt knit, as God and angels witneſs bore,
In Love's faſt bands they're ty'd—ſo heav'n ordain'd;—
May heav'n vouchſafe to ſtrengthen ſtill that tye!
There let them reſt, ſecure in loves embrace,
While I attempt the lyre to ſtring anew,
And tell the pleaſures of a wedded life.
Not wanting are ſome murm'rers in our day,
Who would decry the bliſs they can't enjoy:
Like the ſhrew'd fox, that fain would ſnatch the fruit
Suſpended from his graſp; but when repuls'd
Pronounc'dit naught, unworthy of histoil.
Full well they know, if they'd the truth confeſs,
That friendſhip can't ſubſiſt without a friend:
And in a female we expect to find
That ſweet communion which meets not in men.
Lorenzo, paſt the noon-tide of his prime,
And Nature leading, halting, down the ſteep,
Now fain would reaſcend to prove the bliſs
Connubial life affords,—but 'tis in vain.
'To wed his equal in Time's calendar
He can't endure; his choice would mar his bliſs;
And to be yok'd with youth and beauty gay,
Vain the preſumptive hope; unleſs his gold
Entice, perchance, ſome nymph, in hopes that he'll
Soon bid adieu to her, and all his ſtore.
In tempers even;—in affection firm;——
Conſiſts the bliſs of ſouls in wedlock join'd.
All happineſs that can on earth be found.
Is wiſh'd upon the partner of our cares;—
Wiſh'd to devolve upon our better half.
In joy we ſhare;—in grief the heart diſtends,
And makes each other's ſorrow as our own.
Nor is the married ſtate an iron yoke,
To thoſe whoſe hearts are by affection ty'd,
Devoid of that fell demon Avarice,
The love of lucre, and the thirſt for gold,
Which in the eyes of ſome deluded ſouls,
Make forms decrepid, ſtraight;—turn age to youth;—
And ſpring and winter often are ally'd.
May ye, for whom my feeble muſe attunes,
Experience ev'ry ſocial, tender tye——
Long life and happineſs your lot below;
The widow, and the orphan's cauſe to plead;—
To bleſs the poor;—to ſuccour the diſtreſs'd;—
"To wipe the tear away from Sorrow's eye."
And when the mandate's ſeal'd to call you hence,
May the ſame friendly grave receive you both,
Until angelic hoſts convey you thence,
To realms of joy, of uncreated bliſs,
For ever to enjoy the love of Him,
Who dy'd, that we might live when Time's no more.

New-Jerſey. P.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

SIR,

Some years ago an African, who had fallen in love with his fellow-ſervant, a white woman, ran away from his maſter, and had himſelf baptized, with a view to marry her; but being taken, he was put on board a veſſel in the river Thames, where he put a period to his exiſtence, by ſhooting himſelf. The following poem, ſuppoſed to be written by the negro to his intended wife, may not be thought unworthy of a place in your Parnaſſiad. Yours, &c. G. C.

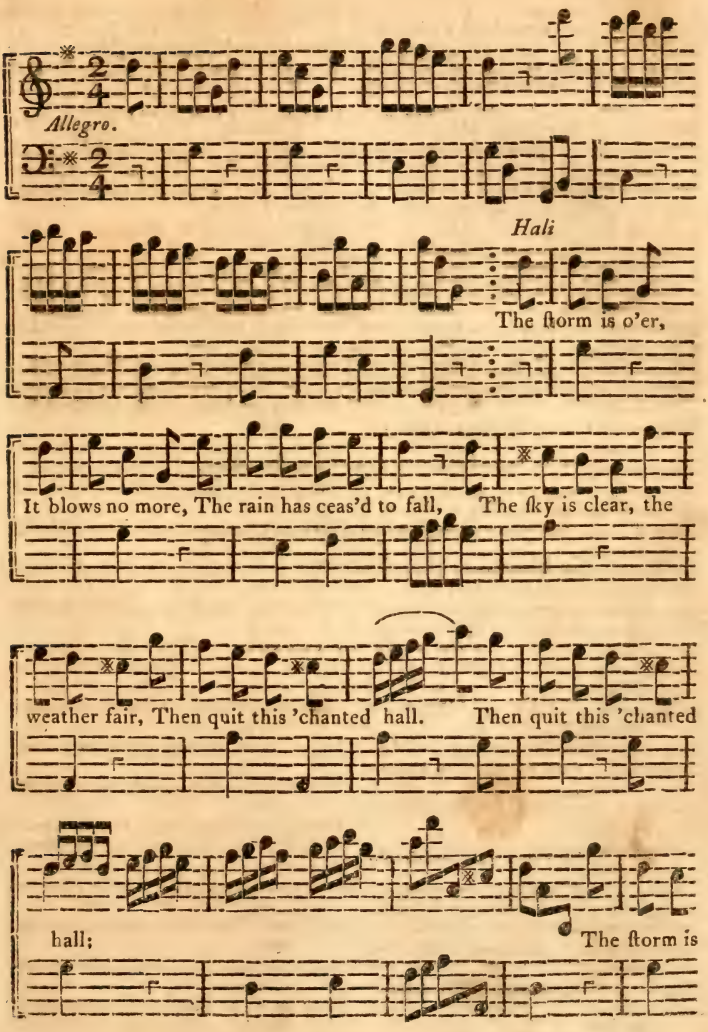
THE DYING NEGRO.

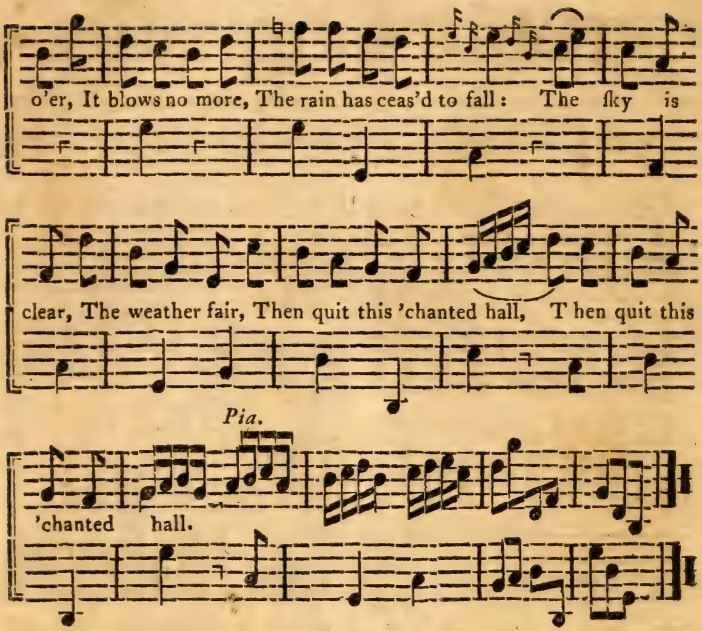
CURST be the winds, and curſt the tides that bore
Theſe European robbers to our ſhore!
O be that hour involv'd in endleſs night,
When firſt their ſtreamers met my wond'ring ſight!
I call'd the warriors from the mountain's ſteep,
To meet thoſe unknown terrors of the deep;

Rous'd by my voice, their gen'rous bosoms glow;
They rush indignant, and demand the foe,
And poise the darts of death, and twang the bending bow.
When lo! advancing o'er the sea-beat plain,
I mark'd the leader of a warlike train,
Unlike his features to our swarthy race,
And golden hair play'd round his ruddy face,
While with insidious smile and lifted hand,
He thus accosts our unsuspecting band;
" Ye valiant chiefs, whom love of glory leads,
To martial combats and heroic deeds;
No fierce invader your retreat explores,
No hostile banner wavesalong your shores.
From the dread tempests of the deep we fly,
Then lay, ye chiefs, those pointed terrors by,
And O, your hospitable cares extend,
So may ye never need the aid ye lend!
So may ye still repeat to every grove
The songs of freedom, and the strains of love".
Soft as the accents of this traitor flow,
We melt with pity and unbend the bow;
With lib'ral hand our choicest gifts we bring,
And point the wand'rers to the freshest spring.
Nine days we feasted on the Gambian strand,
And songs of friendship echo'd o'er the land;
When the tenth morn her rising lustre gave,
The chief approach'd me by the sounding wave.
" O youth, he said, what gifts can we bestow,
Or how requite the mighty debt we owe?
For lo! propitious to our vows, the gale
With milder omen fills the swelling sail.
To-morrow's sun shall see our ships explore
These deeps, and quit your hospitable shore.
Yet while we linger, let us still employ
The number'd hours in friendship and in joy;
Ascend our ships, their treasures are your own,
And taste the produce of of a world unknown."
He spoke; with fatal eagerness we burn;
Ah! wretches, destin'd never to return!
The smiling traitors, with insidious care,
The goblet proffer, and the feast prepare,
Till dark oblivion shades our closing eyes,
And all disarm'd each fainting warrior lies;
O wretches! to your future evils blind!
O morn, for ever present to my mind!
When bursting from the treach'rous bonds of sleep,
Rous'd by the murmurs of the dashing deep,
I woke to bondage, and ignoble pains,
And all the horrors of a life in chains.
Where were your thunders in that dreadful hour,
Ye Gods of Afric! where your heav'nly power?
Did not my prayers, my groans, my tears invoke
Your slumb'ring justice to direct the stroke?
No power descended to assist the brave,
No lightnings flash'd, and I became a *slave*;
From lord to lord my wretched carcase sold:
In Christian traffic, for their sordid gold:
Fate's blackest clouds still gather'd o'er my head;
And now they burst, and mix me with the dead.
Yet when my fortune cast my lot with thine,
And bad beneath one roof our labours join,
Surpris'd I felt the tumults of my breast
Lull'd by thy beauties, and subside to rest.
Delusive hopes my changing soul enflame,
And gentler transports agitate my frame.
What tho' obscure thy birth, superior grace
Beam'd in the glowing features of thy face;
Ne'er had my youth such winning softness seen,
Where Afric's fable beauties danc'd the green,
When some bright maid receiv'd her lover's vow,
And bound the offer'd chaplet to her brow.
While on thy languid eyes I fondly gaze,
And tremble while I meet their azure rays,
O mildest virgin, thou did'st not despise
The humble homage of a captive's sighs.
By heav'n abandon'd and by man betray'd,
Each hope resign'd of comfort or of aid,
Thy generous love could every sorrow end,
In thee I found a mistress and a friend.
Still as I told the story of my woes,
With heaving sighs thy lovely bosom rose;
The trick'ling drops of liquid chrystal stole
Down thy fair cheek, and mark'd thy pitying soul;
Dear drops! upon my bleeding heart, like balm

They fell, and soon my wounded soul
grew calm:
Then my lov'd country, parents friends
forgot;
Heav'n I absolv'd nor murmur'd at my
lot;
Thy sacred smiles could every pang remove,
And liberty became less dear than love.
—Ah! where is now that voice which
lull'd my woes?
That Angel-face, which sooth'd me to re-
pose?
By nature tempted and with passion blind,
Are these the joys hope whisper'd to my
mind?
Is this the end of constancy like thine?
Are these the transports of a flame like
mine?
My hopes, my joys, are vanish'd into air,
And now of all that once engag'd my
care,
These chains alone remain, this weap-
on, and despair!
—So may thy life's gay prospects all be
curst,
And all thy flatt'ring hopes like bubbles
burst,
Thus end thy golden visions, son of pride!
Whose ruthless ruffians tore me from my
bride!
That beauteous prize Heav'n had reserv'd
at last,
Sweet recompence for all my sorrows past,
O may that harden'd bosom never prove
The tender joys of friendship or of love!
Yet may'st thou, doom'd to hopeless flames
a prey,
In disappointed passion pine away!
And see thy fair one, to a rival's arms,
Obdurate to thy vows, resign her charms.
Why does my ling'ring soul her flight
delay?
Come, lovely maid, and gild the dreary
way!
Come, wildly rushing with disorder'd
charms,
And clasp thy bleeding lover to thy arms,
Close his sad eyes, receive his parting
breath,
And sooth him sinking in the shades of
death!
O come—thy presence can my pangs be-
guile,
And bid th' inexorable tyrant smile;
Transported will I languish on thy breast,
And sink in raptures to eternal rest;
The hate of men, the wrongs of fate for-
give,
Forget my woes, and almost wish to live.
—Ah! rather fly, lest aught of doubt
control
The dreadful purpose lab'ring in my soul!
Tears must not bend me, nor thy beauties
move,
This hour I triumph over fate and love.
—Again with ten-fold rage my bosom
burns,
And all the tempest of my soul returns,
Now fiery transports rend my madding
brain,
And death extends his shelt'ring arms in
vain;
For unreveng'd I fall, unpitied die,
And with my blood glut pride's insatiate
eye!
Thou Christian God, to whom so late I
bow'd,
To whom my soul its sound allegiance
vow'd,
When crimes like these thy injur'd power
prophane,
O God of nature! art thou call'd in vain?
Did'st thou for this sustain a mortal
wound,
While heav'n, and earth, and hell, hung
trembling round?
That these vile fetters might my body
bind,
And agony like this distract my mind?
On thee I call'd with reverential awe,
Ador'd thy wisdom, and embrac'd thy
law;
Yet mark thy destin'd convert as he lies,
His groans of anguish, and his livid eyes,
These galling chains, polluted with his
blood,
Then bid his tongue proclaim thee just
and good!
But if too weak thy boasted power to
spare,
Or suff'ring move thee not, O hear des-
pair!
Thy hopes and blessings I alike resign,
But let revenge, let swift revenge be
mine!
Be this proud bark, which now triumph-
ant rides,
Toss'd by the winds, and shatter'd by
the tides!
And may these fiends, who now exulting
view
The horrors of my fortune, feel them too:
Be their's the torment of a ling'ring fate,
Slow as thy justice, dreadful as my hate,
Condemn'd to grasp the riven plank in
vain,
And chac'd by all the monsters of the
main,
And while they spread their sinking arms
to thee,
Then let their fainting souls remember
me!

Song in Selima and Azor.





Why ſhould we ſtay? Let's haſte away,
Your daughters anxious wait;
Till you return, they trembling mourn,
In ignorance, your fate.

THE SAME IN FRENCH.

L'orage va ceſſer,
Deja les vents ſ'appaiſent.
Les voila qui ſe taiſent,
Partons ſans balancer.

Le tems va ſ'eclairer;
Vos filles vont paſſer
La nuit a vous attendre;
La frayeur va les prendre;
Pourquoi les delaiſſer.

The CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE profpect of peace in Europe is ſtill very remote. There is rather reaſon to expect, that the ſcene of war and deſolation will be more widely extended, and that ſome thouſands more will be offered up as victims at the ſhrine of ambition.—Our friends the French will, we hope, proceed peaceably in eſtabliſhing a conſtitution which ſhall ſecure their liberties, and at the ſame time give ſufficient power and energy to government. The Belgic provinces will probably have a ſevere ſtruggle before they can ſecure an independent form of government.

Whilſt we view the diſturbances which prevail on the other ſide the Atlantic, and as citizens of the world, regret the deſtruction of the human race, which has taken place, we cannot but rejoice, as Americans, that our country is ſo far removed, as not to be drawn into the vortex of tumult and confuſion. Secure from without we have only to be on our guard againſt domeſtic feuds. From preſent appearances there is every reaſon to look for a long continuance of tranquil union, and we may expect the ſeraph PEACE to take up a permanent reſidence in our land.

FRANCE.

Letters Patent of the King upon the decree of the National Aſſembly, for the conſtitution of primary and adminiſtrative aſſemblies.

Given at Paris, January 1, 1790.

LOUIS, by the grace of God, and by the conſtitutional law of the ſtate, King of the French; to all preſent and to come, greeting. The National Aſſembly has decreed on the 22d of laſt month, and we will and ordain as follows:

Article I. There ſhall be made a new diviſion of the kingdom into *departments*, as well for repreſentation as for adminiſtration. Theſe departments ſhall be from the number of ſeventy-five to eighty-five.

II. Each department ſhall be divided into *diſtricts*, the number of which ſhall never be leſs than three, nor more than nine, to be regulated by the national aſſembly, following the wants and convenience of the departments, after having heard the deputies of the provinces.

III. Each diſtrict ſhall be parted into diviſions called *Cantons*, of about four leagues ſquare (common leagues of France.)

IV. The nomination of repreſentatives to the national aſſembly, ſhall be made by departments.

V. There ſhall be eſtabliſhed at the chief place of each department, a ſuperior adminiſtrative aſſembly, under the title of *Adminiſtration of the Department*.

VI. There ſhall be alſo eſtabliſhed at the chief place of each diſtrict, an inferior adminiſtrative aſſembly, under the title of *Adminiſtration of the Diſtrict*.

VII. There ſhall be one municipality in each city, borough, pariſh or community in the country.

VIII. The repreſentatives nominated to the national aſſembly by the departments, ſhall not be regarded as the repreſentatives of a particular department, but as the repreſentatives of the totality of departments, that is to ſay, of the whole nation.

IX. The members nominated to the *Adminiſtration of Departments*, ſhall not be regarded but as the repreſentatives of an entire department, and not of any diſtrict in particular.

X. The members nominated to the *Adminiſtration of a Diſtrict* ſhall not be regarded but as the repreſentatives of the totality of the diſtrict, and not of any Canton in particular.

XI. So that the members of the adminiſtrations of diſtricts and departments, and the repreſentatives of the national aſſembly can never be recalled, and their ſeats cannot be vacated but in conſequence of an adjudged forfeiture.

XII. The primary aſſemblies hereafter deſcribed, thoſe of the adminiſtrations of departments, and of the adminiſtrations of

diſtricts, and of the municipalities, ſhall be the judges of the validity of the titles of thoſe who ſhall pretend to be admitted to them.

SECTION FIRST.

Of the formation of Aſſemblies for the Election of Repreſentatives to the National Aſſembly.

Art. I. All the citizens who ſhall have a right to vote, ſhall come together, not in an aſſembly of the pariſh, or of the community, but in *primary aſſemblies* by cantons.

II. The active citizens, that is to ſay, they who ſhall unite the qualities hereafter detailed, ſhall alone have the right to vote, and to come together to form in the canton the primary aſſemblies.

III. The qualities neceſſary to be an active citizen, are, firſt, To be a Frenchman, or to have become a Frenchman. 2d. To have attained 25 years of age. 3d. To be a reſident in the canton, at leaſt for one year before. 4th. To pay a direct contribution of the local value of three days labour. 5th. Not to be in a ſtate of domeſticity, that is to ſay, of a ſervant at wages.

IV. The primary aſſemblies ſhall form a liſt of the citizens of each canton, and ſhall inrol therein, on a fixed day in each year, all thoſe who ſhall have attained the age of twenty-one years, after having made them take an oath of fidelity to the conſtitution, to the laws of the ſtate, and to the king: no one ſhall be an elector, or be eligible in the primary aſſemblies, when he ſhall have accompliſhed his twenty-fifth year, if he have not been enrolled on this civil liſt.

V. A bankrupt, one who has failed, or become an inſolvent debtor, ſhall not be admitted into the primary aſſemblies, or become or continue a member either of the national aſſembly, or of the adminiſtrative aſſemblies, or of the municipalities.

VI. It ſhall be the ſame with the children who ſhall receive and retain, under any title whatever, a portion of the goods of their father dying inſolvent, without paying their *part virile* of his debts; except only children married, and who ſhall have received portions before the failure of their father, or before his inſolvency was fully known.

VII. They who being in either of the caſes of excluſion as above, ſhall make to ceaſe the cauſe of this excluſion, in paying their creditors, or in diſcharging their *portion virile* of the debts of their father, ſhall enter into the rights of the active citizen, may be electors, and ſhall be eligible if they unite the conditions preſcribed.

VIII. There ſhall be kept in each municipality a liſt of active citizens, with a deſignation of thoſe who are eligible. This liſt ſhall contain only thoſe citizens who unite the conditions above preſcribed, who ſhall report the act of their civic inſcription, in the terms of Art. IV, and who after the age of twenty-five years ſhall have publicly made oath, in the adminiſtration of the diſtrict, before the perſon who ſhall preſide, 'to maintain with all their power the conſtitution of the realm to be faithful to the nation, to the law, and to the king, and to fulfil with zeal and courage the civil and political functions which ſhall be intruſted to them'.

IX. No citizen can exerciſe the right of an active citizen in more than one place; and in no aſſembly can any perſon cauſe himſelf to be repreſented by another.

X. There is no longer in France diſtinction of order; of conſequence for the formation of the primary aſſemblies, the active citizens ſhall come together without any diſtinction of any eſtate and condition whatever.

Of the forming and organizing the Adminiſtrative Aſſemblies.

Art. I. There ſhall be only one degree of intermediary election between the primary aſſemblies and the adminiſtrative aſſemblies.

II. After having nominated the repreſentatives of the national aſſembly, the ſame electors ſhall chooſe in each department the members, who, to the number of 36, ſhall compoſe the adminiſtration of that department.

III. The electors of every diſtrict ſhall afterwards aſſemble in the moſt public place of their diſtrict, and ſhall nominate their members, who, to the number of twelve, ſhall be the diſtrict adminiſtration.

IV. The members of the department adminiſtration ſhall be choſen out of the number of the eligible citizens of every diſtrict or department, in ſuch a manner, that there ſhall always be in this adminiſtration at leaſt two members from every diſtrict.

V. In order to be eligible to the adminiſtration of department and diſtrict, the candidate muſt poſſeſs the actual rights of citizenſhip, in particular, paying a direct contribution which in local value ſhall be equivalent to ten days labour.

VI. They who ſhall be employed in raiſing the direct taxes, as long as they ſo continue, ſhall not be at the ſame time members of the two adminiſtrations of department and diſtrict.

VII. The members of the municipal bodies ſhall not be, at one and the ſame time, members of the laſt mentioned two adminiſtrations.

VIII. The members of the diſtrict adminiſtrations ſhall not at the ſame time be members of the department adminiſtrations.

IX. Such citizens as ſhall hold judicial offices, and ſhall have the conditions of eligibility preſcribed to them, may be members of the diſtrict and department adminiſtrations, but ſhall not be nominated among the directors, of whom we ſhall ſpeak hereafter.

X. The members of the department and diſtrict adminiſtrations ſhall be choſen by the electors in three ballots of double the liſt. Thoſe who ſhall have the greateſt number of votes in each ballot ſhall be definitively elected, and the number of thoſe who ſhall remain to be nominated to the third ballot, ſhall have their relative majority.

XI. Both orders of government, whether of the diſtrict or department, ſhall be permanent, and one half of the members ſhall be changed every two years; the firſt time by lot, after the two firſt years of ſervice; and after that according to ſeniority.

XII. The members of the adminiſtrations will by this means hold their places four years, excepting thoſe, who by the firſt deciſion of lot, ſhall go out after the expiration of the two firſt years.

GERMANY.

THE court of Saxony is gone into mourning for three months for the late Emperor. The Elector, as Grand Marſhal, has now the charge of the crown of the Romans, and has in conſequence taken upon himſelf the title of *Vicar of the Empire.*

The preparations for war are proceeding with great alertneſs through every part of Saxony.

During the interregnum in the Empire, the Elector of Saxony, by the Germanic conſtitution, governs the North Provinces, and the Elector Palatine the Southern.

The late Emperor's life was nearly one continued ſcene of troubles, fatigues and anxiety. He travelled more in his own dominions than any Prince of the preſent age, and in thoſe journies ſcarcely allowed himſelf proper time for reſt or refreſhment. From the coaſts of the Adriatic to the borders of the German Ocean, he has paſſed over, and viſited the late King of Pruſſia, and the preſent Empreſs of Ruſſia in their reſpective territories, as alſo the King of Poland. Diſtreſs of mind for the unſettled ſtate of a part of his empire, the devaſtations of war, and the apprehenſions of a powerful alliance being formed againſt him, very probably haſtened his departure from this world to make room for his royal brother, who will extricate, if poſſible, his newly acquired dominions from the difficulties in which his predeceſſor involved them.

Circumſtances relative to the Election of an Emperor.

The ceremony is performed at Frankfort on the Mayne, where the different electors muſt appear in perſon, or depute their plenipotentiaries. After ſettling preliminaries, foreigners of every rank are enjoined to quit the town previous to the day fixed for the election; when all the electors preſent, with the plenipotentiaries of the abſentees, make a ſplendid proceſſion on horſe-back, the three ſpiritual electors wearing ſcarlet robes, with caps lined with ermine; while the ſecular electors are dreſſed in a crimſon velvet, trimmed with ermine, each being preceded by his hereditary marſhal, carrying a ſword unſheathed before him. In this manner they advance from the council-houſe to St. Bartholomew's church; when alighting at the gate, they occupy their reſpective ſeats in the choir, followed by a train of Princes and Counts of the empire, the ſword-bearers ſtanding before their reſpective electors with their ſwords drawn, and reſting on their ſhoulders. Divine ſervice then commences; but till maſs is over, the proteſtant electors are permitted to withdraw; after which they again return, and all the electors taking a ſolemn oath before the altar, to elect the fitteſt perſon to fill the throne, they ſhut themſelves up in the chapel of election, which is a ſmall vaulted gallery, having a communication with the choir. When they have once more pledged their oath to accede to a plurality of votes, the ſuffrages of the electors are collected by the elector of Mentz, according to priority; after which the elector of Saxony aſks the elector of Mentz for his vote. The ſmalleſt majority renders the election valid with

the unanimous concurrence of the electors, and even the perſon elected may vote for himſelf.

The electors of the empire are nine in number, of which three are ſpiritual, viz. the elector of Mentz, the elector of Treves, and the elector of Cologn. The temporal electors are, the king of Bohemia, the elector of Bavaria, Saxony, Brandenburg, the elector Palatine, and Hanover.

SWEDEN.

THE King of Sweden has publiſhed an ordinance, exhorting all his ſubjects, inhabitants of the coaſt, to take up arms in defence of their cantons, and ſhare with him the danger and the glory of the war. This exhortation has had the deſired effect; the Swedes are earneſtly ſeconding the formidable preparations of their King, and every thing portends an active campaign.

UNITED STATES.

The following is an Abſtract of DUTIES which have accrued on the tonnage of foreign and domeſtic Veſſels, from the 1ſt of September to the 31ſt of December 1789, communicated to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, by the Secretary of the Treaſury.

STATES.	*Foreign tonnage.*		*American tonnage.*		*Total amount of tonnage.*	
	Dollars.	*Cent.*	*Dollars.*	*Cent.*	*Dollars.*	*Cent.*
New-Hampſhire	469	50	339	30	808	80
Maſſachuſetts	4,829	37½	3,855	60	8,684	97½
Connecticut	618	8	722	47½	1,340	55½
New-York	8,739	87½	1,496	66½	10,236	54
New-Jerſey	83	50	224	31	307	81
Pennſylvania	11,587	64	1,515	6	13,102	70
Delaware	603		123	96	726	96
Maryland	4,994	5½	1,728	88½	6,722	94
Virginia	11,210	93½	1,423	30½	12,634	24
South-Carolina	4,630	59	433	84	5,064	43
Georgia	2,600	17	126	65	2,726	82
	50,366	72	11,990	5	62,356	77

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, *May*, 4. Yeſterday the Circuit Court of the United States, was opened in this Town for the Maſſachuſetts diſtrict, preſent Judge Jay, Judge Cuſhing, and Judge Lowell—after the grand Jury were impannelled and ſworn, an elegant and nervous charge was given them by the chief Juſtice---and the throne of grace was addreſſed, in a well adapted prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Howard.

The Court then paſſed an order,

"That no perſon be admitted as a "Counſellor or Attorney in the Circuit "Court in any State unleſs he has been a "practiſer for the term of two years, in "the ſupreme Court of the ſame State, "and ſuſtain a fair moral character."

NEW JERSEY.

BURLINGTON, *May* 11. On Tueſday the 4th inſt. was held the ſtated meeting of the Medical Society, in this city, when their Preſident, Doctor Moſes Scott, of New-Brunſwick, delivered an addreſs on Animal motion, and Animal Heat; in which, after combating the hypotheſes of thoſe authors who had previouſly written on the ſubject, to the ſatisfaction of his auditors, he very ingeniouſly urged the probability, that the electric fluid was the principal agent made uſe of by nature in producing thoſe effects.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, *May* 1. On Tueſday laſt, was opened at New-Caſtle the Federal Court, for the diſtrict of Delaware, by his honour Judge Wilſon, who delivered an excellent charge to the Jury.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, *May* 11. On Friday laſt the Circuit Court for the Diſtrict of Mary-

land was opened, at Annapolis, by the Honourable Judge Blair, and the Honourable William Paca, Esquires.

Exports from the port of Baltimore, *from the 1st of October to the last of December*, 1789.

To England.

Corn, 2,092 bushels—Cotton, 101 bales Flour, 6,699 barrels—Pig-iron, 121 tons Peas and beans, 90 bushels---Shingles, 60,000---Scantling, 19,074 feet---Tobacco, 1,474 hogsheads----Wheat, 60,554¼ bushels.

To Ireland.

Flour, 400 barrels---Flax-seed, 468 casks ---Scantling, 4,789 feet---Wheat, 9,446 bushels.

To France.

Bees-wax, 3 casks---Bread, 50 barrels ---Cotton, 4 bales---Deer-skins, 3 packages---Flour, 3,826 barrels—Furs, 5 barrels—Flax-seed, 7 casks—Pig-iron, 8 tons —Tobacco, 839 hogsheads — Wheat, 28,524½ bushels.

To Holland.

Cotton, 10 bales—Tobacco, 1,358 hogsheads.

To Spain.

Flour, 5,364 barrels—Wheat 51,382 bushels.

To Germany.

Bread, 50 Barrels—Deer-skins, 5 packages---Flour, 253 barrels—Furs, 15 packages—Flax-seed, 948 casks—Pig-iron, 50 tons—Scantling, 1000 feet—Tobacco, 1,044 hogsheads.

To Portugal.

Flour, 3,836 barrels—Ginseng, 14 casks —Wheat, 31,376 bushels.

To the *West-Indies*, including the Cape of *Good Hope*, *Madeira* and the *Canary Islands*.

Bees-wax, 24 casks—Butter, 25 firkins —Beer, 28 hogsheads and 14 barrels—Bread, 3,359 barrels and 894 kegs—Bricks, 16,500 — Beef, 196 barrels — Cheese, 2,390lb.—Corn, 8,290 bushels—Deer-skins, 14 packages—Flour, 25,247 barrels—Flax-seed, 21 casks—Fish, 339 barrels---Meal, 350 barrels---Pork, 243 barrels---Onions, 3,305 bunches---Potatoes, 70 bushels---Peas and Beans, 1774 bushels---Shingles, 955,765 --- Scantling, 140.334 --- Tobacco, 110 hogsheads--- Wheat, 4,812 bushels --- Whale-oil, 23 casks.

Exports from the port of Baltimore, *from the 1st of January to the last of March*, 1790.

To England.

Corn, 8,764 bushels---Flour, 9,167 barrels---Rice, 13 casks--Scantling, 8,082 feet --- Staves, 28,960 --- Wheat, 2,972 bushels.

To Ireland.

Bees-wax, 3 barrels---Cotton, 16 bales —Flour, 5,712 barrels—Flax-seed, 550 tierces—Pig-iron, 40 tons--- Scantling, 4000 feet--Staves, 30,774--Wheat, 17,927 bushels.

To France.

Flour, 9,531 barrels---Rice, 5 casks--- Scantling, 1,529 feet---Staves, 133,373 ---Tobacco, 14 hogsheads.

To Holland.

Staves, 14,100.

To Spain.

Bees-wax, 6 barrels---Beef, 75 barrels ---Corn, 771½ bushels---Flour, 3,341 barrels---Fish, 90 barrels---Meal, 50 barrels ---Peas and Beans, 528 bushels---Rice, 132 casks---Staves, 2,500 --- Wheat, 10,001 bushels.

To Portugal.

Bees-wax, 3 barrels---Corn, 8,454 bushels---Flour, 2,310 barrels---Wheat, 11,068 bushels.

To the West-Indies, &c.

Bees-wax, 8½ barrels and 1 tierce--- Bread, 3,208 barrels and 385 kegs---Beef, 123 barrels---Corn, 2,610 bushels---Flour, 13,508 barrels---Fish, 61 barrels and 4 boxes---Meal, 959 barrels---Oats, 440 bushels---Pork, 60 barrels--Peasand Beans, 1085 bushels—Rice, 105 casks—Shingles, 171,199—Scantling, 12,156 feet—Staves, 90,400---Tobacco, 113 hogsheads.

VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA, *May* 6. On Monday last arrived here, in 74 days from Havre de Grace, the Ship Patriot, Capt. de Gras, with 200 passengers, natives of France. We are informed they are on their way to the western country, and that a much larger number may be hourly expected in the Patowmack, in order to pursue *the the shortest and most eligible route to that country*.

We flatter ourselves that their reception among our countrymen, added to the fertility of the soil, in which they are about to settle, will be such as to induce thousands to emigrate to this land of peace and plenty.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, *May* 1. Since the 12th of March no leſs than 3 perſons have died of the hydrophobia in Charleſton. It is remarkable, that until 25 or 26 years ago, an inſtance of the hydrophobia was never known in South-Carolina, but has ſince that time become more common every year.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURGH, *April* 17. The accounts from Kentuckey, and the danger in going down the river, are very alarming: It appears evident that the Indians are determined on hoſtilities, and though they are not ſeen in large bodies, yet the great number of ſmall parties which keep continually watching the river bank, and cutting off the frontier inhabitants, bears an aſpect which is by no means favourable, but ſeems rather to threaten the people of Kentuckey with a troubleſome ſummer.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 6. It is with pleaſure we inform the publick, that the commendable ſpirit of encouraging our own manufactures is daily ſpeading through theſe States. We hear from New-Jerſey, that on Saturday the 24th ult. there was a meeting, though upon ſhort notice given, at the Court-houſe in Burlington, of a conſiderable number of the citizens, aſſiſted by ſome of the moſt reſpectable and wealthy gentlemen from the country, to conſider upon a plan for eſtabliſhing woollen, linen and cotton fabricks in that place. *Daniel Ellis*, Eſq. was placed in the chair; and, the plan being read, ſome general obſervations and information were given by Meſſrs. *Bloomfield*, *Jones*, and *Coxe*.---An handſome ſubſcription was then made, and a committee appointed to wait upon the well-wiſhers of American manufactures for their contributions.

A ſociety for the promotion of agriculture and domeſtic manufactures has alſo been eſtabliſhed in Burlington. From the characters of the gentlemen who compoſe the ſociety, and the laudable ſpirit of enquiry which they have already ſhown, very flattering hopes are entertained of their future uſefulneſs, in proſecuting the objects of their aſſociation.

May 8 The College of Phyſicians of Philadelphia, having taken into conſideration the loſs which the republick of medicine has ſuſtained by the death of Dr. WILLIAM CULLEN, late profeſſor of the practice of phyſick, in the univerſity of Edinburgh; and being deſirous to manifeſt the high ſenſe they entertain of his eminent talents and many important diſcoveries in medicine, they have agreed that an elogium, in honour of his diſtinguiſhed character, ſhould be prepared, and delivered by one of their members.

MARRIAGES.

RHODE-ISLAND. At *Providence*, Brigadier General Simeon Thayer to Mrs. Nancy Angell; at *Barrington*, Col. William Bullock, aged 75, to Mrs. Ruth Viall, aged 73.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE. At *Portſmouth*, Tobias Lear, Eſq. Secretary to the Preſident of the United States, to Miſs Polly Long.

NEW-YORK. In the *capital*, the honourable Joſhua Seney, Eſq. (of Maryland) to Miſs Fanny Nicholſon; Francis B. Winthrop, Eſq. to Miſs Taylor.

NEW-JERSEY. In Monmouth County, Capt. Philip Freneau, to Miſs Eleonora Forman.

MARYLAND. At *Baltimore*, Zebulon Hollingsworth. Eſq. to Miſs Betſy Ireland; at *Hilltop*, Dr. Andrew Wieſenthall, of Baltimore, to Miſs Sally Van Dyke.

PENNSYLVANIA. At *Carliſle*, Jonathan Walker, Eſq. Attorney at Law, to Miſs Lucy Duncan; in Philadelphia Mr. Gideon Wells to Miſs Anne Waln; Mr. Thomas Magen to Miſs Blackburne, of Newcaſtle; Anthony Morris Eſq. Attorney at Law, to Miſs Mary Pemberton; The Reverend Mr. Joſeph Bend, to Miſs Mary Hatfield, of Newark; Mr. Joſeph Norris to Miſs Elizabeth Fox.

DEATHS.

At *Paris*. John Jacob, aged 128.

In *Ireland*. George Cleghorn, *M. D.* profeſſor of anatomy in the univerſity of Dublin, aged 75.

CONNECTICUT. At *Bethany*, Mrs. Deborah Carrington, aged 97 years.

NEW-YORK. In the *capital*, John Foxcraft, Eſq.; at *Jamaica*, *Long-Iſland*, Miſs Clow, daughter of Mr. Andrew Clow, of Philadelphia.

NEW-JERSEY. In *Princeton*, Mr. George Henry.

DELAWARE. In *Kent-County*, Vincent Lockerman, Eſq.; in *Wilmington*, Joſeph Weſt, aged 62.

MARYLAND. At *Eaſton*, Matthew Tilghman, Eſq. aged 73: in *Baltimore*, John White, Eſq. Poſt Maſter.

PENNSYLVANIA. At *Carliſle*, John Agnew Eſq; in *Philadelphia*, Captain James Lees; Captain Joſeph Rice; Mr. Samuel Redwood; Mr. John Miller, of Carliſle; at *York-Town*, Dudley Diggies, Eſq. aged 62.

PHILADELPHIA,

PRICES-CURRENT,

MAY, 31, 1790.

Ashes, pot, p. ton,		37*l.* 10*s.*-40*l.*
Brandy, French, p. gal.		5*s*-5/6
Bread, ship, per cwt.		28*s.*
Beer	*American, in bottles, per dozen*	8/4
	Ditto per bbl.	30*s.*
Boards	*Oak, p. m. feet,*	67/6-85*s.*
	Merchant. pine	60*s*-65*s.*
	Sap,	40*s*-42/6.
	Cedar,	55*s*-65*s.*
Chocolate, per lb.		11*d*-1*s.*
Coffee, per. lb.		16*d*-16½*d*
Flour.	*Superfine, p. bl.*	58*s.*
	Common,	53*s.*
	Bur mid. best,	45*s*-47/8.
	Middlings,	40*s.*
	Ship stuff, p. cwt.	18-20*s.*
Flax, per lb.		7½-9*d.*
Flaxseed, per bush.		4/3.
Ginseng, per lb.		2*s*-2/4.
Gin, Holland, per gal.		4/9
Grain	*Wheat. p. bush.*	12/6-13*s.*
	Rye,	6*s.*
	Oats,	2/3
	Indian corn,	4/9-5*s.*
	Barley,	4/2-4/6
	best shelled,	20*s.*
	Buckwheat,	2*s*
Hams, per lb.		5½*d*-6*d.*
Hogs-lard,		7*d*-7½*d.*
Honey,		3½*d*-4*d*
Hemp, per. ton,		58*l*-60*l.*
Hogshead hoops, p. m.		5-6*l.*
Hides raw, per lb.		9½-10*d.*
Indigo, Fr. per lb.		7/6-12*s.*
Carolina,		4*s*-6/6.
Iron.	*Cast, per cwt.*	22/6-30*s.*
	Bar, per ton,	27*l*-28*l.*
	Pig,	7*l.* 10*s*-8*l.*
	Sheet,	60-65*l.*
	Nail rods,	34*l.*
Meal, Indian, p. bbl.		25-26*s.*
Molasses, per gal.		2/3-2/4.
Nails, 10, 12 & 20*d.*		8½*d.*
Parchment, per doz.		30*s*-37/6.
Porter, American,		10/6.
Pork.	*Burlington,*	70*s*-72/6.
	Lower Co.	57/6-60*s.*
	Carolina,	55-60*s.*
Pease,		6*s.*-7/6
Rice, per cwt.		22*s.*
Rum.	*Jamaica per g.*	4/9.
	Windward,	3/10-4*s.*
	Antigua,	4/5
	Barbadoes,	3/9
	Country,	3*s*
	Taffia,	2/4
Steel.	*German, p. cwt.*	60-70*s.*
	English, blistered,	80*s.*
	Amer. p. ton,	40-60*s.*
	Crowley's, p. fag.	85*s.*
Snake root, p. lb.		1/6-2/8
Soap, common,		4-6*d.*
Castile,		9*d.*
Starch,		4-6*d.*
Sugar.	*Lump, per lb.*	12½*d.*
	Loaf, sing. refin.	13½*d.*
	Ditto, double ditto.	20*d.*
	Havannah, white,	9*d.*
	Ditto, brown,	6-8*d.*
	Musco. p. cwt.	65-67/6.
Salt.	*Allum, p. bush.*	1/8
	Liverpool,	1/9
	Cadiz,	1/6-1/8
	Lisbon,	1/4
Tar.	*N. Jer.* 24*g.*	7/6-9*s.*
	Carolina, 32*g.*	10/9-12/6
	Turpentine,	17/6
Tobacco, 100lb.	*J. R. new, best,*	35-42/6
	Inferior,	28-35*s.*
	Old,	45-50*s.*
	Rappahan.	25-27*s.*
	Coloured Maryl.	40-60*s.*
	Dark,	25-28*s.*
	Long leaf,	25-28*s.*
	Eastern Shore,	18-25*s.*
	Carolina, new,	25-27*s.*
	old,	35*s.*
Tea.	*Hyson, p. lb.*	7/6-10*s.*
	Souchong,	5-8*s.*
	Congo,	3/9-5/6
	Bohea,	2/2-2/3
Wine.	*Mad. p. p.*	40-82*l.* 10*s.*
	Lisbon,	37*l.* 10*s.*
	Teneriffe,	22-24*l.*
	Fayal, p. g.	3/4-3/6
	Port, per pipe,	39-40*l.*
	Ditto, per gal.	5/10
	Ditto, per doz. bot.	30*s.*
	Claret,	30-45*s.*
	Sherry, p. gal.	6/9-7/6
	Malaga,	4/6-5*s.*
Wax, bees, per lb.		2-2/2

Current Prices of PUBLIC SECURITIES.

New-loans.	7/9—8/6.	*Jersey money, discount,*	25—27/6
Funded depreciation,	8*s.*	*Pennsylvania New Emission, advance,*	112/10
Unfunded ditto,	10*s*—11*s.*	*Shilling money of* 81,	120 *for* 100
Land-office certificates for warranting	8*s.*	*Continental certificates,*	8*s*—8/6
Dollar money,	10 *advance on the face.*	*Facilities,*	6/3—6/6

COURSE *of* EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange,	*London,*	90 *days,*	60.	*Amsterdam,*	60 *days, per guilder,* 31.
	Ditto,	60 *days,*	65.		30 *days,* 31/1
	Ditto,	30 *days,*	66⅔.	*France,*	60 *days, per* 5 *livres,* 7/1
					30 *days,* 7/2

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, made in PHILADELPHIA, in the MONTH of APRIL, 1790.

Days.	Barom. Eng. foot. In.	Therm. Farenh. D.	Therm. Reaum. D.	Anemometer Prevail Wind	rain snow	thunder	tempest	WEATHER.
1	30 5	34 2	1	SSW				Fair
	30 3 11	59	12	SSW				Idem, windy
2	30 10	47 7	7	S				Overcaſt, windy
	29 10 13	57 9	11 5	S	1			Rainy
3	29 10 2	44 6	5 6	W				Cloudy
	29 11	59 7	12 3	W				Fair,
4	29 10 12	50	8	SW				Idem
	29 9 9	78 1	20 5	SW				Idem
5	29 8 2	57 9	11 5	WSW				Cloudy
	29 10 1	69 1	16 5	NW				Fair,
6	29 11	47 7	7	NE	1			Rainy
	29 8	45	5 8	NE				Idem
7	29 11 8	33 1	5	NW				Fair, froſt
	29 11 7	47 3	6 8	NW				Idem
8	30 1 4	36 5	2	S				Cloudy
	29 10	56 3	10 8	S				Idem
9	29 8 5	41	4	NNW				Fair
	29 8 12	70 2	17	SE				Idem, cloudy
10	29 7 5	50	8	NE	1	1		Overcaſt, thunder
	29 5 13	68 7	16 3	NE				Fair, lightning, wind
11	29 5 2	50	8	Chang.				Cloudy
	29 5	72 5	18	Idem.				Fair, windy
12	29 10 5	47 7	7	NW				Idem
	29 11	64 6	14 5	NW				Idem
13	30 1 7	41	4	NW				Idem
	30 1	60 8	12 8	NW				Idem, dark clouds
14	30 7	41	4	SE				Overcaſt
	29 11 5	47 3	6 8	SE	1			Rainy
15	30	39 9	3 5	NE				Overcaſt
	30 1 4	47 3	6 8	NE	1			Rainy
16	30 3	36 5	2	NNE				Fair
	30 2 7	53 4	9 5	NE				Cloudy
17	30 2	38 7	3	NE				Idem
	30 1	48 9	7 5	E	1			Overcaſt, hail, wind
18	29 6 12	41	4	E	1		1	Violent gale with rain
	29 4 12	48 9	7 5	E				Idem, De. high, ſnowy
19	29 8 2	38 7	3	W				Fair, windy
	29 9	56 7	11	W				Cloudy, fair
20	29 10 8	43 2	5	E		1		Rainy
	29 7 12	56 3	10 8	E		1		Idem, thunder, rain
21	29 7	45 5	6	SW				Fair
	29 6 13	61 2	13	SW				Cloudy
22	29 5 11	46 6	6 5	SW	1			Idem, rainy
	29 5 10	59	12	SW		1		Idem, idem, thunder
23	29 8 12	43 2	5	W				Cloudy
	29 8 12	62 4	13 5	W				Idem
24	29 9 6	43 2	5	NE				Idem
	29 8 11	65 7	15	SW				Idem
25	29 9 1	46 6	6 5	NE				Overcaſt
	29 9 5	52 2	9	NE				Cloudy
26	30 9	43 2	5	NE				Overcaſt
	30 11	61 2	13	SW				Cloudy
27	30 13	43 2	5	NW				Overcaſt
	30 6	50	8	NW				Cloudy
28	29 8 14	34 2	1	NW	1			Snowy, rainy
	29 8	45 5	6	NW				Overcaſt, cold
29	29 10 8	41	4	SW				Idem
	29 11 10	56 7	11	NW				Idem
30	30 2 11	43 2	5	NW				Fair
	30 2 11	61 2	13	NW				Idem

RESULT.							
	111 gr. etc. 30 5	7th gr. de. of cold 30 1 5	NW & NE	10	3	1	Rainy, wet and unfriendly.
	8th leaſt de 29 4 12	4th gr. de. of heat 78 1 20 5					
	Variation 1 6	Variation 45 20					
	Mean eleva. 29 10 21	Temperature 50 5 8 3					

THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND Columbian Magazine,

FOR JUNE, 1790.

BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

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Ornamented with a Beautiful ENGRAVING of the FALLS of NIAGARA, from a draught taken by ANDREW ELLICOTT Esq:—And a Piece of MUSIC.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED, FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY *WILLIAM YOUNG*, BOOKSELLER, THE CORNER OF SECOND AND CHESNUT-STREETS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.

THE ſtyle and manner of the gentleman who favoured us with the *Story of young Wilmore* are elegant and pleaſing; but we have one objection to his well-meant favour, which out weighs its many beauties.—The principal traits in *Wilmore*'s character are, prodigality and diſſipation, generoſity to the diſtreſſed (if ſquandering away the property of others deſerves to be called by this name,) and injuſtice to his creditors.

A ſimilar character has been exhibited in a moſt amiable point of view, by the maſterly pen of a Sheridan; but, in our opinion, very improperly. Whatever may have a tendency to bring into diſrepute thoſe habits of induſtry, honeſty, and ſobriety, which characterize the members of every well-regulated ſociety; whatever holds out idleneſs, injuſtice, and extravagance, as exemplary and praiſe-worthy, is too dangerous to be promulgated. We truſt, our correſpondent has too much candour to deny the propriety of theſe remarks; and that our declining to publiſh this little novel will not deprive us of his future correſpondence.

We are much flattered by the favourable opinion of G. L. The hint he has ſuggeſted meets with our hearty approbation, and ſhall be obſerved.

We acknowledge ourſelves indebted to the correſpondent who has favoured us with ſome facts relative to Dr. Franklin. They ſhall be attended to in the courſe of the life which we are giving. Every well-authenticated anecdote of this great man will be acceptable.

Several proſe communications of merit have been unavoidably poſtponed. Some which came to hand near the end of the month ſhall have every attention they deſerve.

We have begun a *Review of new publications*, in the preſent number, and thus anticipated the wiſh of *Americanus*.

To our *Parnaſſian* correſpondents what ſhall we ſay? were the ſeaſon a little farther advanced we might exclaim, with Pope,

The dog-ſtar rages! nay 'tis paſt a doubt;
All Bedlam, or Parnaſſus, is let out!

It is truly ſurpriſing that ſo many ſhould think to give a paſs-port to nonſenſe, merely by throwing it into rhyme. Let this ſuffice for S. W. —G. N.—*Werter*,—and *Pindaricus*.

To a few, however, a more polite attention is due—The *Ode to Pity* contains ſome beautiful thoughts; but the garb in which they appear is too proſaic.

The *Elegy* by *Sodalis* has all the merit of good intention, but this alone will not ſuffice. We have more dulneſs in the elegiac, than, perhaps, in any other kind of poetry in our language.

Juvenis diſplays a luxuriant and lively imagination, which, if duly cultivated, can ſcarcely fail to recommend him to the eſteem of the muſes. Should he favour us with an interview, we ſhall point out thoſe parts of his *poem* which are deemed faulty. A few alterations would make it very acceptable.

ERRATA.

In the *meteorological obſervations* for January, the 29th day, in Farenheit's ſcale, for "14. 5". read 44. 5—the 30th for "12. 5". read 24. 6.—In the table for March, in the reſult of temperature, for "1. 4" read 4. 1.

Univ. Asyl. & Col. Mag.

J. Elliott Esq. del.t 1790

Thackara & Vallance, Sculp.t

VIEW of the FALLS of NIAGARA.

THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND Columbian Magazine,

FOR JUNE, 1790.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

In a Letter from ANDREW ELLICOTT, *Esquire, to* DR. RUSH.

Dear Sir,

AMONG the many natural curiosities which this country affords, the cataract of Niagara is infinitely the greatest.—In order to have a tolerable idea of this stupendous fall of water, it will be necessary to conceive that part of the country in which lake Erie is situated, to be elevated above that which contains lake Ontario, about three hundred feet. The slope which separates the upper, and lower country, is generally very steep, and in many places almost perpendicular. It is formed by horizontal strata, of stone, great part of which is what we commonly call lime-stone. — The slope may be traced from the north side of lake Ontario, near the bay of Taronto, round the west end of the lake; thence its direction is generally east, between lake Ontario, and lake Erie—it crosses the strait of Niagara, and the Cheneseco river, after which it becomes lost in the country towards the Seneca Lake. —It is to this slope that our country is indebted, both for the cataract of Niagara, and the great falls of the Cheneseco.

The cataract of Niagara was formerly down at the northern side of the slope, near to that place, which is now known by the name of the landing; but from the great length of time, added to the great quantity of water, and distance which it falls, the solid stone is worn away, for about seven miles, up towards lake Erie, and a chasm is formed, which no person can approach without horror—Down this chasm the water rushes with a most astonishing velocity, after it makes the great pitch. In going up the road near this chasm, the fancy is constantly engaged in the contemplation of the most romantic, and awful prospects imaginable, till, at length, the eye catches the falls—the imagination is instantly arrested, and you admire

in ſilence !——The river is about one hundred and thirty five poles wide, at the falls, and the perpendicular pitch one hundred and fifty feet. The fall of this vaſt body of water produces a ſound, which is frequently heard at the diſtance of twenty miles, and a ſenſible tremulous motion in the earth for ſome poles round*.——A heavy fog, or cloud, is conſtantly aſcending from the falls, in which rain-bows may always be ſeen, when the ſun ſhines. —This fog, or ſpray, in the winter ſeaſon, falls upon the neighbouring trees, where it congeals, and produces a moſt beautiful chryſtalline appearance.—This remark is equally applicable to the falls of the Cheneſeco.

The difficulty which would attend levelling the rapids in the chaſm, prevented my attempting it; but I conjecture the water muſt deſcend at leaſt ſixty five feet—the perpendicular pitch at the cataract, is one hundred and fifty feet; to theſe add fifty eight feet, which the water falls in the laſt half mile, immediately above the falls, and we have two hundred and ſeventy three feet, which the water falls, in a diſtance of about ſeven miles and an half.—If either ducks, or geeſe, inadvertently, alight in the rapids, above the great cataract, they are incapable of getting on the wing again, and are inſtantly hurried on to deſtruction.

There is one appearance at this cataract, worthy of ſome attention, and which I do not remember to have ſeen noted by any writer. —Juſt below the great pitch, the water, and foam, may be ſeen puffed up in ſpherical figures, nearly as large as common cocks of hay; they burſt at the top, and project a column of ſpray to a prodigious height, they then ſubſide, and are ſucceeded by others, which burſt in like manner. This appearance is moſt conſpicuous about half way between the iſland, that divides the falls, and the weſt ſide of the ſtrait, where the largeſt column of water deſcends.

I am, &c.
ANDREW ELLICOTT.
Niagara, December 10th, 1789.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

HISTORY *of the Life and Character of* BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L. L. D. *&c. &c. &c.*

(Continued from page 272.)

JOHN Collins was one of Franklin's moſt intimate acquaintance. This was a boy who was very fond of reading. With him Franklin often diſputed on various ſubjects. Like moſt young diſputants, they were very warm, and very deſirous of confuting each other. One ſubject

* It is ſaid, by thoſe who have viſited this ſtupendous cataract, that the deſcent into the chaſm is exceedingly difficult, becauſe of the great height of the banks. A perſon, having deſcended, however, may go up to the bottom of the falls, and take ſhelter behind the torrent, between the falling water and the precipice, where there is a ſpace ſufficient to contain a number of people, in perfect ſafety; and where converſation may be carried on, without much interruption from the noiſe, which is leſs here than at a conſiderable diſtance. This is not unworthy the attention of the philoſophic reader. E.

was ſtarted, which produced a longer diſcuſſion than uſual. It was reſpecting the propriety of educating the female ſex, and their abilities for acquiring knowledge. Collins endeavoured to ſhew, that they were naturally unequal to the taſk of ſtudy, and that a learned education was improper for them. Franklin ſupported the oppoſite opinion, with much warmth, though he was occaſionally ſtaggered, more by the greater fluency of his adverſary, than by the ſtrength of his arguments. They parted without determining the point, and buſineſs not permitting them to ſee each other frequently, Franklin committed his arguments to writing, and ſent them to Collins, who replied in the ſame way. Several letters had paſſed between them, when the papers fell into the hands of Franklin's father, who, without entering into the merits of the cauſe, took occaſion to point out to his ſon, that, though he excelled his adverſary in correct ſpelling and pointing, he was much inferior to him in elegance of expreſſion, in arrangement, and perſpicuity. Convinced of the juſtice of his father's remarks, he determined to endeavour to improve his manner of writing. Fortunately the third volume of the Spectator fell in his way. This he bought and read over repeatedly with great ſatisfaction. The ſtyle appeared to him excellent, and he reſolved to imitate it. His method of doing this deſerves to be known. After reading a paper over, he took ſhort notes of the ſentiments. Theſe he laid by for a few days, and then, from them, endeavoured to complete the paper, by expreſſing the ſentiments at length. He was ſometimes at a loſs for words. This he thought he might remedy, by again having recourſe to making of verſes, in which the conſtant want of words of the ſame import, but of different length and ſound, to ſuit the metre and rhyme, obliges a perſon to ſeek for variety of words, and to impreſs this variety upon the mind. Accordingly, he turned ſome of the tales in the Spectator into verſe, and, after ſome time, into proſe again. He ſometimes threw his hints into a confuſed ſtate, and, after a few weeks, endeavoured to reduce them to order. He thus acquired method in expreſſing his thoughts; and, by comparing his compoſition with the original, he was enabled to correct any inaccuracies in ſtyle or arrangement. Sometimes he conceived, that, in a few inſtances, he had improved upon the language and method of the original. This encouraged him to perſevere in his attempts to become a good writer. The world knows how he has ſucceeded, and from this account we may learn, how he acquired that beautiful, unadorned ſimplicity of ſtyle, which diſtinguiſhes his writings. This mode of improving ſtyle is certainly an excellent one, and deſerves to be imitated. A ſimilar mode has been practiſed in learning to write foreign languages, by firſt tranſlating an author, and, after ſome days, endeavouring to clothe his thoughts in their original dreſs.

Every moment of time, which he could ſpare from the duties of his profeſſion, was devoted to reading. Often did the ſilent midnight bear witneſs to his labours, and when obliged to return a book early in the morning, his eyes remained ſtrangers to ſleep during the night. Even ſundays, which in New-England are kept with uncommon ſtrictneſs, were employed in reading. When he was about ſixteen years of age, from the peruſal of a performance of Tryon, he was perſuaded of the ſuperior advantages of a vegetable diet, and determined to adopt the

practice. As this could not eaſily be done in the family in which he boarded, he propoſed to his brother, to board himſelf for half the uſual price. The propoſal was inſtantly agreed to, and he lived in the moſt frugal temperate manner, oftentimes dining on bread and water. He thus ſaved half the money allotted for his board, which he applied to purchaſing books. As his meal was quickly diſpatched, he was enabled to ſpend great part of the time in ſtudy, when the other workmen were at their meals, and his ſlight repaſt was more favourable for mental purſuits.

He had made two unſucceſsful attempts to learn arithmetic. At length he became aſhamed of his ignorance, and determined to make himſelf acquainted with this uſeful and important branch of knowledge. Without any other aſſiſtance than Cocker's treatiſe, he ſoon became a conſiderable arithmetician. He alſo learned navigation and ſome geometry.

Speculative ſtudies early engaged his attention. Before he was 16 years of age he had read Locke's Eſſay on the human underſtanding, and the Art of thinking of Meſſieurs du Portroyal. From a ſpecimen of a diſpute in the Socratic manner, in ſome ſmall ſyſtem of Rhetoric, and from a tranſlation of Xenophon's memorabilia, he acquired a fondneſs for the Socratic method of reaſoning, which is, in many reſpects, preferable to a poſitive dogmatical manner. In this mode of reaſoning he became an adept, and often confounded perſons, whoſe ſentiments were perhaps better founded than his own. It proved particularly uſeful to him in religious controverſies, in which he was frequently engaged; for, from reading Shaftſbury, Collins, and other deiſtical writers, he began to doubt the truth of many points of religion. Time convinced him of the fallacy of this mode of argumentation, and taught him that it was rather calculated to confound, than to convince, an adverſary, and that a victory obtained by it, denoted ingenious ſophiſtry, rather than ſtrength of argument. He, however, retained through life a habit of expreſſing his ſentiments in a cautious diffident manner. This manner of converſing is admirably calculated both to communicate and to receive knowledge. A modeſt man will always be liſtened to, with more attention than a poſitive dogmatical fellow, who pronounces his ipſe dixit in the tone of an oracle. We ſhrink from ſuch characters, and the diſguſt excited by their poſitive manner, prevents us from attending to the truth or propriety of their obſervations. Every perſon will be deſirous to give all the information in his power to a modeſt man, who is willing to ſeek and receive it, whilſt a poſitive man either will take no pains to collect information, or when it is offered to him, he will not accept of it.

Theſe treaſures of knowledge were not heaped up to no purpoſe. Franklin ſoon had an opportunity of bringing them into uſe. Before the year 1720 there was but one newſpaper, the Boſton News-Letter, in North America. James Franklin about this time began to publiſh the New-England Courant. His friends conceived it a hazardous undertaking, as it appeared to them that America could not afford two papers. He was intimate with a number of literary characters, who frequently viſited him, and now and then wrote eſſays for the paper, which were much approved. Benjamin felt a ſtrong inclination to enter the liſts as an author. He wrote a ſmall piece, and, apprehenſive

that, if known to be his, it would be rejected, he disguised his hand, and conveyed it under the door of the printing-office. Judge, ye who have been authors, what must have been his sensations, when his performance was communicated to his brother's friends, and he heard them bestow upon it the most liberal applauses, and assign as the author several men of eminent literary abilities. Their approbation encouraged him to go on, and he wrote several other pieces which were well received. He at length declared himself the author of them, and thus obtained the notice of his brother's literary acquaintance, who conversed with him, afterwards, with more freedom and attention.

About the year 1723 some political performance in the New-England Courant, gave offence to the Assembly. The printer would not discover the author, and he was censured, and committed to prison for one month. During his brother's confinement Benjamin conducted the newspaper, and was now and then very severe upon the rulers for their conduct. His brother was at last freed from confinement. An order, at the same time, passed the house, that James Franklin should no longer print the paper called the New-England Courant. Various expedients were proposed to evade the order. Some suggested an alteration of the title, but it was at length determined, that the New-England Courant, in future, should be printed under the name of Benjamin Franklin. As he was still an apprentice, and the censure of the legislature might therefore fall upon his brother, his indentures were delivered up; but, as the brother was still desirous of retaining his services, he obliged him privately to sign an agreement, to remain with him the time first stipulated. Matters proceeded in this manner for some months, when a quarrel happened between the brothers, who had differed frequently before. Benjamin, presuming that his brother would not dare to mention the private indentures, declared that he was no longer an apprentice, and determined to leave his service. Attempts were made to reconcile them, but in vain. By his brother's exertions he was prevented from getting any employment in Boston. He determined therefore to quit his native town, and this the more readily as he had already rendered himself obnoxious, by his political and religious sentiments. New-York was the nearest place furnished with a printing-office. To this he resolved to go; but as there was a probability, if he went publicly, that efforts would be made to detain him, he was obliged to conduct matters secretly. His friend Collins engaged him a passage in a sloop bound for New-York, and represented him to the captain as a young man, who had gotten a girl with child, and wished to leave Boston privately, lest he should be compelled to marry her. After a passage of three days, he arrived in New-York. He immediately applied to William Bradford, the printer of that place, who was the first printer in Pennsylvania, from which place he removed after the disturbances produced by George Keith, the only wretch in this state, who ever dared to exhort to persecution and religious intolerance. Bradford could give him no employment, but advised him to go to Philadelphia, to his son, Andrew Bradford. From New-York to this city, Franklin travelled partly by water, and fifty miles by land on foot, through rain and dirt, suspected and in danger of being taken into custody, as a run-

away ſervant. On a ſunday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, he landed at Market-ſtreet wharf, in a very dirty condition, in the clothes in which he had travelled from New-York, weary and hungry, having been without reſt and food for ſome time, a perfect ſtranger to every body, and his whole ſtock of caſh conſiſting of a Dutch dollar. Such was the entry of Benjamin Franklin into Philadelphia. From ſuch beginnings did he riſe to the higheſt eminence, and reſpectability, not only in America, but amongſt all civilized nations. At a baker's ſhop he purchaſed ſome rolls, and as his pockets were filled with clothes, and could not contain them, he put one under each arm, and eating a third walked through ſeveral of the ſtreets. Part of his bread he gave to a poor woman, who had come with him from Burlington. Whilſt walking through the ſtreets, he obſerved a great number of people all moving in one direction. He took the ſame route, and was conducted to the Quaker meeting-houſe at the corner of Market and Second-ſtreets. Into this he entered, and liſtened for a while to their preaching; but from wearineſs he at laſt dropped aſleep. In this ſituation he remained, until the meeting broke up, when ſome one awoke him, and he ſallied forth in queſt of a lodging. He was directed to the tavern in Water-ſtreet, ſtill known by the name of the Crooked-Billet. Next morning he repaired to Andrew Bradford's, who received him civilly, but could give him no employment, and adviſed him to go to Keimer, a printer who had lately commenced buſineſs. Old Bradford, who was arrived from New-York, offered to conduct him to Keimer. This man, after examining him, promiſed to employ him ſoon. Franklin found his office in a poor ſituation. Keimer was engaged compoſing an elegy on Aquila Roſe, an ingenious young man, who, though a journeyman-printer, had been clerk to the Aſſembly. This elegy he did not write down, but ſet it as the words ſuggeſted themſelves to him, a mode which ſome other printers have followed. Keimer was not the prince of poets. His elegy the writer of the preſent article remembers to have ſeen. It was a wretched performance. It contained ſeveral alluſions to the eagle and the roſe, punning upon the man's name.

Franklin lodged, for ſome time, at Bradford's; but Keimer, not liking this, procured him a lodging at the houſe of a Mr. Read, whoſe daughter was afterwards Mrs. Franklin. It is ſaid, that the appearance of Franklin, when marching up the ſtreet with his roll in his hand, had ſtruck Miſs Read as a ſingular one. Little did ſhe ſuſpect, at the time, that ſhe beheld her future huſband.

From the recommendation of ſome of his friends, Franklin attracted the notice of Sir William Keith, then Governor of the province. This gentleman waited on Franklin, and often invited him to his houſe, where he treated him in a very friendly manner, and propoſed to him to enter into buſineſs for himſelf, promiſing to aſſiſt him with all his influence, and inſiſting upon the favourable proſpects which were before him, as the two printers were very ignorant of their profeſſion. In purſuance of repeated obſervations of this kind, from Sir William, Franklin at length returned to Boſton, after an abſence of about ſeven months, with a letter from the Governor to his father. The old gentleman did not approve of the project, as he thought it too adventurous to ſet up a boy of eighteen as a maſter-printer. He adviſed Ben-

jamin to return to Philadelphia, and continue to work at his trade as a journeyman, until he was of age, at which time he would endeavour to aſſiſt him. Franklin accordingly after a ſhort ſtay returned with his friend Collins, in whom the deſcription of Philadelphia given by Franklin had excited a deſire of viſiting it. Collins lived for ſome time with his friend in Philadelphia at his expence, and endeavoured to get employment as a merchant's clerk; but he had unfortunately become a ſot, and was ſeldom ſober, ſo that no perſon would engage him. He at length agreed with a Captain of a veſſel to go to the Weſt-Indies as a tutor in a gentleman's family, where he died young.

Franklin immediately returned to work with Keimer, who was a viſionary enthuſiaſtical character, fond of diſputing, in which Franklin often puzzled him by his Socratic manner of queſtioning. Keimer at length propoſed eſtabliſhing a new religious ſect, and wiſhed to engage Franklin to defend the principles of it. Franklin agreed to many of his whims upon condition of introducing ſome of his own. Keimer, from a text of Leviticus, which forbids marring the corners of the beard, wore his beard long. Franklin conſented to this, provided Keimer would agree to abſtain from animal food. This was rather grievous to him. He however conſented, and they lived ſolely upon a vegetable diet for ſome months. This was eaſy to Franklin, but Keimer could no longer bear it, and provided a diſh of meat, which he invited ſome friends to partake of, but they not coming ſoon, and his appetite being keen, he devoured the whole of it.

Thus was Franklin ſaved from being the apoſtle of a new religion, and perhaps trifles of no greater moment than eating a roaſt pig have put a period to matters of more importance than the formation of new ſects.

Franklin's fondneſs for reading, and thirſt for improvement, did not forſake him when he left Boſton. He ſoon formed an acquaintance with ſome young men who loved reading. They met frequently, and communicated to each other their little productions. Commenting and criticizing upon theſe afforded them entertainment and inſtruction. Amongſt his earlieſt acquaintances was James Ralph, whoſe name is well known, from the notice which Pope has taken of him in his Dunciad.

> Silence, ye wolves, while Ralph to Cynthia howls,
> And makes night hideous; anſwer him ye owls.

Ralph had a very ardent deſire to become a poet, and wrote ſome things with tolerable ſkill.

Sir William Keith very much blamed what appeared to him the unneceſſary caution of old Franklin, and he profeſſed an intention of enabling Benjamin to enter into buſineſs for himſelf. He deſired therefore to be furniſhed with an inventory of a printing office, the materials of which could be procured only from England. He reſolved to ſend for theſe; but enquired of Franklin, whether it would not be of conſequence, that he himſelf ſhould viſit England, to make the purchaſe. To this Franklin aſſented, and took a paſſage in the only veſſel which then ſailed between London and this port. He profeſſed, that he would give him letters of recommendation, which would enable him to purchaſe every thing neceſſary. After various delays the Governor's diſpatches arrived on

board the ſhip at New-Caſtle, and Franklin ſuppoſed his letters were amongſt them. They ſet ſail, and in the Channel he picked out ſeveral letters, which he ſuppoſed, from the directions, were his letters of recommendation. How was he diſappointed to find upon his arrival in London, that not a ſingle letter had been written in his favour. He had been deceived. He had been truſting to a man in whom no one who knew him placed any confidence, a man who was liberal of profeſſions, but had not wherewith to fulfill them. Here was our young printer again in a ſtrange place, unacquainted with every body, left to take care of himſelf when not nineteen years of age. By the advice of a good old Quaker, who had come with him from America, he entered as a Journeyman in a printing-office.

His friend Ralph had accompanied him to London, and they were inſeparable companions. Poor Ralph could find no employment. He wiſhed to try the ſtage, but the managers would not encourage him. He offered, his ſervices as an author, to the bookſellers, but they would not liſten to his propoſals. He would have ſtooped to the humble ſtation of a tranſcriber, but he was here equally unſucceſsful. Franklin had brought a little money with him, and he was too liberal not to ſhare it with his friend. Ralph attached himſelf to a young woman, a milliner, who lodged in the houſe with them, although he had left a wife and child in America. With this fair one he lived, until finding the profits of her trade not ſufficient to maintain them and a child, he determined to try a country ſchool. Expecting, however, ſome time or other to make a figure in the world, he reſolved to conceal his name, and aſſumed that of his friend Franklin, and under this name taught a ſmall ſchool in ſome country village. His wife he recommended to the care of Franklin, who made ſome addreſſes to her with which ſhe was not pleaſed, and repreſented his conduct to Ralph, who let Franklin know that, for this treatment, he conceived himſelf freed from all obligations, and refuſed to pay a debt of 20 or 30 guineas which he had contracted. Poor Ralph went on in his purſuit of poetry, vainly imagining that he ſhould make a fortune on the barren ſoil of Parnaſſus. Pope at length cured his itch for poetry. He became a proſe writer of politics, and at laſt received a penſion amongſt the numerous miniſterial ſcribblers of Sir Robert Walpole's adminiſtration. He died about the year 1757.

Franklin, while in London, wrote a ſmall piece entitled a *Diſſertation on liberty and neceſſity, pleaſure and pain*, dedicated to his friend Ralph. It was principally an attack on ſome parts of Woolaſton's Religion of nature. This piece procured him an introduction to a club, at the head of which was Dr. Mandeville, well known for his Fable of the Bees. A few American curioſities, amongſt others a purſe of the asbeſtos, procured him the acquaintance of Sir Hans Sloane, the famous collector, who laid the foundation of the Britiſh Muſeum. He felt a great curioſity to ſee Sir Iſaac Newton, and ſome perſon promiſed to give him an opportunity of gratifying it. He was however diſappointed.

Several circumſtances afterwards occurred to make Franklin regret the publication of this performance, and to make him doubt the truth or juſtice of his deiſtical ſentiments. He had made converts of Collins and Ralph and they both uſed him ill. They got conſiderably into his debt, and never felt any inclination

to repay him. Keith was alſo a deiſt, and we have ſeen in how infamous a manner he conducted himſelf towards an artleſs boy, who repoſed the utmoſt confidence in him. Theſe things, and ſome others, convinced him of the falſity of his deiſtical tenets, and made him ſeriouſly renounce them in after life. He became ſatisfied of the ſuperior efficacy of the principles inculcated by revelation, in making men juſt and upright in their conduct towards each other, and in promoting peace and good order in ſociety.

After reſiding about 18 months in London, Franklin returned to Philadelphia with Mr. Denham, the old quaker who had accompanied him to England. With this man he engaged as a clerk, with ſome favourable proſpects of ſucceeding in the mercantile line, which induced him, for a time, to bid adieu to printing. But upon the death of Mr. Denham, which happened ſoon after his return to America, he returned to Keimer, whoſe office he found better ſupplied than when he left it. With him he continued ſome months, conducting the office entirely, and inſtructing his inexperienced journeymen and apprentices. Some uneaſineſs at length enſued, which terminated in a quarrel, and they parted. Overtures were however ſoon made to Franklin to return, with which, at the intreaty of a friend, he complied. This friend was one Meredith, his firſt partner in the printing buſineſs, which he had begun to learn at the age of 30. He made ſome offers to furniſh ſtock, if Franklin would enter into partnerſhip with him. This was agreed to, and, until their materials arrived from England, Franklin continued working for Keimer.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

At a commencement lately held in the College of Philadelphia, the following addreſs, ſhowing the advantages of conferring the degree of Doctor in medicine in the firſt inſtance, and pointing out a proper plan of a medical education, was delivered by WILLIAM SHIPPEN, *jun. M. D. Profeſſor of anatomy and ſurgery in the College of Philadelphia, and Univerſity of Pennſylvania, Fellow of the royal College of Phyſicians in Edinburgh, Cenſor of the College of Phyſicians in Philadelphia, and Member of the American Philoſophical ſociety.*

UPON a ſubject of ſo general importance to the community, as the medical education of its youth, no apology can be wanting for a public addreſs—nor ſhould the ſmalleſt change, in the forms already eſtabliſhed, take place without a public appeal—All ages have agreed as to the danger of innovations, and the ſanction derived from precedents has generally been proportioned to their antiquity; but in this caſe, as in all other rules, there muſt be exceptions; and it need not be remarked, that the wiſeſt ſyſtems have grown to perfection by degrees, and that without the aid of innovations, no ſyſtem almoſt would have deſerved the epithet of *wiſe*.

Since our laſt commencement in this place, a change in the form of conferring degrees, has been adopted by the learned and benevolent fathers

of this ſeminary, which I propoſe to explain and juſtify.—Until now the higheſt medical honors have never been conferred upon ſtudents, in the firſt inſtance; whatever might have been their genius, whatever their induſtry, and however qualified by theſe, and the knowledge which had been the conſequence of them, for the attainment of every reward in our power to give, they were obliged to ſtop at a Batchelor's degree, being all the honour we could beſtow, and practiſe with reputation three years, in that ſubordinate capacity, before they could be raiſed to a higher—Experience is the mother of truth, and by experience we learn wiſdom.—It is thus that we have diſcovered that the mode hitherto practiſed has been objectionable, and we have endeavoured to amend it.

1. It has been generally obſerved that thoſe gentlemen who have received Batchelor's degrees (particularly thoſe who have ſettled in the country) have been careleſs, at the end of the three years practice, as to their advancement in the College, for in that time they have either eſtabliſhed a reputation that ſatisfies them, or have been convinced that another degree could add but little to it, among a people who have had an experimental knowledge of their abilities; and thus have neglected thoſe advantages and thoſe honors, which it would have been their right to demand, and our pride to beſtow.—

In the 2d place. Such gentlemen as have been ambitious of obtaining a Doctor's degree have been obliged, at great expence, and greater inconvenience, to repair to foreign Univerſities, where Doctor's degrees are given to any who are thought properly qualified to receive them; add to this, the country has been liable to deception, for they do not enquire what degree a ſtudent has received, he is ever a doctor with them, and that he has taken a degree has been always ſufficient to convince them, that he is worthy of their confidence. It may alſo be worthy of obſervation, that a young ſtudent is never ſo well qualified to paſs the neceſſary examinations for a Doctor's degree, as juſt after he has been induſtriouſly employed in the medical ſchools, nor is it eaſy or convenient to ſpare ſo much time from his practice, as may be neceſſary to comply with the rules of the college. As the degree of knowledge neceſſary to entitle a perſon to a Doctor's degree, is greater than that which is expected of a Batchelor, ſo the mode of trial and examination is different;

In order to obtain a Batchelor's degree, it was only neceſſary to have a competent knowledge of the latin language, and natural philoſophy, to live three years with a phyſician, to have attended one courſe of lectures upon anatomy and ſurgery, chemiſtry, materia medica, and the theory and practice of phyſic. He was then admitted to a private examination; before the Faculty and Truſtees, if approved he was called to a public one, which was only an abridgment of the former. Whereas, to be honoured with a Doctor's degree, all theſe requiſites are inſiſted upon, and in addition thereto, they muſt attend a courſe of lectures on botany, and remain two years in the medical ſchool, before they are admitted to examinations and trials, very different from the former. For firſt they are to be ſeverely examined and ſtrictly ſcrutinized, in private, by the faculty, on philoſophy, and all the branches of medicine—then a caſe is given them of a diſeaſe, of which they are to point out the cauſe, ſymptoms, the indications and me-

thod of cure; next a queſtion is propounded, either anatomical, ſurgical, chemical, or phyſiological, which they are to anſwer and explain in writing; if theſe are approved of, they are admitted to a public examination, upon all the different branches of medicine; and to conclude the whole, it is required of them, to write a diſſertation on ſome medical ſubject, and defend the doctrines and principles it contains, againſt any of the faculty, in the language in which it is written. Thus a ſort of medical ordeal is eſtabliſhed, from which it is difficult to eſcape, without being qualified to receive the honors which they ſolicit. And thus we ſhall ſave thoſe young gentlemen who wiſh the higheſt degrees, the trouble and expence of going abroad, while we gratify their patriotiſm, by giving them equal advantages at home.

I ſhould be unjuſt both to the Univerſity and the College, as well as to thoſe gentlemen who have formerly graduated in both, if in ſhewing the advantage of conferring Doctor's degrees, in the way now propoſed, I did not acknowledge, that great attention had been paid to the ſtudents, and that they had come forward duly qualified to receive their degrees, under the former eſtabliſhment. Indeed it muſt have been remarked that in pointing out the difference between the two, I enumerated the requiſites which have always been neceſſary to the attainment of a Batchelor's degree, and that in doing ſo I ſhewed the care and attention which muſt have been paid.—And I would beg leave further to remark, that the principal advantage which we propoſe to ourſelves, is the facilitating the acceſs, and ſmoothing the way, to Doctor's degrees in this country. For many purpoſes, and in many caſes, a Batchelor's degree may be deſirable, and the former mode was fully competent to acquiring that degree; but it was to be wiſhed that thoſe gentlemen who had time, induſtry, and abilities to entitle them to Doctor's degrees, and who were ambitious of obtaining them, might eaſily be gratified, and this alteration we hope will effect it.—Theſe young gentlemen whom we preſent this day to the public, as worthy of their confidence, and with whom we think the health of their fellow-citizens may be ſafely intruſted, have in a ſhort time qualified themſelves for the high honour they are now to receive, by a cloſe application to ſtudy, and by unwearied diligence; which, although they can ſurmount almoſt all difficulties, would not have been ſufficient, if, inſtead of miſpending two or three years, as the young gentlemen from the country generally do, in reading books upon ſubjects which they can have no proper ideas of, without demonſtrations and experiments; they had not begun and proſecuted their ſtudies, in the following regular and proper mode. After having acquired ſuch a knowledge of the latin language as enabled them to read any medical author, and attended to ſuch branches of the mathematics and natural philoſophy, as are connected with, and neceſſary to, the ſtudy of medicine, they began their medical enquiries with reading the great book of nature, and by attending a courſe of anatomical lectures they became acquainted with the ſtructure, ſituations, and uſe of the ſeveral parts of the human body, whoſe diſeaſes they wiſh to prevent and cure. Any medical or chirurgical knowledge not built on this baſis will be falſe and inſecure, and I would earneſtly adviſe, that no book on the theory and practice of medicine, be ever put into the hands of a medical ſtu-

dent, till he is well acquainted with *anatomy*.

They, in the next place, learned pharmacy, chemiſtry, and phyſiology, by attending the lectures of the careful and ingenious Wiſtar—they acquired a knowledge of the materia medica from the lectures of the ſagacious and learned Kuhn*, and the accurate and ſenſible Griffitts—and of Botany, from the ingenious Barton.—Having thus laid the beſt foundation, they finiſhed the ſuperſtructure by a cloſe attention to the prælections on the theory and practice of phyſic, delivered by the able and experienced Ruſh†.

I ſhould now proceed, gentlemen, to enjoin the neceſſity of future attention to your buſineſs, in order to become, indeed, bleſſings to your country; to remind you that although you have, by a cloſe application to your elementary ſtudies, qualified yourſelves for the higheſt honours the profeſſion you have choſen affords, and paſſed with reputation and ſucceſs the examination which leads to them, a great deal remains to be done, and that it depends upon your exertions in future, to entitle you to that moſt glorious appellation of, Relievers of the diſtreſſed of mankind, *Homines nulla re propius ad divos accedunt quam ſalutem hominibus dando.*

But that I leave, with the greateſt confidence, to our learned Provoſt‡, who will point out to you the courſe of your duty, with much more ability than I can pretend to. Attend to his precepts; and take with you my beſt wiſhes for your happineſs and ſucceſs.

On the ART of SWIMMING.

In a Letter from Dr. Franklin *to* M. Duborg, *the French Tranſlator of his Works, in Anſwer to ſome Inquiries of the latter on the Subject.*

I AM apprehenſive that I ſhall not be able to find leiſure for making all the diſquiſitions and experiments which would be deſirable on this ſubject. I muſt therefore content myſelf with a few remarks.

The ſpecifick gravity of ſome human bodies, in compariſon with that of water, has been examined by Mr. Robertſon, in our Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol. 50, page 30, for the year 1757.—He aſſerts that fat perſons with ſmall bones float moſt eaſily upon water.

The diving bell is accurately deſcribed in our Tranſactions.

When a youth, I made two oval pallets, each about ten inches long, and ſix broad, with a hole for the thumb, in order to retain it faſt in the palm of my hand. They much reſembled a painter's pallets. In ſwimming I puſhed the edges of theſe forward, and I ſtruck the water with their flat ſurfaces as I drew

* Dr. Kuhn is now Profeſſor of the Theory and Practice of Phyſic in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania.

† Thoſe young gentlemen, whoſe circumſtances will not permit their living in Philadelphia, during the whole courſe of their ſtudies, ſhould make a point of ſpending a ſeaſon there, to attend one courſe of lectures upon *Anatomy*, and one on the *Materia medica*, previous to their apprenticeſhip in the country. This may be done at the ſmall expence of twenty guineas, boarding, &c. included.

‡ The addreſs of the Provoſt, Dr. Smith, ſhall appear in our next.

them back. I remember I ſwam faſter by means of theſe pallets, but they fatigued my wriſts.—I alſo fitted to the ſoles of my feet a kind of ſandals, but I was not ſatisfied with them, becauſe I obſerved that the ſtroke is partly given by the inſide of the feet and the ancles, and not entirely with the ſoles of the feet.

We have here waiſtcoats for ſwimmers, which are made of double ſail-cloth, with ſmall pieces of cork quilted in between them.

I know nothing of the *ſcaphandre* of M. de la Chapelle.

I know by experience that it is a great comfort to a ſwimmer, who has a conſiderable diſtance to go, to turn himſelf ſometimes on his back, and to vary in other reſpects the means of procuring a progreſſive motion.

When he is ſeized with the cramp in the leg, the method of driving it away is to give to the parts affected a ſudden vigorous and violent ſhock, which he may do in the air as he ſwims on his back.

During the great heats of ſummer there is no danger in bathing, however warm we may be, in rivers which have been thoroughly warmed by the ſun. But to throw oneſelf into cold ſpring water when the body has been heated by exerciſe in the ſun, is an imprudence which may prove fatal. I once knew an inſtance of four young men, who having worked at harveſt in the heat of the day, with a view of refreſhing themſelves, plunged into a ſpring of cold water; two died upon the ſpot, a third the next morning, and the fourth recovered with great difficulty. A copious draught of cold water, in ſimilar circumſtances, is frequently attended with the ſame effect in North America.

The exerciſe of ſwimming is one of the moſt healthy and agreeable in the world. After having ſwam for an hour or two in the evening, one ſleeps cooly the whole nights even during the moſt ardent heat, of ſummer. Perhaps the pores being cleanſed, the inſenſible perſpiration increaſes and occaſions this coolneſs.—It is certain that much ſwimming is a means of ſtopping a diarrhœa, and even of producing a conſtipation. With reſpect to thoſe who do not know how to ſwim, or who are affected with a diarrhœa at a ſeaſon which does not permit them to uſe that exerciſe, a warm bath, by cleanſing and purifying the ſkin, is found very ſalutary, and often effects a radical cure. I ſpeak from my own experience, frequently repeated, and that of others to whom I have recommended this.

You will not be diſpleaſed if I conclude theſe haſty remarks by informing you, that as the ordinary method of ſwimming is reduced to the act of rowing with the arms and legs, and is conſequently a laborious and fatiguing operation when the ſpace of water to be croſſed is conſiderable; there is a method in which a ſwimmer may paſs to great diſtances with much facility, by means of a ſail:—This diſcovery I fortunately made by accident, and in the following manner:

When I was a boy I amuſed myſelf one day with flying a paper kite; and approaching the bank of a pond which was near a mile broad, the weather being very warm, I tied the ſtring to a ſtake, and the kite aſcended to a very conſiderable height above the pond, while I was ſwimming. In a little time, being deſirous of amuſing myſelf with my kite, and enjoying at the ſame time the pleaſure of ſwimming, I returned; and looſing from the ſtake the ſtring with the little ſtick which was faſtened to it,

went I again into the water, where I found that lying on my back and holding the ſtick in my hands, I was drawn along the ſurface of the water in a very agreeable manner. Having then engaged another boy to carry my clothes round the pond, to a place which I pointed out to him on the other ſide, I began to croſs the pond with my kite, which carried me quite over without the leaſt fatigue, and with the greateſt pleaſure imaginable. I was only obliged occaſionally to halt a little in my courſe, and reſiſt its progreſs when it appeared that by following too quick I lowered the kite too much, by doing which occaſionally, I made it riſe again.—I have never ſince that time practiſed this ſingular mode of ſwimming, though I think it not impoſſible to croſs in this manner from Dover to Calais. The packet-boat however, is ſtill preferable.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

Diſcovery of the CORAL CLAM *off the Capes of the Delaware.*

THOMAS James, formerly purſer on board the Pennſylvania Frigate, captain Leach commander, in a letter to Robert Pariſh of Philadelphia, mentions that the Coral Clam is to be found in large beds off Cape May and Cape Henlopen.

It appears that the frigate abovementioned, while cruiſing on our coaſt, in the war before laſt, met with the Nightingale, a Britiſh ſhip of war, commanded by a Captain Campbell, who informed Captain Leach that he had caught a large quantity of the genuine Coral Clam, and invited him, together with one of his Lieutenants, to come on board and dine on ſome of them, which they did.

Immediately on returning to the frigate, Captain Leach ordered his men to ſpin a quantity of what the ſailors call marling. With this, and a couple of iron hoops taken from a large caſk, and formed into one ring, to which the marling was knit, they were enabled to make a tolerable trail, or drag, with which, in a few hours, they caught a great abundance of thoſe clams, which proved to be of a very excellent quality, about ſix inches in length and four in breadth; the ſhells tranſparent, ſlightly tinged with a pale red, and open at both ends; the meat, ſituated in the middle, of a white appearance, bordered with a fine red.

Captain Campbell ſaid that he found them in the greateſt abundance in 33 fathom water; and that he imagined there was a long ridge of them ranged along our coaſt, in about that depth of water.

It is very extraordinary that a ſhell-fiſh, ſo excellent as this is deſcribed to be, ſhould ſo long be neglected on our coaſt. It is to be hoped that a people who are uſing their utmoſt exertions to improve the many natural advantages they enjoy, will no longer neglect thoſe valuable fiſheries, which might be carried on to great advantage, in our numerous bays and rivers, and on our extenſive coaſts.

Philadelphia, 10th June, 1790.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

SIR,

THE name of the celebrated French authoreſs, *Ninon de L'Enclos*, will long be revered by every reader of taſte and ſentiment. To ſuch the following *tranſlations* of two letters, written by that lady, may not be unacceptable; eſpecially as they have not been printed in her collection of letters. Your publiſhing them will moreover oblige,

Yours, &c.

A.

NINON DE L'ENCLOS *to the* MARQUIS DE SEVIGNE.

LETTER I.

WHAT a taſk you have impoſed on me, my dear *Marquis!*—to define the paſſion of LOVE to you; that inexplicable enigma, which, like the vital principle, though univerſally felt, is leaſt underſtood. Do you mean by ſeducing me to this taſk, to involve me in ſo much perplexity, as may leave me neither time nor inclination to tell you of your faults as uſual? Or do you mean to have the pleaſure of ſeeing me ſo mortified, at failing in my attempt to inveſtigate the ſubject, that I may not dare to reſume the taſk of preaching to you, leſt you ſhould reproach me with my vanity?—If I thought ſo, Marquis, it would encreaſe my rage of moralizing to the higheſt degree; like all true reformers, the idea of oppoſition would make my zeal flame the more violently, and I would, in imitation of our friend Father D—, perſiſt in exhorting you, though you ſhould fall aſleep under my inſtructions.

But to my taſk. I believe I ſhall find it eaſy to adopt the language of metaphyſicians, and tell you what LOVE *is not*, rather than what it *is*.—It is not *eſteem*, for we often in vain, wiſh to feel more tender ſentiments for thoſe to whom we cannot refuſe our eſteem. It is not, *deſire*, for we may deſire the poſſeſſion of an object, to which we have no other attachment than the tranſient wiſh of the moment, and which may the next hour excite our diſguſt. LOVE appears to me to be an emblem of ourſelves, a mixture of ſoul and body. It is not on the one hand, ſo refined as dramatic *Platoniſts* would make us believe it to be; nor, on the other, can I degrade it ſo far, as to apply its name to what the brutes have in common with us.

That paſſion which really deſerves the name of LOVE, is, perhaps, the nobleſt which we can poſſibly feel, as it contributes more than any other to purify the ſoul from the the droſs of *ſelf!* The ſupreme delights ariſe from the beloved ſciouſneſs of pleaſing the object; and what ſentiment can be more exalted than the preference of another's happineſs to our own?

But it is not every one who has a mind capable of *loving*. Vulgar minds have not organs for it. It is true they are exempted from the vexations which muſt attend *this*, in common with all other violent paſſions; but they have little reaſon to pride themſelves in that exemption.—The daſtard, who by his own fire-ſide laughs at the fool-hardy

courage of the ſoldier, has not faculties to taſte the pleaſures of a triumph!

Excluſive declarations of this ſort, you know, always imply a compliment to the parties who are made privy to them. You, I think, have given a proof of your capability of *loving*, by your attachment to the amiable Counteſs—and for me, you know, I have too much vanity to except myſelf from ſo flattering a deſcription.

Be aſſured, Marquis, there are thouſands of both ſexes who live and die, without ever having felt the effects of this charming paſſion; and ſtill they are what the world calls *good ſort of people;* that is to ſay, they marry for convenience; they do not quarrel, becauſe they chance to be good-humoured; and they have children becauſe—*they happen to be men and women!* They miſtake want of paſſion for *prudence*, and inſtinct for *love*. This would be unintelligible language to many people; but I flatter myſelf it will not be ſo to you, who are a lover. If you were a blind man, I would not take the trouble of endeavouring to explain to you the nature of colours.

I fear, after you have read thus [illegible] will be apt to exclaim, de[illegible]! what information am I to [illegible]om this? 'It is no more than [illegible] own feelings teach me." —True, Marquis—and I hope I pay you no [illegible]liment, when I ſay, I think you are [illegible]ore capable by *feeling* love than [illegible] defining it.—Aſk the *Counteſs* if [illegible] agree with me. Adieu.

Your's ſincerely,

NINON.

LETTER II.

HOW provoking it is, Marquis, that you will ſtill perſiſt in affecting to ſupport an opinion, which I am ſure it is impoſſible for you to entertain! You ſay you cannot agree with me, in thinking there are perſons who paſs their lives, without ever feeling the influence of LOVE. How can you ſeriouſly contradict me? Look round among your acquaintance; look no farther than your mother's friend, *Madame la Preſidente*, and her ſtupid huſband, whoſe ſole felicity conſiſts in eating and drinking. What think you of a *tete-a-tete* between that curious couple? How refined muſt be their pleaſures! How poignant their ſenſations! How capable of enjoying thoſe delicious moments, when the almoſt ſilent eloquence of LOVE excludes wit as impertinent, and pleaſantry as diſguſting!

Do, Marquis, let me give you the picture of a LOVER. In the abſence of the beloved fair one, he is reſtleſs, unquiet, and abſent to every one about him. Each hour that is not paſt with her, is an hour loſt in the calendar of his exiſtence! Her idea pervades his ſoul in every ſituation. The pleaſures which he formerly entered into ſo warmly, no longer have any reliſh for him. In vain he ſeeks relief in the company of his favourite acquaintances; the wit of one grows troubleſome, and the good ſenſe of another, dull and inſipid. He wonders why they are not ſo agreeable as formerly; he pleads an engagement, retires to his room, and takes a book; he reads, without underſtanding what he is about, and throws the volume aſide, without knowing what it treats of; for juſt then he recollects an expreſſion of kindneſs which fell from the dear *ſhe* when he laſt ſaw her! He recalls to mind the langour of her eyes, the ſeducing tone of her voice, when ſhe ſpoke to him; he gives a looſe to imagination, and reſigns himſelf up to

the ſole idea which can pleaſe him, till the hour arrives when he is permitted to viſit her.

In her preſence the moſt minute trifle turns the ſcale of his happineſs. His eyes inſenſibly wander in ſearch of hers—he there reads his fate. If he has a rival in company, with what anxiety he watches her glances! The leaſt attention to another, ſeems to him the higheſt treaſon againſt Love. He unconſcionably expects every look to be directed to himſelf. He weighs every word ſhe utters in converſation with that rival. If gaiety ſhould lead her into an expreſſion, that may be conſtrued to convey the leaſt degree of liking, his countenance cannot conceal his anguiſh—his tongue faulters, his ſpirits fail, and his heart ſinks within him. In vain does he endeavour, by the forced loud laugh, to cover the chagrin that devours him—his attempts at pleaſantry are cold and ſpiritleſs, the faculties of his mind have loſt their play, their edge is blunted, and he becomes as true an object of pity as wretchedneſs can make him. He, who an hour ago chid the lazy minutes that kept him from her, now counts them with impatience, till her abſence ſhall allow him, unobſerved, to vent the ſorrows of his ſoul.

If *coquetry* ſhould lead her to continue the deluſion, or if ignorance of his feelings prevent her removing the cauſe of his uneaſineſs, reſentment ſucceeds to grief; and when he leaves her, it is with a firm reſolution never more to be the dupe of her artifice. He dwells on her failings with a degree of malicious ſatisfaction; and though he had the inſtant before ſworn never to ſee her more, he recollects that ſhe deſerves to be upbraided with her falſehood, and he will not loſe any time in doing it. He even flatters himſelf that he hates her—I ſay, *flatters himſelf;* for, follow him into the preſence of his miſtreſs, before he enters the room, how often has he ſworn that no profeſſions on her part ſhall dupe his credulity! She looks at him with all the faſcination of Love. The half-finiſhed reproach dies with his tongue, and he is ſurpriſed to find himſelf at her feet, imploring pardon. Or if, perchance, by aggravating his ſuppoſed wrongs, he has worked himſelf up to that pitch, that all her complacency cannot diſſipate his doubts, behold him after he has left her: for the firſt few moments he applauds himſelf for his firmneſs; but whilſt he rejoices in the triumph, a pang ſhoots acroſs his heart; he finds the fruits of his conqueſt miſery, he finds himſelf the captive inſtead of the victor of his miſtreſs; a captive whoſe chains are more fully riveted, by an effectual rebellion againſt a ſovereign, whoſe rights to his obedience are ſupported by Love and Nature.

Are every one capable of theſe ſenſations, Marquis?—You cannot have the ſhameleſs obſtinacy to ſay they are. Perhaps you will ſay, it is fortunate for thoſe who are not thus ſuſceptible. I deny it. The man or woman who is unſuſceptible of Love, though they have enjoyed every other bleſſing of fortune, cannot place the aggregate happineſs of their life in competition with the tranſporting, the ſupreme felicity of a reconciliation, after all the painful circumſtances I have deſcribed to you.

May your life, and the life of your amiable Counteſs, be compoſed of moments as happy; I think I need not entertain a better wiſh for you!

NINON.

Of QUICK-LIME, as a Manure.

(Concluded from page 300.)

WE are not only unacquainted with the mode in which lime operates upon the ſoil, but we are even in a great meaſure ignorant of the actual changes that are produced upon the earth, after this manure is applied. So much time is neceſſary to diſcover theſe,—and ſuch accuracy of obſervation is required, that it will perhaps be long before the whole ſhall be fully aſcertained. I ſhall mention a few that have occurred to myſelf.

It is often aſked, how long the effects of lime may be perceived on the ſoil? and, if by this queſtion it be meant to aſcertain the length of time that the effects of lime will be perceptible in promoting the luxuriance of the crop after one manuring, it is no wonder that very different anſwers ſhould be given, as the effects muſt vary with the quantity or quality of the lime employed,—the nature of the crops that follow—and many other circumſtances that it would be impoſſible here to enumerate.

But, if it be viewed in another light;—if lime be ſuppoſed to alter the ſoil, ſo as to render it ſuſceptible of being affected by other manures in a more ſenſible degree,—ſo as to make it capable of producing crops, that no art could otherwiſe have effected,——and to admit of being improved by modes of culture, that would not otherwiſe have produced any ſenſible benefit;—the anſwer to the queſtion would be more eaſy,—as, in this light, it is pretty plain that its effects will be felt perhaps as long as the ſoil exiſts.

I believe farmers are ſeldom accuſtomed to conſider lime, or other calcareous manures, in this laſt point of view; although, when it comes to be enquired into, I doubt not but this will be found to be by far the moſt valuable effect of theſe manures. A few facts will beſt illuſtrate my meaning:

In Derbyſhire, the farmers have found that, by ſpreading the lime in conſiderable quantities upon the ſurface of their heathy moors, after a few years the heath diſappears, and the whole ſurface becomes covered with a fine pile of graſs, conſiſting of white clover, and other valuable ſorts of paſture graſs. This ſhows that lime renders the ſoil unfriendly to the growth of heath.

It is found, by experience, that, in all porous ſoils which are not expoſed to too much dampneſs, in every part of Scotland where lime has not been employed, heath has a natural and almoſt irreſiſtable propenſity to eſtabliſh itſelf. In thoſe parts of the country, where lime has been much uſed as a manure, we find that the fields may be allowed to remain long in graſs, without becoming covered with that noxious plant.

Again: It is well known, by thoſe who have been attentive, and have had opportunities of obſerving the fact, that peaſe of any ſort can never be ſucceſsfully cultivated in any part of the country, where lime or other calcareous manures have never been employed. If the ground be made as rich as poſſible with common dung, although the peaſe in that caſe will vegitate and grow for ſome time with vigour; yet, before they begin to ripen, they become blighted,—uſually die away entirely before a pod is formed

and but rarely produce a few half-formed peaſe.

But, if the ground has ever been limed, although, perhaps, at the diſtance of thouſands of years from that period, it never loſes its power of producing good crops of peaſe, if it is put in a proper tilth for carrying them at that time.

Again: In countries that have never been limed, the kinds of graſs that ſpontaneouſly appear, if left to themſelves, are the ſmall bent graſs, and feather-graſs.—— In places where lime has ever been uſed, the ground, if exhauſted, produces fewer plants of theſe graſſes;—but, in their ſtead, white clover, the poa and feſcue graſſes chiefly abound.

The ſoil, in either of theſe caſes, may become equally *poor*;—that is, may produce equally ſcanty crops: But the means of recovering them will be ſomewhat different. It the firſt caſe, a fallow is almoſt always of uſe. In the laſt, it is often of no effect, ſometimes even hurtful.——In the firſt, a moderate dreſſing of dung produces a much more ſenſible and laſting effect than in the other.—In the firſt, the quality of the graſs, as well as its quantity, rather improves by age.—In the laſt, theſe circumſtances are reverſed.

I might mention ſeveral other obſervations tending to ſhow that ground which has been once impregnated with calcareous matter, acquires qualities from that moment which it did not poſſeſs before, which it ever afterwards retains, and never returns exactly to its former ſtate.—But I have ſaid enough to ſuggeſt this idea;—future obſervations will ſhow how juſtly it is founded.

Although lime has ſuch powerful effects on the ſoil, it does not ſeem ever to incorporate with the mold ſo as to form one homogeneous maſs; but the lime remains always in detached particles, which are larger or ſmaller in proportion as it has been more or leſs perfectly divided when it was ſpread, or broken down by the ſubſequent mechanical operations the ſoil may have been made to undergo.

Hence it happens, that, in ploughing, if there chance to be any lumps of calcareous matter in a dry ſtate upon the ſurface, they naturally tumble into the bottom of the open furrow, as ſoon as the earth is edged up upon the mold-board, ſo as to fall into the loweſt place that has been made by the plough, before the furrow is fairly turned over.

In conſequence of this circumſtance, it muſt happen, that, in the courſe of many repeated ploughings, more of the lime will be accumulated at the bottom of the ſoil than in any other part of it. And, as the plough ſometimes goes a little deeper than ordinary, the lime that on theſe occaſions chances to be depoſited in the bottom of theſe furrows, will be *below* the ordinary ſtaple of the ſoil, it will be uſeleſs for the purpoſes of the farmer. It is commonly thought that the lime has *ſunk* through the ſoil by its own gravity;——although it is certain that lime is ſpecifically lighter than any ſoil, and can only be accumulated there by the means above deſcribed.

To obviate this inconvenience, it behoves the farmer,—in the firſt place, to be extremely attentive to have his lime divided into as ſmall particles as poſſible at the time of ſpreading. For, if theſe are ſufficiently ſmall, they incorporate ſo intimately with the mold as to be incapable of being eaſily detached from it.—On this account, as well as others, it is always moſt adviſe-

able to ſpread the lime when in its dry powdery ſtate, immediately after ſlaking, before it has time to run into lumps.

It is alſo of importance to plough the ſoil with a more ſhallow furrow than uſual, when lime is put upon it;—eſpecially the firſt time it is ploughed after the lime has been ſpread upon its ſurface. Becauſe, at that plouging, the lime being all on the ſurface, a larger proportion of it is turned into the bottom of the laſt furrow, than at any ſucceeding ploughing; and therefore more of it will be buried beneath the ſtaple than at any other time, if the furrow ſhall have been very deep.

This circumſtance becomes more eſſentially neceſſary in plougking graſs-ground that has been newly limed; becauſe, in this caſe, the lime is leſs capable of being mixed with any part of the ſoil than in any other.

It alſo becomes extremely neceſſary, in all ſucceeding times, to guard as much as poſſible againſt ploughing to unequal depths.

LETTER *from a* CHINESE LADY, *to Mrs.* * * *, *of Philadelphia.*

CANTON, *in the year of the world* 10,305, *and the third day of the month of peace.*

MADAM,

YOUR letter, together with the ſamples of the dreſs of your American ladies, all came ſafe to hand by Capt. Willet. The ſize of the *ſtays*, and the uſe to which they are applied in your country, have excited the admiration of our whole city.—How is it poſſible that a lady's waiſt can ever be accommodated to them, when it is impoſſible to make them fit the waiſt of a child of two years old? I ſhould ſuppoſe, that ſo tight a ligature drawn acroſs the bowels and breaſt, could not fail of producing colics—aſthmas, and conſumptions among your ladies. I conceive further, that the diſproportion which the ſtays muſt create between the lady's waiſt and her limbs, muſt be very unſeemly, for who can believe, that a lady's arm and body are of the ſame thickneſs—and yet, by means of your ſtays, they are made to appear as if this were really the caſe.———I hope, after this, you will ceaſe to banter me about the ſmall ſhoes I ſent you, by Captain Barry, ſome time ago. They do not impoſe half the reſtraint upon our bodies, that your ſtays do upon yours.—Theſe ſhoes never impair our health, nor does the change they produce in the ſize of our feet, offend the eye, by exhibiting diſproportion in the ſhape of our bodies. Beſides, as the cuſtom of our country forbids our going abroad, we ſuffer no inconvenience from the want of agility in our feet. We breathe eaſy in our chambers,—we are ſtrangers to the colic and conſumptions,—and lavender and volatile ſalts are wholly unneceſſary, to keep us from fainting in warm weather.—

The *cuſhion* is a great curioſity. Soon after its arrival, I prevailed

upon my ſiſter to wear it upon her head. She inſtantly became the laughing-ſtock of the whole family. But this was not all. After wearing it three days, it excited ſuch an intolerable pain and *itching* in her head, that ſhe haſtily threw it into the fire.—

I know not how to deſcribe the ideas that were excited in my mind by the ſight of the *Biſhop*. Agreeably to your directions, I fixed it upon my hips, but judge what my feelings were, when I tell you, that my ſiſter, and two brothers, ran out of the room to avoid me. I purſued them into the court-yard, where a new ſcene of terror opened before me. All the dogs belonging to the houſe barked at me—— the cats ſqualled as I paſſed by them —and my favourite parrot nearly broke his cage to fly from me. In this terrible ſituation, I flew back again into the parlour, and tore the deteſtible maſs of trumpery from behind me. My father came in time enough to prevent my cutting it in pieces. He took it up, and viewed it attentively, and afterwards gave orders to have it ſent to Pekin, to be preſerved among the articles of dreſs worn by the Tartars, before they were civilized, by being incorporated with our nation.—

We have been told here that you copy the Britiſh nation in your dreſſes and manners. If ſo, we ſuppoſe the report we heard ſome years ago, that you had become a ſeparate and independent empire, is wholly without foundation.

You laugh at us for our ignorance of many ſpeculative ſciences, and particularly for our ignorance of your religion—but what avail your ſciences, and your religion, if they do not teach you to ſubmit yourſelves to the government of reaſon.

What avail your numerous univerſities and ſchools of learning, when they do not teach you to manufacture your own cloathing?—— What avail your numerous refinements in government, when none of them have taught you that the firſt object of all government ſhould be *juſtice?* you complain loudly of the frauds that are committed upon your agents by ſome of our inferior merchants. Our laws are notwithſtanding juſt.——But we are told, that you defraud not only ſtrangers, but even your own citizens by *law*.

What avail your alphabet, and your logic, when neither of them has taught you to make a breakfaſt, without ſending to the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies for the materials that compoſe it? What avail your boaſted free governments, when they have not virtue to prohibit the importation and conſumption of a liquor, which we are told deſtroys many thouſands of your inhabitants, and carries out of your country many hundred thouſand pounds, every year?

While we avoid all theſe follies and vices, we have but one wiſh, and that is, to be preſerved, by means of gates and fortifications, from ſuch an intercourſe with your country, as ſhall ſecure us from the infection of your dreſſes—ſciences—liberty, and religion.

From, madam, your
diſtant, and unknown,
but ſincere Friend,
THALISKA TOLUDA.

P. S. I hope you will not hereafter reproach us with the *paſs* given to your veſſel.*. Many of your cuſtoms belong to barbarous nations, and all the power, knowledge, and ingenuity of your country can

* *Permit the Barbarians to paſs the fort. They can do us no harm.*

never *hurt* us, while you conſume our luxuries, and pay for them with money, obtained by the culture and ſale of the neceſſaries of life.

An Enquiry, *whether a rude or a civilized ſtate of ſociety is moſt favourable to* Poetical Compoſition.

In a Letter to a Friend.

My dear Friend,

When we take a view of mankind in their rudeſt ſtate, we find them wandering amidſt the foreſts in queſt of prey, and with a ferocity reſembling the very animals on which they ſubſiſt. Their intellectual powers are ſeldom exerted but in the perception of external objects: with few ideas, their language is of conſequence confined to a few names, and is chiefly employed when they are animated by ſtrong paſſion. Let us ſuppoſe, that men in this ſituation are placed in a country ſurrounded by ſeas and impaſſible mountains, where the ſcantineſs of ſubſiſtence, by the chaſe, obliges them to apply to paſturage and agriculture: ſuppoſe alſo, that the paternal authority has been gradually extended to a tribe, and theſe ſeveral chieftains are wholly occupied in combinations and quarrels among themſelves; ſo circumſtanced, it is evident that the genius of ſuch a people, muſt be diſpoſed to celebrate the martial exploits of their warriors and anceſtors. Poetry being the language of the paſſions, and the only mean by which a rude people can tranſmit great actions and exploits to poſterity, it is evident that the conſtant practices of rude tribes in celebrating their famous atchievements, muſt render poetry an object of univerſal attention among ſuch a people. Greece appears to have been, at the time of Homer, in this ſituation: and this, with a few exceptions, appears to have been the ſituation of the Britons, at the time they were ſubdued by the Romans.

But, not to reſt the deciſion of this queſtion upon one particular inſtance, let us endeavour to delineate the diſtinguiſhing features of thoſe times denominated barbarous or civilized, and we ſhall be enabled to judge whether the firſt or the laſt ſtate of ſociety be moſt favourable to poetical compoſition.

The firſt characteriſtic of rude ages is loftineſs and vehemence of paſſion. Every man depends upon the vigour of his own arm for his preſervation, and the redreſs of wrongs done unto him; and is inflamed with generoſity to his friends, and reſentment againſt his enemies, without bounds. The quarrels of his tribe he conſiders as his own; and the community are kindled with every paſſion of the individual. Every one diſplays, without reſtraint, the peculiar character nature has given to him; and in repelling common danger, aſſumes that department for which he is beſt fitted by his capacity. From the unbounded freedom enjoyed by every one in ſpeaking and acting, his character becomes ſtrongly marked; and in a community perpetually expoſed to danger, where the exertions of all are often neceſſary for ſafety, the characters of its members are neceſ-

ſarily objects of attention. On the contrary, in a civilized ſtate, the influence of eſtabliſhed laws, the ſubordination which takes place, the chain of dependance thence produced, the becoming attentions paid to the fair ſex, who are ever alarmed at what is violent, all tend to ſuppreſs lofty or vehement paſſions. Men from intereſt learn to diveſt themſelves of ferocious paſſions, to conceal their enmities and reſentments, and to ſtudy that external ſmoothneſs and decorum which may inſinuate them into the favour of others, or at leaſt may not give offence. The rank of every one is fixed by the laws; and inferiors are taught to ſhew to ſuperiors thoſe external marks of reſpect which, in the ſtate of native ſimplicity, proceed only from friendſhip, or from admiration of wiſdom or valour. The dreſs, manners, deportment, and even forms of expreſſion ſuitable to every occaſion, are regulated by cuſtom and faſhion: a tedious uniformity prevails; and men, both in external appearance and internal character, ſeem to have been caſt in the ſame mould.

Now, if poetry be the language of paſſion and feeling, is it not likely to thrive moſt in thoſe times, when paſſions and feelings exiſt in their greateſt ſtrength? Accordingly, we find that the moſt ancient poems abound with vehemence of paſſion, and ſtrongly marked characters, which the authors no doubt copied from their bold originals, preſented to them in a ſavage tribe.

The ſavage ſeldom ſpeaks but when prompted by paſſion, and then he is figurative and lofty, to a degree ſeldom obtained by a more poliſhed bard.

The poems which have appeared in more poliſhed ages have, in theſe reſpects, been only faint copies of the former; and for this plain reaſon, that their authors wrote from what they conceived, not from what they ſaw. They generally only deſcribe the effects of paſſion; but do not preſent us with its real language: the characters are either faint, or not diſtinguiſhed at all.

In the civilized ſtate war is conſidered as the quarrel of the ſtate, not of the individual. It is rather a conteſt between two treaſuries, than of paſſion and reſentment. The bravery and daring intrepidity of fleets and armies are thoughts of ſmall importance, if not ruinous, as every thing is managed by cool addreſs. Can we then expect that thoſe who celebrate reſolution and intrepidity will meet with much encouragement, in times when theſe are either deſpiſed, or conſidered as hurtful to the ſtate? No. The turbulence and violence of rude times alone afford conſtant materials for the epic poet.

There are two ſorts of deſcription, having different objects in view; the poetical and philoſophical. Poetical deſcription exhibits the beauty or deformity of objects, as they appear to the eye; or diſplays whatever is ſublime or amiable in conduct, or the contrary. Philoſophical deſcription exhibits objects as they really are, their reaſons and cauſes, not as they appear to be. Materials for poetical deſcription are open to all men, to the ſavage as well as the civilized. Thus the grandeur and ſplendour of the heavenly bodies, the vaſtneſs of the ocean, the rugged mountain, the rapid river, the verdant meadow, have, in the rudeſt ages, given riſe to poetical enthuſiaſm; and it is only when men begin to penetrate into the cauſes of things, that they become cold and inſenſible to their grandeur and beauty. Thus

a botaniſt diſregards the beauty of a flower, and is only intent upon its internal conſtruction; and a chemiſt loſes all horror at the deformity of a dunghill, in reflecting upon the uſeful oils and ſalts which it contains; an electrician too diſregards the grandeur and danger of a thunder-ſtorm, while he attempts to penetrate its cauſe. Poetical deſcription requires warmth and rapture, that it may communicate to the reader the ſame ſenſations with which the author was affected. Philoſophical aims only at being underſtood, and rejects all embelliſhment which is inconſiſtent with that end. From this it is evident, that the firſt can be moſt ſucceſsfully employed when the reaſon of mankind is leaſt improved. Accordingly, poets talked with rapture of magnanimity, juſtice, generoſity, patriotiſm, valour, and other ſublime virtues, long before a theory of morals was known, or philoſophy had attempted to penetrate the cauſes of human action. They deſcribed the grandeur and beauty of the works of nature, before Newton diſcovered the true ſyſtem of the world. It is hence, too, when men are intent only upon the external appearance of objects, that metaphors, ſimilies, and other poetical figures, operate with greateſt force. A warrior routing or deſtroying whole battalions of his enemies, is like a river burſting from its banks, and ſweeping before its waters the flocks and herds: his ſword flaſhes and ſpreads deſtruction like lightning: his armour blazes like the autumnal ſtar, whoſe luſtre has been increaſed by being dipped in the ocean: in ſtrength he reſembles a lion amidſt a flock of feeble ſheep. In a more improved ſtate of reaſon, theſe are conſidered as uſeleſs embelliſhments, or deſpiſed, as contrary to truth.

Before reaſon too is cultivated, mankind diſcovers a ſtrong propenſity to the marvellous. No ſtory ſo abſurd, but if ſet off with poetical numbers, it will be greedily received, and firmly believed. Hence a fertile field for poetical invention and fable. As reaſon improves, however, men become more ſceptical; and the poet, ſeeing it impoſſible to impoſe upon the imagination, contents himſelf with retailing the fables which have been tranſmitted to antiquity, or drops the deſign as impracticable.

Religion too, in the rude ſtate, affords a fertile field for poetry. It has often been remarked, that men aſcribe all effects, the cauſe of which they are unacquainted with, to the immediate agency of ſome intelligent being. Thus the vulgar aſcribe the ſlights of legerdemain to the devil. However juſt the principle may be, that all things originate from an intelligent firſt cauſe, yet philoſophy diſcovers that the remote effects proceed from a long chain of ſecondary cauſes: but this the ſavage never attends to: ſome god is always at hand to account for every thing, and he inquires no farther. Does a thunder ſtorm ariſe, it is Jupiter who darts the lightnings; is he overtaken by a ſtorm at ſea, then Neptune is enraged for ſome rite or ſacrifice neglected: is a hero fierce and reſiſtleſs in battle, then Mars has inſpired him: is he wiſe, Minerva: if under the influence of concupiſcible deſires, Venus. When reaſon is unimproved too, men entertain low and groſs notions of their deities. They aſcribe to them human figure, human paſſions, local ſituation, and all the qualities obſervable in themſelves, but united to ſuperior power. Hence the poet has an opportunity of adding dignity and animation to his action, by the perpetual interpoſition of divinities. The gloom and melan-

choly too, of religious ideas, accord well with the ſerious nature of the epic. But when mankind begin to conceive juſtly of the unity of the Deity, as the firſt cauſe and perpetual director of all things, infinite in perfection, and incomprehenſible, all thoſe poetical deſcriptions, which aſcribe human figure and paſſions to him, are rejected, as impious and abſurd;—as the cauſe and ſupport of the groſſeſt idolatry and ſuperſtition. Hence the God of the univerſe has never yet been introduced into an heroic poem, and, indeed, from the nature of things, it is impoſſible. The different characters too, aſcribed to their divinities, and the various rites by which they are appeaſed, afford, in rude ages, an immenſe field for lyric poetry, painting, and ſculpture; which, when men begin to conceive more juſtly of the Supreme Being, may be regarded as curious, but are deſpiſed as ſuperſtitious.

It is a matter of fact, that poetry is the firſt ſpecies of compoſition that appears in rude nations. The Greeks and Aſiatics, had poems of great genius long before the introduction of writing, and before they had any authentic monuments of their hiſtory. It is well known, that at the revival of letters in modern Europe, the firſt works of genius that appeared were of the poetical kind. This was the caſe in Italy and France. In Britain, Chaucer, Shakeſpear, Milton, &c. wrote before Swift and Addiſon. The preſent age has produced critics and philoſophers in abundance, but no poets of ſuch reputation as the laſt; and for this plain reaſon, that as ſoon as men begin to philoſophiſe, they become leſs fit for works of imagination. In the dramatic department, a good new tragedy is growing every day more rare. Thoſe that appear excel their predeceſſors indeed in correctneſs, but are leſs fitted to make an impreſſion on the heart. Nor need this ſurpriſe us; for, as this ſpecies of writing is intended to exhibit to us the calamities and misfortunes of the great, it is natural to expect it of the moſt moving kind, in times of confuſion, where ſuch ſcenes were frequent. Comedy, on the contrary, as it has for its object improprieties of conduct, and the ſlighter vices, may moſt naturally be expected in a poliſhed age, which is moſt quick in diſcerning them. Novels and romances too, a ſpecies of writing allied to the epic, may be expected in an age of great luxury; as theſe do not preſent us with magnanimous heroes, tried in ſome difficult ſituation, ſo as to awaken all the nobler feelings of the heart; but with the whimſical diſtreſſes and joys of a ſoft ſet of heroes, like the readers, well powdered, and elegantly dreſſed. They do not pretend to make men ſublimely virtuous, but to meaſure the profundity of bow requiſite on all occaſions; the looks, geſtures, and complimentary phraſes, that are proper in ordinary converſation or gallantry.

To conclude, it appears that every ſtate of ſociety is confined to ſome particular object. Thoſe commonly called rude, abound with the ſtrong ſhades of imagination, and the marked workings of ſtrong feeling: the civilized, on the contrary, excel in thinking juſtly.

If you admit the propriety of theſe obſervations, my dear friend, I am perſuaded you will not differ with me, when I aſſert that a rude ſtate of ſociety is moſt favourable to poetical compoſition.

Your's ſincerely,

G. H. M.

LETTER *from* DR. FRANKLIN *to* MR. DUBOURG; *ſhowing that animal life may be ſuſpended for a great length of time, without being deſtroyed.*

YOUR obſervations on the cauſes of death, and the experiments which you propoſe, for recalling to life thoſe who appear to be killed by lightning, demonſtrate equally your ſagacity and humanity. It appears that the doctrines of life and death, in general, are yet but little underſtood.

A toad buried in ſand will live, it is ſaid, until the ſand becomes petrified; and then, being incloſed in the ſtone, it may ſtill live, for we know not how many ages. The facts which are cited in ſupport of this opinion are too numerous, and too circumſtantial, not to deſerve a certain degree of credit. As we are accuſtomed to ſee all the animals with which we are acquainted, eat and drink, it appears to us difficult to conceive how a toad can be ſupported in ſuch a dungeon. But if we reflect, that the neceſſity of nouriſhment, which animals experience in their ordinary ſtate, proceeds from the continual waſte of their ſubſtance by perſpiration, it will appear leſs incredible, that ſome animals in a torpid ſtate, perſpiring leſs becauſe they uſe no exerciſe, ſhould have leſs need of aliment; and that others, which are covered with ſcales or ſhells, which ſtop perſpiration, ſuch as land and ſea turtles, ſerpents, and ſome ſpecies of fiſh, ſhould be able to ſubſiſt a conſiderable time, without any nouriſhment whatever.—A plant, with its flowers, fades and dies immediately, if expoſed to the air without having its roots immerſed in a humid ſoil, from which it may draw a ſufficient quantity of moiſture, to ſupply that which exhales from its ſubſtance, and is carried off continually by the air. Perhaps, however, if it were buried in quick-ſilver, it might preſerve, for a conſiderable ſpace of time, its vegetabe life, its ſmell and colour. If this be the caſe, it might prove a commodious method of tranſporting from diſtant countries, thoſe delicate plants which are unable to ſuſtain the inclemency of the weather at ſea, and which require particular care and attention.—I have ſeen an inſtance of common flies preſerved in a manner ſomewhat ſimilar. They have been drowned in Madeira wine, apparently about the time when it was bottled in Virginia, to be ſent to London. At the opening of one of the bottles, at the houſe of a friend where I was, three drowned flies fell into the firſt glaſs which was filled. Having heard it remarked, that drowned flies were capable of being revived by the rays of the ſun, I propoſed making the experiment upon theſe. They were therefore expoſed to the ſun upon a ſieve, which had been employed to ſtrain them out of the wine. In leſs than three hours two of them began by degrees to recover life. They commenced by ſome convulſive motions in the thighs, and, at length, they raiſed themſelves upon their legs, wiped their eyes with their fore feet, beat and bruſhed their wings with their hind feet, and ſoon after began to fly, finding themſelves in Old England, without knowing how they came hither. The third continued lifeleſs until ſun-ſet, when, loſing all hopes of him, he was thrown away.

I wiſh it were poſſible, from this inſtance, to invent a method of embalming drowned perſons in ſuch a

of some utility to the inventor; and to this advantage is added, the pleasure of having been useful to others.

Mr. Rittenhaus, our astronomer, has informed me, that having observed, with his excellent telescope, several conductors which were within his view, he perceived that the points of a certain number of them had been in like manner melted. There is no instance where a house furnished with a complete conductor has suffered any considerable damage; and those even which had none have been very little injured since conductors have become common in the city.

B. FRANKLIN.

Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 1787.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

History *of the* American Revolution.

(Continued from the Columbian Magazine, for February last.)

THE enthusiastic ardor and bravery displayed by the Americans, in the engagement at Breed's-hill, or, as it has been wrongly called, Bunker's-hill, fully refuted the assertions which some people in Great Britain had made, with respect to American courage. Lord Sandwich had declared, in the British House of Commons, that 2000 British troops would be fully sufficient to reduce the colonies to obedience, they not being able to muster any other force, than a parcel of cowardly rabble, armed with clubs, broom-sticks &c. This action produced some other important consequences. It taught the British to be more cautious in attacking Americans behind their entrenchments; and caused them to waste the remaining part of the campaign, not only without effecting any thing of importance, but in a situation extremely irksome and degrading. Closely besieged by an enemy whom they had been taught to despise; cut off from fresh provisions, of which they stood in the greatest need, and with which the neighbouring country abounded; their hospitals filled with sick, owing to bad and salt provisions, with confinement, and the heat of a climate to which they had not been accustomed; reduced to the necessity of making depredations on different parts of the coast, with their ships of war, to obtain supplies of provisions, and other necessaries, in which they were frequently opposed, and sometimes repulsed with loss, by the inhabitants, their situation was mortifying in the extreme. Instead of over-running the country, as they had expected, their conquest was one small hill, which was closely hemmed in by the enemy.

On the other hand it added to the growing confidence of the Americans. The glory acquired on this memorable occasion inspired them with a more favourable opinion of their own prowess, while it placed British valour and discipline in a less terrible point of view, than that in which they had hitherto appeared. One mistaken opinion, however, arose from the good conduct of the new troops. Many respectable members of Congress contended, that militia, or men enlisted for a

short time, would be fully adequate to the defence of the country, insomuch that it was long before they assented to the establishment of a permanent army. They did not consider that if they depended on occasional exertions of militia, or temporary levies, they might be disappointed in their perseverance, after the first ardor had abated, which was really the case; and the American cause was more than once brought to the brink of destruction, from the want of a disciplined standing army.

General Howe, whether from too great a confidence in his own troops, or too contemptuous an opinion of the Americans, or from both, seems to have committed a capital error in his manner of attack. Had he landed on the narrowest part of Charlestown neck, under the fire of the shipping, he might have kept up a communication with Boston. Here he would either have enclosed the Americans, by falling on their rear, or they must have made a rapid retreat, in order to prevent him.

The burning of Charlestown, instead of intimidating, exasperated the Americans. They looked upon it as a wanton proceeding, in extenuation of which not even the plea of necessity could be urged. Such military ravages, though they might distress and impoverish, were but badly calculated to subdue the colonists. The love of liberty triumphed over every other passion. No motives of prudence or safety were suffered to come in competition with it.

General Gage had stipulated with the inhabitants of Boston, to let them leave the town, with all their effects, as soon as they should give up their fire-arms to their own magistrates. Though this agreement was complied with by the people, and though the selectmen had given General Gage repeated assurances thereof, yet the inhabitants were detained under various pretexts. After the engagement at Breed's-hill they became anxiously desirous to leave the town. General Gage, to justify his detaining them, issued a proclamation, in which he declared, he had proof that some had not surrendered their arms. Supposing this to be true, still he was guilty of a notorious breach of faith, in refusing the benefit of the agreement to the innocent part of the community, for which the non-compliance of a few individuals was by no means a sufficient excuse. Numbers were afterwards permitted to leave the garrison; but not before it was threatened with a scarcity of provisions; and even then their effects were detained, contrary to agreement.

June 19th.

The Americans were indefatigable, in securing their most exposed posts with strong redoubts, and advanced their works close to the fortifications on Boston neck; where with equal bravery and address, they burnt an advanced guard-house belonging to the enemy. The British, being abundantly supplied with all manner of military stores, were not sparing in throwing shells, and cannonading the works of the provincials, who were more cautious in expending their powder, because of its great scarcity, and the difficulty and uncertainty of procuring fresh supplies. The fire of the enemy's cannon, however, had little other effect than to inure the colonists to this kind of service, and to wear off their dread of those noisy messengers of fate.

Some additional troops which arrived at Boston, and which were never able to advance farther into the country than the limits of that garrison, served only to encrease

new wants among the people, as well as the army. The hay which grew on the iſlands in the bay, together with the ſheep and cattle which were there, became objects of conſiderable importance to the Britiſh. But the Americans having procured a number of whaling boats, and being maſters of the ſhores and inlets of the bay, were, notwithſtanding the vigilance and numbers of the ſhips of war and armed veſſels, ſucceſsful in burning, deſtroying, or carrying away thoſe eſſential articles of ſupply. They were even ſo enterpriſing and fortunate as to burn the light-houſe, which was ſituated on an iſland at the entrance of the harbour, nine miles below Boſton, though a man of war lay within a mile of the place. Some carpenters being afterwards ſent, under the protection of a party of marines, to erect a temporary light-houſe, the whole were killed or brought off.

In the mean time, the new Congreſs were engaged in deliberations more important, if poſſible, than thoſe which had come under the notice of their predeceſſors, in the preceding year. They now feared that petition and remonſtrance were vain. A new parliament, and a united miniſtry, ſeemed diſpoſed to run every riſk, in reducing them to unconditional ſubmiſſion. Hoſtilities were actually commenced. Reinforcements had arrived, and more were expected. Under theſe circumſtances they reſolved to raiſe an army, and to iſſue a paper currency to defray the expences of the war. Still, however, deſirous to prevent the further effuſion of blood, and anxious to reſtore the harmony formerly ſubſiſting between the two countries, their reſolution to repel force by force, was accompanied by another reſolution, That an humble and dutiful petition to the throne ſhould be drawn up, praying for a redreſs of the grievances by which they had been urged to arm in their own defence.

May 26th.

The coercion of the colonies being reſolved on, the Britiſh miniſtry thought it would be beſt to preſs the coloniſts on all hands with vigour, that they might be reduced to a ſpeedy ſubmiſſion; of the practicability of which they entertained not the ſhadow of a doubt. Much had been expected from the Quebec-act; but its effects proved directly contrary to what had been expected by the miniſtry. Congreſs, appriz-ed of the intentions of the Britiſh, were careful to counteract their endeavours to intereſt the Canadians in their behalf. They addreſſed them on the dangerous tendency of the Quebec-act, endeavoured to diſſuade them from co-operating with the Britiſh, and apologized for taking Ticonderoga and Crown-Point, as meaſures which neceſſity and the great law of ſelf-preſervation had dictated. The Canadians were not inattentive to theſe repreſentations. They abſolutely refuſed to take an active part in the quarrel, declaring, at the ſame time, that they would remain loyal ſubjects, and would defend the province in caſe of an attack; but that they would interfere no farther.

This was a ſevere diſappointment. Adminiſtration had ſent General Carleton, Governor of Canada, 20,000 ſtands of arms, and a great quantity of military ſtores, for the equipment of an army, which they imagined he could eaſily muſter in that province. General Carleton himſelf confidently relied on his being able to raiſe a conſiderable army; but he now found himſelf totally diſappointed. His proclamation for aſſembling the militia

was not attended to. He applied to the bishop to issue an episcopal mandate in favour of government-measures; but he refused, alledging that such conduct would be contrary to the canons of the Roman Catholic church. Some of the inferior ecclesiastics were prevailed on to issue letters on the occasion; but these were disregarded, and the Canadians persevered in their determination to remain neuter.

Other endeavours, which were used to involve the colonies in domestic troubles, proved equally abortive, for the present. Pains had been taken, by means of influential agents, to engage the Indian tribes in behalf of the British. Congress, aware of the danger that threatened their frontier inhabitants, appointed commissioners to treat with them. These they supplied with the necessary presents, a usual preliminary in endeavouring to obtain the friendship of Indians. A familiar talk, drawn up by Congress, was communicated to them, informing them of the nature of the contest between Great Britain and the colonies, stating to them that they had no concern in the quarrel, and urging them, by the ties of former friendship and a common country, to let their hatchet remain buried, and to take no part with either side. Either in consequence of this talk, or from some other cause, those savage warriors, who had at other times been so ready to take up the hatchet, without any solicitation, now turned a deaf ear to all proposals of that nature. They said they did not understand the nature of the present unfortunate disputes; that they were very sorry for them; and that it was not fit for them to interfere in quarrels between Englishmen, for all of whom, on both sides of the water, they professed the greatest affection. They, therefore, declared that they would observe a strict neutrality.

Congress, about this time, addressed the inhabitants of Great Britain; the speaker and assembly of Jamaica; and the people of Ireland. They also published a declaration, setting forth the causes and necessity of their taking up arms. These were all drawn up in a masterly manner. For energy of thought, expressed in language peculiarly forcible; for the manly and determined, but decent spirit, which they breathe, they will long be regarded as models of composition. The genius of liberty glows in every line. To the inhabitants of Great Britain they say, "Admit that your fleets could destroy our towns, and ravage our sea-coasts; these are inconsiderable objects, things of no moment, to men whose bosoms glow with the ardor of liberty. We can retire beyond the reach of your navy; and, without any sensible diminution of the necessaries of life, enjoy a luxury, which from that period you will want;—the luxury of being free." And again, "your ministers have added to their former oppressions, an attempt to reduce us, by the sword, to a base and abject submission. On the sword, therefore, we are obliged to rely for protection. Should victory declare in your favour, yet men trained to arms from their infancy, and animated by the love of liberty, will afford neither a cheap nor an easy conquest. Of this, at least, we are assured, that our struggle will be glorious, our success certain, since even in death we shall find that freedom, which in life you forbid us to enjoy."

To the people of Ireland and the assembly of Jamaica they recapitulated their grievances, their nu-

merous petitions, and the neglect with which they had been treated. To both they declared, that the great principle of ſelf-preſervation, and not an inimical diſpoſition, had obliged them to include thoſe countries in their non-importation and non-exportation agreements, which had been reſolved on in the preceding year. In their declaration, after enumerating the injuries they had ſuſtained, they ſaid, "We are reduced to the alternative of chooſing an unconditional ſubmiſſion to the tyranny of irritated miniſters, or reſiſtance by force.—The latter is our choice.—We have counted the coſt of this conteſt, and find nothing ſo dreadful as voluntary ſlavery.—Honour, juſtice, and humanity forbid us tamely to ſurrender that freedom, which we received from our gallant anceſtors"——"Our cauſe is juſt. Our union is perfect. Our internal reſources are great; and, if neceſſary, *foreign aſſiſtance* is undoubtedly attainable"——"With hearts fortified with theſe animating reflections, we moſt ſolemnly, before God and the world, declare, that exerting the utmoſt energy of thoſe powers, which our beneficent Creator hath graciouſly beſtowed upon us, the arms we have been compelled by our enemies to aſſume, we will, in defiance of every hazard, with unabating firmneſs and perſeverance, employ for the preſervation of our liberties, being, with one mind, reſolved to die freemen, rather than live ſlaves."——"In our own native land, in defence of the freedom that is our birth-right——for the protection of our property, acquired ſolely by the honeſt induſtry of our forefathers and ourſelves, againſt violence actually offered, we have taken up arms. We ſhall lay them down when hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe, on the part of the aggreſſors, and all danger of their being renewed ſhall be removed, and not before."

A ſecond petition to the throne was drawn up about the ſame time. This was carried in Congreſs chiefly by means of Mr. Dickinſon. The greater part of that body were of opinion that the petition *July* 8, would anſwer no good purpoſe. Love of congreſſional harmony, however, and reſpect for the abilities and patriotiſm of Mr. Dickinſon, induced them to aſſent to the meaſure. On the 1ſt September this petition was preſented, by Mr. Penn and Mr. Lee; and on the 4th they were informed, by Lord Dartmouth, that "to it no anſwer would be given." From this time many of the coloniſts, who had been ſcrupulous in their oppoſition to Great Britain, became firmly attached to the common cauſe, finding that nothing but a vigourous reſiſtance could reſcue them from the moſt abject ſlavery.

But, to return to the military arrangements of Congreſs. They on the 14th of June reſolved "that ſix companies of expert riflemen be immediately raiſed in Pennſylvania, two in Maryland, and two in Virginia; and that each company, conſiſting of ſixty-eight privates, beſides officers, march as ſoon as completed, and join the army near Boſton, to be there employed as light-infantry." On the 22d June, the news of Breed's-hill battle having reached Congreſs, they reſolved, "That Pennſylvania raiſe two more companies of riflemen, and that the whole eight be formed into a battalion, to be commanded by ſuch officers as ſhall be recommended by the ſaid colony."

In leſs than two months the whole of theſe riflemen, to the amount of 1430, were raiſed, com-

pietely armed, chiefly with their own rifles, accoutred for the field, without a farthing from the continental treaſury, and had joined the army at Cambridge; all of them having marched from four to ſeven hundred miles. This may ſeem incredible to thoſe who have never ſeen men engaged in defence of their liberties. Such can have no juſt conception of what men thus circumſtanced are capable of effecting. Powers at other times latent, are now called into exertion; and the mind ſtedfaſtly fixed on one great object, diſregards ever difficulty, and deſpiſes every danger.

The colonies having determined to oppoſe the armies of Great Britain, the appointment of a proper perſon to be commander in chief of their forces was an object of great importance. They, on the 15th of June, unanimouſly, choſe by ballot, George Waſhington to fill that high office. They were influenced, in this choice, by motives of policy, as well as by his merit. It was neceſſary to attach the uninvaded ſouthern colonies to Maſſachuſetts by ſome ſtrong tie. The appointment of General Waſhington was, therefore, a well judged meaſure, he being a native of the reſpectable colony of Virginia—from which he had been ſent as a delegate to the congreſs of the preceding, as well as to that of the preſent year. Other conſiderations had their weight in this appointment.—Mr. Waſhington had been early engaged in a military life. He had acquired a conſiderable ſhare of fame, by the addreſs and good conduct with which he had ſaved the ſhattered remains of General Braddock's army, in 1755, when falſe ideas of bravery had determined that gallant officer to ſacrifice his army and himſelf, rather than retreat from an unſeen foe. Since that time he had led an active induſtrious country life. His ſolid judgment and great integrity were deemed much more important than a ſuperior military knowledge, and a greater brilliancy of parts. His ſoul, ſuperior to party ſpirit and illiberal views of every kind, moved under the impulſes it received from an honeſt heart and a good underſtanding. The preſident of congreſs on the following day announced his appointment, upon which he ſtood up in his place, and replied in the following words.

"*Mr. Preſident*,

"Though I am truly ſenſible of the high honour done me in this appointment, yet I feel great diſtreſs from a conſciouſneſs, that my abilities and experience may not be equal to the extenſive and important truſt. However, as the congreſs deſire it, I will enter upon the momentous duty, and exert every power I poſſeſs in their ſervice, and for the ſupport of the glorious cauſe. I beg they will accept my moſt cordial thanks for this diſtinguiſhed teſtimony of their approbation.

"But, leſt ſome unlucky event ſhould happen unfavourable to my reputation, I beg it may be remembered by every gentleman in the room, that I this day declare, with the utmoſt ſincerity, I do not think myſelf equal to the command I am honoured with.

"As to pay, Sir, I beg leave to aſſure the congreſs, that as no pecuniary conſideration could have tempted me to accept this arduous employment, at the expence of my domeſtic eaſe and happineſs, I do not wiſh to make any profit from it. I will keep an exact account of my expences. Thoſe, I doubt not, they will diſcharge, and that is all I deſire."

Soon after General Washington's appointment, Artemas Ward, Charles Lee, Philip Schuyler, and Israel Putnam were appointed major-generals. Seth Pomeroy, Richard Montgomery, David Wooster, William Heath, Joseph Spencer, John Thomas, John Sullivan and Nathaniel Green were appointed brigadier-generals. Horatio Gates was made-adjutant general, with the rank of a brigadier.

(To be continued.)

TRANSLATED FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

EXTRACTS *from the correspondence of the present* KING *of* SWEDEN, *when a young man, with the superintendents of his education.*

(Continued from page 206.*)*

Count Scheffer to his Royal Highness.

IT often happens that those who speak well, write but indifferently, and *vice versa*: I beg to know which kind of eloquence your Royal Highness would prefer. The one procures you the admiration of cotemporaries, the other that of posterity: by the charms of oratory you will persuade those that hear you; by excellent writing you win the minds of readers: a great speaker beholds in the looks of his audience their pleasure and applause; a fine writer acquires an authority that exceeds his most sanguine expectation. I suggest these hints, and leave the comparative merit of these talents to your discussion.

His Royal Highness' Answer.

YOU propose a difficult question. The talents of speaking and writing are both very valuable. The former is indeed of more frequent use: yet I am inclined to prefer the latter. What a sublime gratification to secure not only the esteem of cotemporaries, but the admiration of the latest generations! whereas but few comparatively can be enlightened and benefitted by verbal eloquence.

The Count's Reply.

YOUR choice is founded on weighty reasons; nevertheless I think that the option should be determined by the circumstances of men and things. A man of letters, whose sphere of life is confined to his cabinet, does not want the art of speaking; as a good writer, he fulfils the design of his station, and will be esteemed both by the present and future ages. But the case is different with men in public life, who are actors on the great theatre of the world. In their transactions with mankind they are constantly obliged to convince by reason, or to attract by phantoms; sometimes to employ a mixture of both;—consequently the charms of eloquence are the most effectual means for these great purposes, and they open to princes and statesmen the most splendid career of glory, which is, *doing good to mankind*; a glory which will also secure them a fame equally immortal as that of the most celebrated authors. It is

true, that compoſitions which unite ſolidity with elegance greatly promote the ſucceſs of affairs, and that a talent for writing, is therefore very uſeful in public ſtations; but eloquence is of ſtill more univerſal importance, in the adminiſtration of ſtates.

His Royal Highneſs's Anſwer.

I FEEL the force of your arguments, and prefer the art of ſpeaking to that of writing. Perhaps Rome was ſaved from the fury of Catiline by the orations of Cicero. As that traitor had many adherents in the ſenate, this orator was under the neceſſity of drawing his guilt in the moſt frightful colours, in order to defeat his atrocious deſigns.

Count Scheffer to his Royal Highneſs.

I HAVE received the honour of your letter, but am ſuprized not to find criticiſm on thoſe *deluſive charms of oratory* which I mentioned. Perhaps you underſtood my meaning ſo well as not to want an explanation. Yet, as my aſſertion, if not qualified, may be taken in a wrong ſenſe, I think it my duty to prevent any doubts, which may hereafter ariſe in your mind.

BOTH morality and ſound politicks (which always coincide) prohibit all manner of deception. Every illuſion intended to turn the eyes of men from truth unto falſhood, is criminal; and the prince or miniſter who would ſucceed *by ſuch arts* is a bad Chriſtian, and a ſilly politician. But this love of truth does not condemn the ſcience of repreſenting truth, in ſuch a manner as to render it conſpicuous, and amiable to mankind, and to ſecure it that preference which they, otherwiſe, are ſo prone to beſtow on falſehood. This art, which is drawn from a deep knowledge of the human heart, forms the eloquence of a good and wiſe politician, and is a powerful engine for leading mankind to happineſs.

A ſtateſman, for example, who from an independent people ſolicits means for the public exigencies, muſt often employ ſuch means to obtain ſucceſs. When the Danes in 1710 invaded Scania, Sweden was truly on the brink of ruin. The King was an exile at 6000 miles diſtance. The Senate, with an authority that depended on the Kings pleaſure, had neither any regular troops, nor means to ſupport an army. The want of money was very diſtreſſing. Count Stenback, equally great in council and in the field, formed the project to aſſemble all the wealthy citizens of Stockholm, and by perſuaſion to empty their purſes into the public treaſury. If in that memorable aſſembly he had only reaſoned by the dry rules of logic, he would have done very little; but he made a ſpeech which drew tears from every eye. It is handed down to us as a maſterpiece in this kind, though we muſt regret that it is not extant in the hiſtoric page. This harangue produced, in a great meaſure, thoſe reſources which enabled him to defend his country. * No doubt he magnified all the miſeries that would ariſe from the progreſs of the Danes, the taking of the capital, the utter deſtruction of the country, the various dreadful diſtreſſes of private families from rapine and murder. Yet this picture was, no

* He collected the militia, and after a march of 300 miles, in the dead of a ſevere winter, fell with ſuch fury on the Daniſh camp at Hellingborg, that very few eſcaped to relate the cataſtrophe. Not one half of this militia had regular arms, old men and boys went with ſpears, broad-ſwords, &c.

doubt, overcharged—the Kingdom could not be conquered; nor were the Danes cruel. But it was neceſſary to awake the imagination, and to rouſe the paſſions, and, by ſalutary deluſion, to animate his countrymen into a full blaze of patriotic virtue.

Anſwer from His Royal Highneſs.

I HAVE not, my dear Sir, miſunderſtood you; in that caſe I would have refuted your principle. I regard that eloquence which you deſcribe in the laſt letter as a valuable talent in a patriotic citizen. It is true that eloquence may be uſed for a bad purpoſe; but the wickedneſs of man may miſapply the beſt qualities.

(To be continued.)

A SPEECH *againſt the* Immoderate Uſe *of* Spirituous Liquors, *delivered by a* CREEK-INDIAN, *in a* National Council, *on the Breaking out of a War, about the year* 1748.

INTRODUCTION.

THIS excellent ſpeech expoſes the abominable vice of drunkenneſs, in a maſterly manner; and muſt be highly gratifying to every reader, who can feel and reliſh the beauties of compoſition. We heſitate not to pronounce it, one of the moſt completely finiſhed and highly animated performances, that have ever appeared in the Engliſh language. It will be found, on a critical examination, to contain all the parts or members of the moſt perfect oration. In loftineſs of expreſſion, boldneſs of figures, and pomp of imagery, it is, if we are not miſtaken, far ſuperior to any thing of the kind among the moderns; nor will it ſuffer from a compariſon with the beſt rhetorical compoſitions of the ancients. The firſt draft of this celebrated ſpeech is ſaid to have been taken, in ſhort-hand, in a council of the Creek-Indians, about the year 1748. It came into the hands of a deputy of Sir William Johnſon, a gentleman of the name of WRAXAL, in the year 1752, who communicated his notes of it to a gentleman, (then living at *New-York)* who has long been honourably diſtinguiſhed in the *republic of letters*, in Pennſylvania, who is particularly eminent in *rhetorical compoſitions*, and whoſe writings, even now, notwithſtanding his advanced age, diſcover all the fire and energy of the moſt lively youthful imagination. After having been firſt publiſhed in a New-York Gazette, it was, by the ſame gentleman, republiſhed, with ſome other Indian compoſitions, in London, about the beginning of the year 1753; and a very high character is given of the work in the *Monthly Review* for April, in that year.

The gentleman above mentioned has prefixed an *Introduction* to the work, in which he juſtly obſerves, That "Of all the vices which prevail in the world, none more degrades human nature, and diſhonours the glorious image of the Deity, than immoderate *drinking*; and there is none againſt which more has been ſaid, both from the preſs and pulpit: yet ſtill this vice rears its ſhameleſs front, and reels from ſtreet to ſtreet in broad day. Hence it was thought that the following *Speech* of a *Creek-*

Indian on this ſubject, might, at leaſt, be acceptable to the curious; and ſhould it have no good effect, it will be but one patriot-remonſtrance more thrown away."

"Charity bids us ſuppoſe, that our laws, our religion, and civil accompliſhments, elevate the people of this country, far above the enormities that gave riſe to this oration among a people we eſteem *barbarians;* yet ſo frail is the texture both of public and private virtue, and ſo mutable the ſtate of human affairs, that though we could think ſuch a remonſtrance unneceſſary at preſent, it may be preſerved as a beacon in time to come. The wife and good it cannot diſpleaſe, and if there is one that wears the human form in theſe chriſtian realms, a ſlave to this enormous vice, let him be rouſed when he hears the following ſentiments of a heathen."

THE SPEECH.

Fathers, Brethren, and Countrymen,

IN this ſolemn and important council, riſing up before the wiſdom and experience of ſo many venerable *Sachems,* and having the eyes of ſo many heroic chieftains upon me, I feel myſelf ſtruck with that awful diffidence, which I believe would be felt by any one of my years, who had not relinquiſhed all the modeſty of his nature.

Nothing, O ye *Creeks!* could enable me to bear the fixed attention of this illuſtrious aſſembly, or give to my youth the power of an unembarraſſed utterance, but the animating conviction, that there is not one heart among us, that does not glow for the dignity, the glory, the happineſs of his country. And in thoſe principles, how inferior ſoever my abilities may otherwiſe be, I cannot, without violating my own conſciouſneſs, yield to any one the ſuperiority.

Fathers, Friends, and Countrymen,

We are met to deliberate—upon what? upon no leſs a ſubject, *Than whether we ſhall, or ſhall not, be a people?* On the one hand, we are at war with a nation of our own colour, brave, active, and ſagacious. They bear us unquenchable hatred, and threaten us with all that *prudence* ought to fear, and *valour* be excited to repel.—On the other hand, we are ſurrounded and courted by three* powerful nations, of colour, laws, and manners, different from our own. Courted, I ſay; for though each is rival to the other, yet it is to be feared none of them mean our proſperity.

I do not ſtand up, O *countrymen!* to propoſe the plans of war, or to direct the ſage experience of this aſſembly in the regulation of our alliances: your wiſdom renders this unneceſſary from me.

My intention is to open to your view a ſubject not leſs worthy your deliberate notice; and though equally glaring, though equally involving your exiſtence and happineſs, yet, from the bewitching tyranny of cuſtom, and the deluſion of ſelf-love, if it has not eſcaped general obſervation, is has eluded public cenſure, and been ſcreened from the animadverſions of our national council.

I perceive the eye of this *auguſt aſſembly* dwells upon me. Oh! may every heart be unveiled from its

* The Creeks were then at war with ſome other Indians; and an alliance with them had been ſolicited by the Engliſh, French, and Spaniards.

prejudices, and receive, with patriot-candour, the diſintereſted, the pious, the filial obedience I owe to my country, when I ſtep forth to be the accuſer of my brethren, —not of treachery, not of cowardice, not of deficiency in the nobleſt of all paſſions, the *love of the public*. Theſe, I glory in boaſting, are incompatible with the character of a *Creek!*

The traitor, or rather the tyrant, I arraign before you, O *Creeks!* is no native of our ſoil; but rather a *lurking miſcreant*, an *emiſſary* of the evil *principle* of darkneſs. 'Tis that pernicious liquid, which our pretended *white friends* artfully introduced, and ſo plentifully pour in among us.

Oh Countrymen!

I will ſpare myſelf the ungrateful taſk of repeating, and you the pain of recollecting, thoſe ſhameful broils, thoſe unmanly riots, and thoſe brutal extravagances, which the unbounded uſe of this liquor has ſo frequently produced among us. I muſt, however, beg leave to aſſert, and ſubmit to your impartiality my arguments to ſupport this aſſertion, that our prevailing love, our intemperate uſe, of this liquid, will be productive of conſequences the moſt deſtructive to the welfare and glory of the public, and the felicity of every individual offender. It perverts the ends of ſociety, and unfits us for all thoſe diſtinguiſhing and exquiſite *feelings*, which are the cordials of life, and the nobleſt privileges of *humanity*.

I have already declined the mortification which a detail of facts would raiſe in every breaſt, when unpoſſeſſed by this *demon*. Permit me then, in general, only to appeal to public experience, for the many violations of civil order, the indecent, the irrational perverſions of character, which theſe inflammatory draughts have introduced amongſt us. 'Tis true, theſe are paſt, and may they never be repeated.—But tremble, O ye *Creeks!* when I thunder in your ears this *denunciation;* that if the cup of perdition continues to rule among us with ſway ſo intemperate, *Ye will ceaſe to be a nation!* Ye will have neither *heads* to direct, nor *hands* to protect you.—

While this diabolical juice undermines all the powers of your bodies and minds, with inoffenſive zeal the *warrior's* enfeebled arm will draw the bow, or launch the ſpear, in the day of battle. In the day of council, when national ſafety ſtands ſuſpended on the lips of the hoary *ſachem*, he will ſhake his head with uncollected ſpirits, and drivel the babblings of a ſecond childhood.

Think not, O ye *Creeks!* that I preſume to amuſe or affright you with an imaginary picture. Is it not evident,—(alas, it is too fatally ſo!) that we find the vigour of our youth abating; our numbers decreaſing; our ripened manhood a premature victim to diſeaſe, to ſickneſs, to death; and our venerable *ſachems* a ſolitary ſcanty number?

Does not that deſertion of all our reaſonable powers, which we feel when under the dominion of that deformed monſter, that barbarian madneſs, wherewith this liquid inſpires us, prove beyond doubt that it impairs all our intellectual faculties, pulls down reaſon from her throne, diſſipates every ray of the *divinity* within us, and ſinks us below the brutes?

I hope I need not make it a queſtion to any in this *aſſembly*, whether he would prefer the intemperate uſe of this liquor, *to clear perceptions, ſound judgment*, and a *mind* exulting in its own *reflections*. However great may be the force of habit,

how insinuating soever the influence of example, and howsoever unequal we may sometimes find ourselves to this insidious enemy; I persuade myself, and perceive by your countenances, O *Creeks!* there is none before whom I stand, so shameless, so lost to the weakest impulses of humanity, and the very whisperings of reason, as not to acknowledge the baseness of such a choice.

Fathers and Brethren,

I must yet crave your patience, while I suggest to you, that this intoxication of ourselves disqualifies us from acting up to our proper characters in social life, and debars us from all the soothing, softening, endearing joys of domestic bliss.

There is not within the whole compass of nature, so prevailing, so lasting a propensity, as that of associating and communicating our sentiments to each other. And there is not a more incontestable truth than this, that *benignity* of *heart*, the calm possession of ourselves, and the undisturbed exercise of our *thinking* faculties, are absolutely necessary to constitute the eligible and worthy companion. How opposite to these characters intoxication renders us, is so manifest to your own experience, so obvious to the least reflection, that it would be both impertinence and insolence to enlarge farther upon it, before the candour and *wisdom* of this *assembly*.

And now, O ye *Creeks!* if the cries of your country, if the pulse of glory, if all that forms the *hero*, and exalts the *man*, has not swelled your breasts, with a patriot indignation against the immoderate use of this liquor;—if these motives are in sufficient to produce such resolutions as may be effectual—there are yet other ties of humanity, tender, dear, and persuading. Think on what we owe to our children, and to the gentler sex.

With regard to our children, besides affecting their health, enervating all their powers, and endangering the very existence of our nation, by the unbounded use of these pernicious draughts, think how it must affect their tenderness, to see the man that gave them being, thus sunk into the most brutal state, in danger of being suffocated by his own intemperance, and standing in need of their infant arm to support his staggering steps, or raise his feeble head, while he vomits forth the foul debauch!

O Warriors! O Countrymen!

How despicable must such a practice render us even in the eyes of our own children! Will it not gradually deprive us of all authority in the families which we ought to govern and protect? What a waste of time does it create, which might otherwise be spent round the blazing hearth, in the most tender offices? It perverts the great designs of nature, and murders all those precious moments, in which the warrior should recount, to his wondering offspring, his own great actions and those of his ancestors. By these means the tender bosom has often caught the patriot-flame, and an illustrious succession of *sachems* and warriors were formed among us, from generation to ge eration, before our glory was eclipsed by the introduction of this destructive liquid.

O Creeks!

You all remember the great *Garangula*, who is now gone to our fathers, and from whose loins I immediately sprang. You know how often he has led forth our warriors to conquest, while his name sounded like thunder, and flashed terror upon our foes. You will then pardon the necessary vanity, If I presume

to remind you how piouſly he adhered to our original ſimplicity of life. Oft has he ſaid, that if he did not fly from this cup of perdition, his name would never be founded from hill to hill, by the tongue of poſterity; and I can affirm that, if he had waſted his time in ſuch practices, my boſom would never have been fired to glory, by the oft-repeated ſtory of our family-virtues and atchievments; nor ſhould I have dared, on this occaſion, fondly to emulate them, by raiſing my unpractiſed voice, in the cauſe of my country, before ſuch a venerable aſſembly of chiefs and warriors.

But farther, beſides what we owe to our children, let us think on that delicate regulation of conduct, that ſoul-ennobling *love*, which it is at once the happineſs and honour of *manhood* to manifeſt towards the gentler ſex. By the *love* of this ſex I do not mean mere *deſire* of them. Thoſe amiable creatures are deſigned not only to gratify our paſſions, but to excite and fix all the kind and ſociable affections. They were not meant to be the ſlaves of our arbitrary wills, in our brutal moments, but the ſweet companions of our moſt reaſonable hours, and exalted enjoyments. Heaven has endowed them with that peculiar warmth of affection, that diſintereſted friendſhip of heart, that melting ſympathy of ſoul, that entertaining ſprightlineſs of imagination, joined with all the ſentimental abilities of mind, that tend to humanize the rough nature, open the reſerved heart, and poliſh the rugged temper, which would otherwiſe make men the dread and abhorrence of each other.

Thus were women formed to allay the fatigues of life, and reward the dangers we encounter for them. Theſe are their endowments, theſe their charms. Hither, nature, reaſon, virtue call—And ſhall they call in vain? Shall an unnatural, an unreaſonable, a vicious perverſity of taſte be preferred to thoſe heaven-born joys of life? Will you treat the *Sovereign principle* of *good* with a thankleſs inſenſibility, and offer libations to the ſpirit of all evil? Will any *Creek* henceforth dare to approach thoſe lovely creatures with unhallowed lips, breathing the noiſome ſmell of this diabolical juice, or roll into their downy embrace in a ſtate inferior to the brutes, loſing all *that rapturous intercourſe of love and friendſhip*, all thoſe moſt exalted of human pleaſures, which *they*, *they* only, are formed capable of communicating to us?

Oh no! *Fathers, Warriors, and Countrymen!*

Let me conjure you by all theſe ſofter ties, and inexpreſſible endearments;—let me conjure you too, as you yet hope to behold the TREE of PEACE raiſe its far-ſeen top to the ſun, and ſpread its odorous branches, watered by the dew of heaven, over all your abodes, while you rejoice unmoleſted under its ſhade; and as you yet wiſh to behold the nations round about you, boundwith the ſacred CHAIN of CONCORD, every hand maintaining a link:—By all theſe ties, by all theſe hopes, I conjure you, O *Creeks!* hence-forward let the cup of moderation be the crown of your feſtivities. Save your country; maintain and elevate her glory. Tranſmit to your poſterity *health*, *freedom*, and *honour*. Break not the great chain of nature; but let an honeſt, rational, and delicate intercourſe of the ſexes be the plan of ſocial joy. Let each domeſtic bliſs wreathe the garland of connubial life. Let truth and friendſhip ſanctify the lover's wiſh, and ſecure to the brave, the wiſe, and the temperate man, a felicity

worthy his choice, and worthy his protection.——

But, perhaps, my unpractiſed youth has gone too far. If ſo, O *Fathers* and *Brethren*, impute it to an honeſt zeal and love, for the commonwealth and honour of the illuſtrious and ancient nation of *Creeks*.

Onughkallydawwy Garangula Copac.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

IMPARTIAL REVIEW

OF LATE

American Publications.

EVERY friend to the riſing greatneſs of theſe United States muſt behold with peculiar ſatisfaction, the rapid progreſs of manufactures, and the uſeful arts, in our country. Emotions ſtill more grateful muſt ariſe in the breaſt of the philoſopher and patriot, on beholding the channels of uſeful ſcience multiplying, and extending their numerous branches to the moſt remote corners of this extenſive empire. If agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, have already begun to flouriſh in America, when ſcience but begins to dawn upon us, what a degree of perfection may we not expect them to arrive at, when cheriſhed by a more extenſive diffuſion of uſeful knowledge!

We begin at length to realize that independence, which, for ſome years after the termination of the late arduous conflict with Britain, exiſted only in name.

We begin to think and act in a manner better adapted to the genius of our government. Accuſtomed, as we had been, to imitate European manners; to copy the extravagant faſhions, and abſurd cuſtoms, to which refined luxury and perverted taſte had given birth, in foreign monarchies; to import the clothes we wore, and the books we read, we were badly calculated for the enjoyment of freedom and independence. The deluſion is at length vaniſhed. We have awoke to a juſt ſenſe of our true intereſts. We are no longer the ſervile copyiſts of foreign manners, faſhions, and vices.

But the pernicious habits, which we had been ſo long uſed to indulge in, were not to be ſhaken off at once. To effect this has been a work of time. In literature, for inſtance, though our bookſellers were numerous, we had but few printers; nor had our authors ſufficient inducements to publiſh their works at home— they were obliged to ſeek encouragement in a foreign country. The reform, in this caſe, has been gradual; our printers firſt ventured to republiſh ſchool-books, and ſuch other low-priced publications, as were moſt in demand; they next advanced to books of

higher repute, and ſome of the beſt works in the Engliſh language have, of late years, been reprinted in America. It was not, however, till very lately that we could boaſt of *orginal* publications, of any conſiderable note. A beginning, in this way, has at length been made, and we truſt every American citizen will be ready to encourage the works of genius, in his own country. It affords us peculiar pleaſure to be enabled to improve the plan of the *Univerſal Aſylum*, by giving a *Review* of ſuch American productions, as have been recently publiſhed, or ſhall hereafter be publiſhed, in the United States. We ſhall begin with

The HISTORY *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION. *By* DAVID RAMSAY, M. D. *in two volumes Octavo. Price, three dollars in boards.* Printed in Philadelphia.

A N impartial and well written hiſtory of that important revolution, which gave freedom and national exiſtence to this great weſtern continent, has been long and anxiouſly wiſhed for. Many have denied that an accurate or impartial hiſtory of a war which the hiſtorian himſelf has witneſſed, can be given. They aſſert that he will always be unduly biaſſed, on one ſide or the other; and will not ſo readily perceive or embrace truth, as he who has reſided at a diſtance, and whoſe mind has not been agitated by the events which he records.

This reaſoning will appear fallacious, if we conſider the many checks, which ſerve to keep within proper bounds, the man who records the modern hiſtory of his own country. He muſt be leſs liable to fall into miſtakes from ignorance, than the hiſtorian who writes in a diſtant country, or at a more remote period. Should he err intentionally, or otherwiſe, he will be ſet right by a crowd of living witneſſes.

But writers who live at a diſtance from the ſcenes of the actions which they record, or who attempt to deſcribe events at a time when few, if any, living witneſſes of them are to be found, will not always be unprejudiced and impartial. The man who has been taught to abhor tyranny, will be apt to paint its ſtrides and downfal in colours much too ſtrong; while the minion of deſpotiſm will be diſpoſed to repreſent every oppoſition to government, however arbitrary and oppreſſive that government may have been, as the effect of a propenſity to tumult and rebellion. In either caſe, the miſrepreſentations will be handed down to poſterity, who will be incapable of judging of their truth or falſhood. Hence we may, in ſome meaſure, account for that air of fiction and romance, which is ſo univerſally prevalent in the hiſtory of the ancients. The hiſtorians of thoſe days generally recorded events which had happened long before their own times; and where proper documents were not to be found, their place was ſupplied by an inventive imagination.

Hence the neceſſity that the hiſtory of the American revolution ſhould be written in our own country, by a perſon of ſuitable abilities, who witneſſed the incidents attendant on that great event, will obviouſly appear. We are happy to find that the ſubject has been taken up, by a gentleman of Dr. Ramſay's extenſive information, and well known literary character.

The author has been aſſiduouſly attentive in collecting the beſt documents, for which he had an excellent opportunity, having been a member of Congreſs ſeveral years, where he had acceſs to all letters written to Congreſs, during the war, by general Waſhington, the members of Congreſs, and others in public ſtations. Of theſe materials he has formed, by far, the beſt hiſtory of the American revolution that has hitherto appeared. It is not a mere repoſitory of dry documents. It begins with the firſt ſettlement of the colonies, and is a well digeſted hiſtory of the riſe, progreſs, and termination of the revolution, and of the conſequent events, to the eſtabliſhment of the federal conſtitution, in 1789.

Our author's manner is pleaſing; his arrangement good; his ſtyle ſimple and elegant, and his reaſoning juſt, perſpicuous, and concluſive. The reader will not become tired in the peruſal of this important work. The narrative is ſo beautifully interſperſed with ſound reaſoning, and judicious obſervations; the leading events are ſo ably traced to their cauſes; and the manner in which thoſe cauſes produced their effects, are ſtated in ſo maſterly a manner, that the whole form an impartial, an intereſting, and a well connected hiſtory, calculated to inform the judgment, and, at the ſame time, to captivate the attention of the reader. The merits of this hiſtory will better appear, from the peruſal of a few extracts from the work itſelf.

In his account of the firſt ſettlers of Maſſachuſetts, who fled from civil and religious tyranny in Europe, and yet in a few years acted ſo inconſiſtently as to perſecute thoſe of a different religious perſuaſion, in this country, our author ſays,

No more ſatisfactory account of ſo open a dereliction of former principles can be offered, than that human nature is the ſame in all bodies of men, and that thoſe who are in, and thoſe who are out of power, inſenſibly exchange opinions with each other, on a change of their reſpective ſituations.

In tracing the cauſes which contributed to inſpire the minds of the Americans with independent ideas, he judiciouſly obſerves,

The diſtance of America from Great Britain generated ideas, in the minds of the coloniſts, favourable to liberty. Three thouſand miles of ocean ſeperated them from the Mother Country. Seas rolled, and months paſſed, between orders, and their execution. In large governments the circulation of power is enfeebled at the extremities. This reſults from the nature of things, and is the eternal law of extenſive or detached empire.

The conduct of the Britiſh miniſtry towards America, from 1763 to 1770, gives riſe to the following remarks,

On reviewing the conduct of the Britiſh miniſtry, reſpecting the colonies, much weakneſs as well as folly appears. For a ſucceſſion of years there was a ſteady purſuit of American revenue, but great inconſiſtence in the projects for obtaining it. At one moment the parliament were for enforcing their laws, the next for repealing them. Doing and undoing, menacing and ſubmitting, ſtraining and relaxing, followed each other, in alternate ſucceſſion.

The different political parties in 1774 are thus deſcribed,

The inhabitants of the colonies, at this time, with regard to political opinions, might be divided into three claſſes;---of theſe, one was for ruſhing precipitately into extremities. They were for immediately ſtopping all trade, and could not even brook the delay of waiting till the propoſed continental congreſs ſhould meet. Another party, equally reſpectable, both as to character, property, and patriotiſm, was more moderate, but not leſs firm. Theſe were averſe to the adoption of any violent reſolutions, till all others were ineffectually tried. They wiſhed that a clear ſtatement of their rights, claims, and grievances, ſhould precede very other meaſure. A third claſs diſapproved of what was generally going on. A few from principle, and a perſuaſion that they ought to ſub-

mit to the mother country;---ſome from the love of eaſe, others from ſelf-intereſt, but the bulk from fear of the miſchievous conſequences likely to follow: All theſe latter claſſes, for the moſt part, lay ſtill, while the friends of liberty acted with ſpirit. If they, or any of them, ventured to oppoſe popular meaſures, they were not ſupported, and therefore declined farther efforts. The reſentment of the people was ſo ſtrong againſt them, that they ſought for peace by remaining quiet. The ſame indeciſion that made them willing to ſubmit to Great-Britain, made them apparently acquieſce in popular meaſures which they diſapproved.

The following extract affords an honourable teſtimony of the diſintereſted patriotiſm which prevailed among all deſcriptions of people.

A diſpoſition to do, to ſuffer, and to accommodate, ſpread from breaſt to breaſt, and from colony to colony, beyond the reach of human calculation. It ſeemed as though one mind inſpired the whole. The merchants put far behind the gains of trade, and cheerfully ſubmitted to a total ſtoppage of buſineſs, in obedience to the recommendations of men, inveſted with no legiſlative powers. The cultivators of the ſoil, with great unanimity aſſented to the determination, that the hard earned produce of their farms, ſhould remain unſhipped, although in caſe of a free exportation, many would have been eager to have purchaſed it from them, at advanced prices. The ſons and daughters of eaſe, renounced imported conveniencies, and voluntarily engaged to eat, drink, and wear, only ſuch articles as their country afforded. Theſe ſacrifices were made, not from the preſſure of preſent diſtreſs, but on the generous principle of ſympathy, with an invaded ſiſter-colony, and the prudent policy of guarding againſt a precedent which might, in a future day, operate againſt their liberties.

This ſeaſon of univerſal diſtreſs, exhibited a ſtriking proof, how practicable it is for mankind to ſacrifice eaſe, pleaſure, and intereſt, when the mind is ſtrongly excited by its paſſions. In the midſt of their ſufferings, cheerfulneſs appeared in the face of all the people. They counted every thing cheap in compariſon with liberty, and readily gave up whatever tended to endanger it. A noble ſtrain of generoſity and mutual ſupport was generally excited. A great and powerful diffuſion of public ſpirit took place. The animation of the times, raiſed the actors in thoſe ſcenes above themſelves, and excited them to deeds of ſelf denial, which the intereſted prudence of calmer ſeaſons can ſcarcely credit.

The illiberality of ſentiment, which, to the diſgrace of philoſophy and humanity, had gained credit in Europe, with reſpect to the natural inferiority of mankind in America, is thus related.

Some of the diſtinguiſhed ſpeakers in parliament had publicly aſſerted, that the natives of America had nothing of the ſoldier in them, and that they were in no reſpect qualified to face a Britiſh army. European philoſophers had publiſhed theories, ſetting forth that not only vegetables and beaſts, but that even men degenerated in the weſtern hemiſphere. Departing from the ſpirit of true philoſophy, they overlooked the ſtate of ſociety in a new world, and charged a comparative inferiority, on every production that was American.

The difficulty of introducing European diſcipline into the American armies is well accounted for by our author. He obſerves that,

To procure ſubſiſtence is a powerful motive with an European to enliſt, and the proſpect of loſing it makes him afraid to neglect his duty; but theſe incitements to the punctual diſcharge of military ſervices, are wanting in America. In old countries the diſtinction of ranks, and the ſubmiſſion of inferiors to ſuperiors, generally take place, but in the new world, an extreme ſenſe of liberty and equality, indiſpoſes to that implicit obedience, which is the ſoul of an army, The ſame cauſes which nurtured a ſpirit of independence in the colonies, were hoſtile to their military arrangements.

The patriotic enthuſiaſm of the Americans, in 1775, is thus deſcribed,

Elevated with the love of liberty, and buoyed above the fear of conſequences, by an ardent military enthuſiaſm, unabated by calculations about the extent, duration, or probable iſſue of the war, the people of America ſeconded the voice of their rulers, in an appeal to heaven for the vindication of their rights. At the time the colonies adopted theſe ſpirited reſolutions, they poſſeſſed not a ſingle ſhip of war, nor ſo much as an armed veſſel of any kind. It had often been ſuggeſted, that their ſeaport towns lay at the mercy

of the navy of Great-Britain; this was both known and believed, but difregarded. The love of property was abſorbed in the love of liberty. The animated votaries of the equal rights of human nature, conſoled themſelves with the idea that though their whole ſea coaſt ſhould be laid in aſhes, they could retire to the weſtern wilderneſs, and enjoy the luxury of being free. On this occaſion it was obſerved in Congreſs by Chriſtopher Gadſden, one of the South-Carolina delegates, "Our houſes being conſtructed of brick, ſtone, and wood, though deſtroyed may be rebuilt, but liberty once gone is loſt forever."*

Dr. Ramſay's account of the unparalelled hardſhips which Arnold's detachment experienced, in their march from Cambridge, through the wilderneſs, to Canada, exhibits a noble ſpecimen of American fortitude and perſeverance.

About the ſame time that Canada was invaded, in the uſual route from New-York, a conſiderable detachment, from the American army at Cambridge, was conducted into that royal province by a new and unexpected paſſage. Colonel Arnold, who ſucceſsfully conducted this bold undertaking, thereby acquired the name of the American Hannibal. He was detached with a thouſand men, from Cambridge to penetrate into Canada, by aſcending the river Kennebeck, and deſcending by the Chaundiere to the river St. Lawrence.

Great were the difficulties theſe troops had to encounter, in marching, by an unexplored route, 3000 miles, through an uninhabited country. In aſcending the Kennebeck, they were conſtantly obliged to work upwards againſt an impetuous current. They were often compelled by cataracts or other impediments, to land and to haul their batteaux up rapid ſtreams, and over falls of rivers. Nor was their march by land more eligible than this paſſage by water. They had deep ſwamps, thick woods, difficult mountains, and craggy precipices alternatively to encounter. At ſome places they had to cut their way, for miles together, through foreſts ſo embarraſſed, that their progreſs was only four or five miles a day. The conſtant fatigue cauſed many men to fall ſick. One third of the number which ſet out, were, from want of neceſſaries, obliged to return; the others proceeded with unabated fortitude and conſtancy. Proviſions grew at length ſo ſcarce, that ſome of the men eat their dogs, cartouch boxes, breeches, and ſhoes. When they were an hundred miles from any habitation or proſpect of a ſupply their whole ſtore was divided, which yielded four pints of flour for each man. After they had baked and eaten their laſt morſel, they had thirty miles to travel before they could expect any farther ſupply. The men bore up under theſe complicated diſtreſſes with the greateſt fortitude. They gloried in the hope of compleating a march, which would rival the fame of ſimilar expeditions, undertaken by the heroes of antiquity. Having ſpent thirty one days in traverſing a hideous wilderneſs, without ever ſeeing any thing human, they at length reached the inhabited parts of Canada. The Canadians were ſtruck with amazement, when they ſaw this armed force emerging from the wilderneſs. It had never entered their conceptions, that it was poſſible for human beings to traverſe ſuch immenſe wilds.

Our hiſtorian gives a ſhort view of the formation and eſtabliſhment of the American conſtitutions. With reſpect to the clauſe in the conſtitution of Pennſylvania, which provides for the publiſhing of bills, after the ſecond reading, for the information of the people, he ſays,

This had its advantages and diſadvantages. It prevented the precipitate adoption of new regulations, and gave an opportunity of aſcertaining the ſenſe of the people, on thoſe laws by which they were to be bound; but it carried the ſpirit of diſcuſſion into every corner, and diſturbed the peace and harmony of neighbourhoods. By making the buſineſs of government the duty of every man, it drew off the attention of many from the ſteady purſuit of their reſpective buſineſſes.

The political broils which have

* *For a beautiful account of the battle at Bunker's-Hill, a well-drawn picture of Charlestown in flames, and an elegant tribute to the memory of the illuſtrious Warren, we refer the reader to the* Hiſtory of the American War, *in the* Columbian Magazine, *for* February *laſt, where theſe articles, taken* verbatim *from Dr. Ramſay's Hiſtory, are inſerted. We mention this in juſtice to Dr. Ramſay, as theſe extracts were not then acknowledged to be taken from his Hiſtory.*

been so prevalent in Pensylvania, are not passed over in silence:

Either from the disposition of its inhabitants, its form of government, or some other cause, the people of Pennsylvania have constantly been in a state of fermentation. The end of one public controversy has been the beginning of another. From the collision of parties, the minds of the citizens were sharpened, and their active powers improved, but internal harmony has been unknown. They who were out of place, so narrowly watched those who were in, that nothing injurious to the public could be easily effected, but from the fluctuation of power, and the total want of permanent system, nothing great or lasting could with safety be undertaken, or prosecuted to effect. Under all these disadvantages, the state flourished, and from the industry and ingenuity of its inhabitants, acquired an unrivalled ascendency in arts and manufactures. This must, in a great measure, be ascribed to the influence of habits of order and industry, that had long prevailed.

The sufficient efficacy of the old articles of confederation, at the time they were formed, and their imbecillity after the peace are briefly mentioned;

The articles of confederation were proposed at a time when the citizens of America were young in the science of politics, and when a commanding sense of duty, enforced by the pressure of a common danger, precluded the necessity of a power of compulsion. The enthusiasm of the day gave such credit and currency to paper emissions, as made the raising of supplies an easy matter. The system of federal government was therefore more calculated for what men then were, under these circumstances, than for the languid years of peace, when selfishness usurped the place of public spirit, and when credit no longer assisted, in providing for the exigencies of government.

(To be concluded in our next.)

An INAUGURAL DISSERTATION, *on the phenomena, causes, and effects of* FERMENTATION; *submitted to the* PROVOST, TRUSTEES, *and medical* PROFESSORS *of the* COLLEGE *of Philadelphia, for the degree of* DOCTOR *of* MEDICINE; *June* 1790, *by* JOHN PENINGTON.

BY a late regulation in the College of Philadelphia, a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine is permitted to write his thesis either in the Latin or English language, at his own option. This is the first that has been written in English; and as it may be perused by many, it is entitled to some notice in our *Review*.

The author, though a young man, has acquired a considerable knowledge of chemistry. This seems to be his favourite science, and to it much of his time has been devoted. His thesis is certainly an ingenious performance, and throws some new light upon a subject, which has not yet been explained on true philosophic principles.

An opinion has prevailed, that the encrease of heat in fermentation depends upon motion, which suddenly destroys the attraction of cohesion among the particles of the fermented body. The author, after adducing some arguments to refute this opinion, proceeds to account for the *phenomenon*, on Dr. Black's theory of *latent* heat. Having observed that *inflammability* is present in all fermentable bodies, and that some air is necessary in fermentation, he supposes that an *inflammable* air is furnished by the fermenting body, which united with the *pure* air derived from the atmosphere, will form a *fixed* air, or aerial acid, as the experiments of Dr. Priestly, and Mr. Kirwan prove. The *fixed* air, thus produced, he supposes incapable of combining with the aggregate heat, which existed, in a *latent* state in the *inflammable* and *pure* airs;

and, therefore, that the redundant quantity muſt be *mechanically diſſuſed* among thoſe bodies that are neareſt to it, or, in other words, be converted into *ſenſible* heat.

Bread has long been deemed the product of *fermentation;* but Mr. Penington has clearly proved that it is not. He took part of a quantity of dough, which had been raiſed in three quarters of an hour, put it into a retort, and performed the proceſs of diſtillation, but no vinous ſpirit was obtained, though all vegetables, in the firſt ſtage of fermentation, are known to yield a vinous ſpirit. The other part was baked, and yielded a well-raiſed bread. Diſtillation was again tried on the dough in the retort, at the end of nine hours, when no fermentation had taken place. At the end of ſixteen hours it yielded a little *acid* fluid, and a ſmall quantity of a weak *vinous* ſpirit.

The proceſs of baking, with what have been called *ferments*, he thus accounts for; yeaſt contains a quantity of *fixed* air, which, by the application of heat to the dough, becomes elaſtic, but its eſcape being prevented by the viſcidity of the maſs, the dough muſt neceſſarily riſe, by the mere expanſion of the air. Numerous facts corroborate this theory. Pyrmont water, or water impregnated with fixed air, has been ſucceſsfully uſed as a ſubſtitute for yeaſt, in baking. The bakers alſo, in this city, in ſummer, when good yeaſt cannot eaſily be had, can make ſour yeaſt anſwer their purpoſe, by adding a little potaſh to the water to be mixed with their yeaſt and flower, the fixed air of the potaſh is detached from the alkali by the acid in the yeaſt, and in leſs than ten minutes their bread is fit to be baked, and is found to have every property of the beſt bread.

A third fact, which appears deciſive on this ſubject, we ſhall give in the author's own words:

We know that a little ſalt is added to the bread by our bakers; this ſuggeſted the idea of ſupplying it in the following manner. I procured ſome nice chryſtals of the ſalt formed by the foſſil alkali and fixed air, and diſſolved them in water ſufficient to make a ſmall loaf of bread, to this I added a little of the *marine acid*, commonly called ſpirit of ſea-ſalt; fixed air was generated, but was abſorbed by the cold water; it was then mixed with flour, ſet in a warm place to riſe, and ſhortly after baked; and I had the exquiſite pleaſure to obtain a tolerably light loaf of bread, ſuch as any one would have ſuppoſed to have been fermented, which was ſeaſoned by the ſea-ſalt, formed by union of the foſſil and the ſpirit of ſea-ſalt; whilſt the fixed air of the foſſil alkali was diſengaged in order to raiſe it.

The author, in denying that a *true fermentation* takes place in the making of bread, ſubjoins a note to ſhew that his experiments were made ſo early as December, 1788, in which he ſays, "I have made no acknowledgments for the idea to any body; but claim it as *original*, although the ſame ſentiments were *afterwards* publiſhed in this city." Without any diſpoſition to deny the *originality* of Mr. Penington's diſcovery, we would refer the reader to Fourcroy's Chemiſtry, where he will find that the idea of a *true fermentation*, in making bread, was exploded long before any thing on this ſubject had been publiſhed in America, or before the idea was taken up by our author, in 1788. Fourcroy, having mentioned the *ſpirituous*, the *acetous*, and the *putrid* fermentations, has theſe words. "There are ſeveral *fermenting motions*, which cannot be referred to any of theſe three. Such perhaps are the fermentations of *bread*, of inſipid mucilages, of colouring matters, &c."

London tranſlation, laſt edition, Vol. 3. page 102. *The former editions ſuggeſt the ſame idea.*

THE

Columbian Parnaſſiad.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

THE MORAL INFLUENZA; A POEM.

WHEN men, juſt freſh from Nature's plaſtic hand,
Empire aſſerted over ſea and land,
And taught, even then inflam'd by lawleſs ſway,
Inferior brutes to tremble and obey,
(Tho' ſome their independence ſtill maintain,
And, fond of freedom, claim the grove and plain,)
Their ſpecies ſtill with due reſpect they view'd,
Nor in each other's blood their hands embrued.
By labour uncompell'd, her fruits earth bore;
The ſheep his natural coat unenvied wore:
The ſilk-worm, not enſlav'd by human pride,
Spun her own manſion, where ſecure ſhe died;
(But riſing thence, a ſecond life obtains,
Sporting and fluttering in ethereal plains,)
The bees from fragrant fields their odours bore,
Form'd their own treaſures, and enjoy'd their ſtore:
But if the human plunderer ſeiz'd their toil,
He ſpar'd the uſeful labourer for the ſpoil.

Yet ſoon neglecting Nature's gen'rous cauſe,
Men ſwerv'd, by numbers ſtrengthen'd, from her laws.
From wrong to wrong with rapid flight they roſe,
Inflicting on all creatures various woes.
The horſe they ſaddled, and the bull they yok'd;
Victims on *falſe* Religion's altars ſmok'd.
The ſavoury food firſt gorg'd the haughty prieſt;
More modeſt laymen learn'd, in time, to feaſt.
Myriads the pampering Inſtitution priz'd,
And Gluttony at length was canoniz'd.

To later times theſe rev'rend rites we trace;
What Levite din'd without firſt ſaying grace?
To luxury ſuperſtition adds new powers;
And the prieſt bleſſes what the crowd devours.
The ſacred knife firſt ſlew the harmleſs beaſt;
The ſacred knife then ſhar'd the ſumptuous feaſt;
The ſacred knife unthinking men ador'd;
The ſacred knife at length——became a ſword.
From falſe Religion thus commenc'd the plan,
Whoſe ills are keenly felt by cruel man.

In early days, by ſome deem'd happy times,
Prieſts gave their ſanction to the worſt of crimes.
Why ſhould I vainly mention ancient woes,
And *Dagon*'s rites, or *Aſhtorath's* diſcloſe?

Or *Moloch!* thine?—whoſe terrors forc'd the ſire
To deem his infant offspring to the fire.
In modern times—ye ſages! do not frown—
Children we never burn, nor even drown.
Should ſome preſume new holy rites to try,
Schuylkill's pure ſtream with *Jordan's* ſoon may vie;
Whilſt rev'rend caſuiſts, whom ſound truths inſpire,
Shall ſettle the diſpute 'twixt flood and fire.
Truth! 'twere in vain to ſtudy to deſcribe,
By heav'n tho' favour'd, *Iſrael's* ſacred tribe.
Whilſt on the Mount with *God* their leader ſpoke,
The crowd, impatient of their fancied yoke,
From *Aaron* claim'd a Deity. The prieſt,
Unable long their clamours to reſiſt,
The golden calf ſoon form'd. The idiot crowd
Before this godhead moſt devoutly bow'd.
But let us trace, diſdaining ancient crimes,
The *mental Influenza* to our times.
In different ages different forms it takes;
Now Monarchs turns to hermits, now to rakes.
It fires free nations with falſe Glory's charms;
Ambition hence republics often arms:
Who, in their boſoms whilſt bold freedom glows,
Vile Slavery's yoke on all around impoſe.
As jealous huſbands true affection loſe,
Freedom they love, but oft the dame abuſe;
And never wiſh that ſhe ſhould go abroad,
Leſt others ſhould her wit and charms applaud.
Columbia's gallant ſons theſe arts deſpiſe;
They wiſh all, like themſelves, were free and wiſe.
Conqueſt ſhe views with generous regret—
This *Influenza* has not ſeiz'd her yet.
Come then, bold *Truth!* in nervous ſtrains diſplay
The reigning *Influenza* of the day;
That madneſs, which diſtreſſes all mankind,
Bent on one object, to all others blind——
Say, is it Freedom?—By the brave ador'd,
The dagger ſhe diſdains, but graſps the ſword.
The friend of all, her own ſhe firſt befriends;
Then to the human race her joys extends.
Tyrants ſhe ſcorns, but bows to juſt command,
And ſcatters bleſſings with a liberal hand.
Such is true Freedom—not like her whoſe rage
Stain'd with unceaſing ſlaughter Hiſtory's page,
Who bade a *boy* * the Deity aſſume,
And ſwell'd the triumphs of ambitious Rome——
Such is true Freedom—ſhining on our plains,
Falſe Glory, Rapine, Slaughter, ſhe diſdains.
Britain! her laws continue to revere;
France! her mild dictates with due reverence hear:

* *Alexander.*

Spain! learn to honour this auſpicious gueſt;
And, like *Columbia*, may the world be bleſt!
Dare not, *Licentiouſneſs!* her form aſſume,
Her ſofter graces, and enchanting bloom.
The bolts of Vengeance thou too long haſt hurl'd—
Sink, ſink to Hell, and free a lab'ring world.
O Muſe! the *moral Influenza* name,
Nor longer let true Freedom bear the blame.
'Tis *Trade*——purſued with inconſiderate zeal;
Whoſe bleſſings *few*—whoſe woes *too many* feel.
'Tis *Trade*—to foreign climes which loves to roam,
Neglecting what is better found at home,
To real worth which renders nations blind,
And ſaps the ſolid virtues of the mind;
Which loudly tells each avaricious breaſt,
The Trader's home is—where his treaſures reſt.
Commerce! recal the woes of haughty Tyre;
See wealthy *Carthage* by *Rome's* ſteel expire.
Holland forgets her former worthy fame;
And *Venice* totters, an inglorious name.
Even *Britain* ſoon may rue Trade's guileful charms,
And fall by Luxury conquer'd more than arms.
O may our country, uſefully employ'd,
Th' inſidious arts of baneful Trade avoid,
In whoſe dire vortex, valor, worth are loſt,
Leaving in Hiſtory's page an empty boaſt!

——+++++++++++++++++++++——

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

On the death of MR. JOSEPH DURY, *a French gentleman of nineteen years of age; who died of the confluent ſmall-pox, June* 10*th* 1790, *at Bordentown, where he had been ſent to be inſtructed in the rudiments of the Engliſh language, at the Academy of the* Rev. Mr. Alliſon.

IF tears of pity e'er bedew'd thy face,
If honeſt ſorrow heav'd a tender ſigh;
Ah! fair Columbia with thy wonted grace,
Regard a ſtranger with parental eye.
From diſtant climes he reach'd thy peaceful ſhore,
Whilſt all that's dear in life he left behind,
But now alas! thoſe climes he'll ſee no more,
All earthly ties in death he hath reſign'd.
Ah! ſoon, too ſoon, the dire contagion ſpread,
With baleful envy, o'er his beauteous frame,
Nor ſtop'd, inſatiate, ere the youth lay dead,
And quite extinct each ſpark of vital flame.
Ill-fated youth! no mother's ſoothing hand,
With pious duty, clos'd thy darken'd eyes,
No dear aſſociate tied the ſable band,
Nor wail'd thy death with agonizing cries.

What flinty boſom melts not at ſuch woe?
When youth and vigour wither in their bloom!
What eyes forbear with pitying tears to flow?
When riſing virtue meets an early tomb!
The Gallic Muſe forgets to tune her lyre,
The nymphs and ſwains neglect the ſportive glade,
In ſilent ſadneſs from their ſeats retire,
To pay their tribute to his ſacred ſhade.
Ye youthful bards, with cypreſs garlands crown'd,
And choir of damſels, mournful branches weave,
With plantive ſong impreſs the hallow'd ground,
And annual flowers ſcatter o'er his grave. C.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

EVENING.

O'ER weſtern hills the god of day
Leads his ſpangled train away;
Clouds, in red ſuperbly dreſt,
Tend him to his early reſt.
Herds, deſcending ſlow the vale,
Court the milk-maid's eaſing pail:
Soft is hear'd the pleaſing knell
Of the lambkin's tinkling bell,
Down the hedge-lin'd lane are ſeen
Coming conq'rors of the green;
Loud the ruſtic laughter breaks,
'Mid the hoſt of ſcythes and rakes;
Whiſtling o'er the duſky meads,
See the ſtripling homeward ſpeeds;
From his angle hangs the prey,
Produce of the fiſhing day.
Swift as glides the riſing breeze
Skips the ſquirrel on the trees;
Vain beneath the ſpaniel cries,
Vain the climbing taſk he tries.
Cynthia ſportive leaves her bed,
Peeping o'er the moſs-roof'd ſhed:
Shrilly ſounds the diſtant call,
Signal of the rural ball.
Where is heard, with gentle roar,
Schuylkill's pebbly wave-waſh'd ſhore,
There the may-pole riſing high,
Waves the ſtreamer in the ſky;
There, while roſy laſſes ſing,
Gath'ring neighbours ſwell the ring;
To the ſcraping fidler's ſtrain
Sun-burnt Labour ſteps the plain:
Weighty o'er the groaning graſs
Heavy-footed ploughmen paſs;
Nimbly trips the playfull maid,
Bending ſcarce the tender blade:
Swift the mirth-drove moments fly;
Quick the warning-clocks hard by
Play-diſſolving mandates pour,
Humming o'er the bord'ring ſhore:
Slow the maidens blithe repair
To the green-hid dwellings near;
Home the clod-pole ſpouting hies,
Home the Village bumpkin plies.
Echo haunts the dancing ground,
And moon-light ſilent beams around.

G. P.

Philadelphia, June 1ſt. 1790.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

ON THE DEATH OF MRS. G. C.

Air "One fond kiſs before we part" with alterations by Mrs. G. C.

ADIEU, fair ſhade! a long adieu!
Weep out my ſoul, a ſacred tear!
To her, to ſacred friendſhip due,
To her, whom envy own'd ſincere.

Shall Windſor's banks no more rejoice,
Nor *Ida's Queen** enchant her ſhore?
And is that voice,—that lovely voice,
That thaw'd the winter's eve, no more?

How oft, enamour'd of her art,
The feather'd choir have ſought the *grove!*
With "one fond kiſs before we part,"
She taught the liſt'ning throng to love!

How oft when joy my boſom fled,
And calm contentment too would roam;
Her dove-ton'd voice has lent its aid,
And brought the reſtleſs wand'rers home!

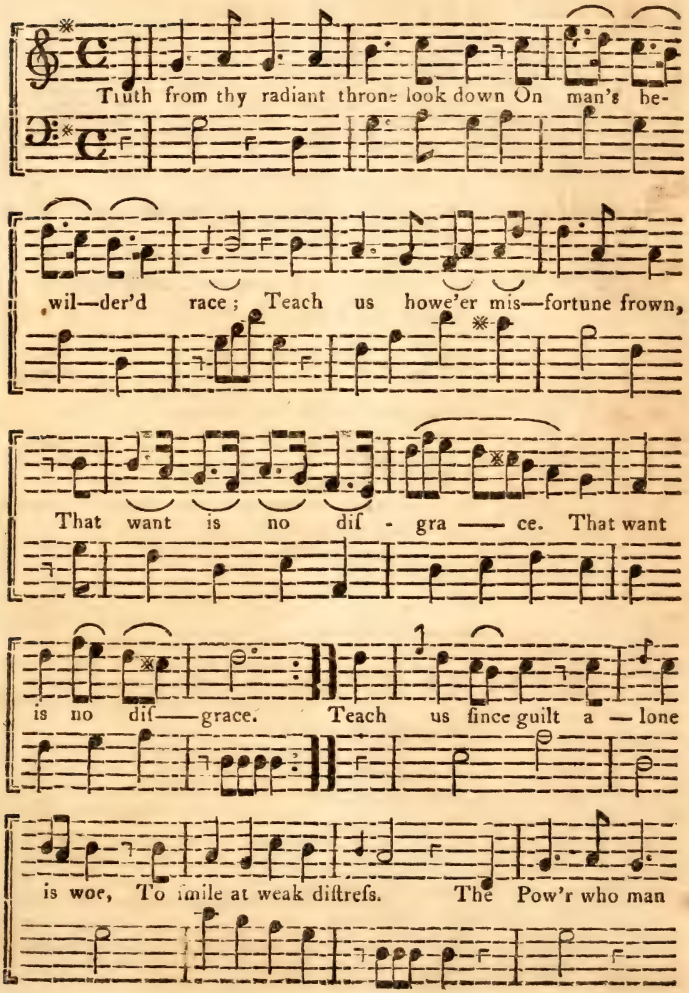
Thought reimports the golden view!
And is there to ſuch bliſs an end?
Dear ſhade! and muſt I bid adieu?
Oh, death! the ſilence of a friend!

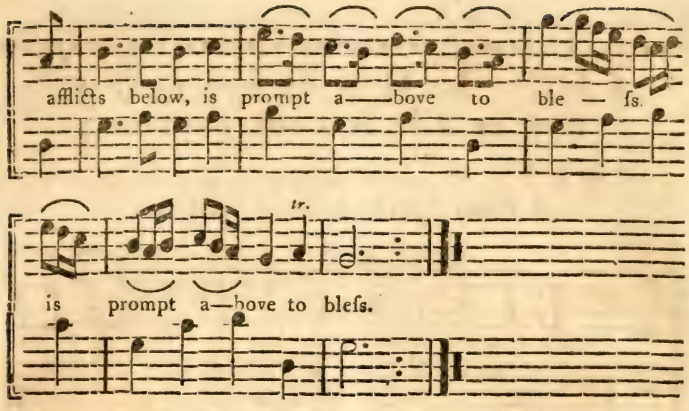
Yes, weep my ſoul! and ev'ry tear,
Its own diſtreſs, diſtinct ſhall mourn!
A new narciſſus virtue rear,
And friendſhip bloſſom from her urn.

* *A Duet particularly admired by Mrs. G. C. ſelected from the opera of the Caſtle of Andaluſia.*

AIR *in The* RECONCILIATION;

A Comic Opera, by Peter Markoe.





AIR *in the* RECONCILATION, *a* Comic Opera, *by* PETER MARKOE.

Tune, *The Birks of Indermay.*

WHY ſleeps the thunder in the ſkies,
When guilty men to *grandeur* riſe?—
Or why ſhould innocence bewail
Diſtreſs, in bleak misfortune's vale?
Juſt are the dark decrees of heaven,
Since ſhort the date to either given:
Vice earns unceaſing dread and ſhame,
Whilſt endleſs joys are virtue's claim.

ANOTHER FROM THE SAME.

Tune, *The Bird that hears, &c.*

THE birds, who wing their way through air,
Are objects of his love:
The wolf's fierce young he tends with care;
His bounty reptiles prove.

Much more to thee, deſponding man!
He kindneſs ſhall diſplay:
Can we then doubt his glorious plan?
For are we leſs than they?

The CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ADVICES from Europe inform us that war and devaſtation are likely to become general in that quarter of the globe. When our lateſt accounts came away, the kings of Pruſſia and Hungary were preparing for war with each other; their armies, to the amazing number of 100,000 each, were about to take the field, and hoſtilities were generally thought inevitable. Great-Britain ſeemed diſpoſed to attack Spain, for having captured ſome Britiſh veſſels, at Nootka-Sound, on the north-weſtern coaſt of America. Thus, in addition to the countries already engaged, we find the two greateſt naval powers now in Europe, and two nations, very formidable by land, likely to be involved in the common contagion, which bids fair to ſpread its baneful influence to thoſe who have hitherto remained neuter, and to draw them into the quarrel, as allies to one or other of the parties.

The moſt authentic information, relative to the diſpute between Britain and Spain, is contained in the following meſſage of the King, to the two Houſes of Parliament, on the 5th and 6th of May laſt.

GEORGE R.

His Majeſty has received information, that two veſſels belonging to his Majeſty's ſubjects, and navigated under the Britiſh flag; and two others, of which the deſcription is not hitherto ſufficiently aſcertained, have been captured at Nootka-Sound, on the north-weſt coaſt of America, by an officer commanding two Spaniſh ſhips of war; that the cargoes of the Britiſh veſſels have been ſeized, and that their officers and crews have been ſent as priſoners to a Spaniſh port.

The capture of one of theſe veſſels had before been notified by the Ambaſſador of his Catholic Majeſty, by order of his court, who, at the ſame time, deſired that meaſures might be taken for preventing his Majeſty's ſubjects from frequenting thoſe coaſts, which were alledged to have been previouſly occupied and frequented by the ſubjects of Spain. Complaints were alſo made of the fiſheries carried on by his Majeſty's ſubjects in the ſeas adjoining the Spaniſh continent, as being contrary to the rights of the crown of Spain. In conſequence of this communication, a demand was immediately made by his Majeſty's order, for adequate ſatisfaction, and for the reſtitution of the veſſel, previous to any other diſcuſſion.

By the anſwer from the court of Spain it appears, that this veſſel, with her crew, had been ſet at liberty by the Viceroy of Mexico; but this is repreſented to have been done by him, on the ſuppoſition that nothing but the ignorance of the rights of Spain, encouraged the individuals of other nations to come to thoſe coaſts, for the purpoſe of making eſtabliſhments, or carrying on trade; and, in conformity to his previous inſtructions, requiring him to ſhow all poſſible regard to the Britiſh nation.

No ſatisfaction is made or offered, and a direct claim is aſſerted by the court of Spain to the excluſive rights of ſovereignty, navigation, and commerce in the territories, coaſts, and ſeas in that part of the world.

His Majeſty has now directed his miniſter at Madrid to make a freſh repreſentation on this ſubject, and to claim ſuch full and adequate ſatisfaction as the nature of the caſe evidently requires; and under theſe circumſtances, his Majeſty having alſo received information, that conſiderable armaments are carrying on in the ports of Spain, has judged it indiſpenſably neceſſary to give orders for making ſuch preparations, as may put it in his Majeſty's power to act with vigor and effect, in ſupport of the honour and dignity of his crown, and the intereſts of his people; and his Majeſty recommends it to his faithful commons, on whoſe zeal and public ſpirit he has the moſt perfect reliance, to enable him to take ſuch meaſures, and to make ſuch augmentation of his forces, as may be eventually neceſſary for this purpoſe.

It is his Majeſty's earneſt wiſh, that the juſtice of his Majeſty's demands may enſure, from the wiſdom and equity of his Catholic Majeſty, the ſatisfaction which is ſo unqueſtionably due; and that this affair may be terminated in ſuch a manner, as to prevent any grounds of miſunderſtanding in future, and to continue and confirm that harmony and friendſhip, which have ſo happily ſubſiſted between the two Courts, and which his Majeſty will always endeavour to maintain and improve, by all ſuch means as are conſiſtent with the dignity of his Majeſty's crown, and the eſſential intereſts of his Majeſty's ſubjects.

G. R.

Both Houſes *unanimouſly* agreed to addreſs his Majeſty, and to aſſure him that they would readily comply with his deſire, and carry his requeſt into execution.

Previous to theſe meaſures in public, however, ſteps were taken to put the navy in the beſt order. The Admiralty-Board had ordered ſeveral veſſels to ſail on ſome ſecret expedition, and others to be immediately got ready for ſea. A briſk preſs took place. Upwards of 3000 men were impreſſed from on board the veſſels in the Thames, and 500 at Portſmouth, beſides many in other parts. The tars were far from being diſſatisfied, on finding that they had been impreſſed to go againſt the Spaniards; for the love of Mexican gold makes a war with Spain always pleaſing to Britiſh ſailors.

In the preſent ſtate of Europe it is impoſſible to ſay how this affair may terminate. Although Spain has a very powerful navy, ſhe is not able ſingly to cope with Great-Britain; France can yield her no aſſiſtance, and all the reſt of her neighbours, who might be diſpoſed to aid her, have ſufficient buſineſs of their own to engage their attention. Under theſe circumſtances it ſeems likely Spain will be obliged to apologize to England. In the mean time, it is highly probable that the latter will take this favourable opportunity to ſeize on part of the territory, and capture the veſſels, of the former.

Be the iſſue of theſe troubles what it may, it is happy for America that ſhe is no longer liable to be involved in thoſe wars, to which the madneſs and ambition of European monarchs are continually giving birth. On the contrary, ſhe may profit by them: her produce of grain, &c. will find a ready market. War and famine frequently go hand in hand in Europe.

UNITED STATES.

CINCINNATI.

At a Triennial General Meeting *of the CICINNATI, held in the city of Philadelphia in the month of May laſt, the following Officers were unanimouſly elected.*

PRESIDENT-GENERAL,

His Excellency *George Waſhington*, Eſq. late Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States.

VICE-PRESIDENT-GENERAL,

Major-General *Thomas Mifflin.*

SECRETARY-GENERAL,

Major-General *Henry Knox.*

ASSISTANT-SECRETARY-GENERAL,

Major *William M'Pherſon.*

Addreſs of the Cincinnati, at their triennial general meeting.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA,

SIR,

WE, the Delegates of the State Societies of the Cincinnati, aſſembled at our triennial General Meeting, congratulate you on being unanimouſly elected the Head of our riſing republic.

As a part of the community, we felicitate our countrymen on this happy event, and we embrace the firſt opportunity of expreſſing our ſentiments, with no leſs zeal than ſincerity.

When we ſay we love and revere you as a Father, we not only ſpeak the language of our own hearts, but we ſpeak the language of all who have fought, ſuffered, and conquered under your command. Were poverty, and conſciouſneſs of duty, our only recompence, ſtill ſhould we glory in the part we have acted. For, our motives, as they regarded our country, will afford us ſatisfaction, as well through the viciſſitudes of life, as in the moment of diſſolution. As members of our inſtitution, on a former occaſion, we appealed to Heaven, and our own hearts, for the purity of our intentions:——Our fellow-citizens will witneſs, that the conduct of the officers and ſoldiers of the late American armies, has not been leſs patriotic in peace, than it was glorious in war.

A good conſtitution was the object for which we riſked our lives, and experienced unparalelled difficulties. We are happy in the conviction, that our views are anſwered in the preſent government of the United States:——While we applaud the wiſdom of our countrymen in placing you at the head of it, we pledge ourſelves to ſupport its adminiſtration, with the remnants of lives long ſince devoted to the public ſervice.

We need not enumerate your titles to the gratitude of your country; or echo, in the ſuffrages of our particular conſtituents, the public ſentiment. But we may ſay that we ſee, with exultation, our countrymen beginning to reap the fruits of independence, under the auſpices of the perſon, who was more inſtrumental than any other in its eſtabliſhment. May you, as a reward for your ſervices, enjoy length of days, and every temporal bleſſing, and may ſuch bleſſings be a prelude to everlaſting felicity.

Signed, in behalf of the General Meeting.

T. MIFFLIN,
Vice-Preſident-General.

Philadelphia, May 4th, 1790.

Atteſt. H. KNOX, *Secretary-General.*

To the *DELEGATES* of the *STATE SOCIETIES* of the *CINCINNATI*, lately aſſembled at their *Triennial Meeting.*

GENTLEMEN,

ALTHOUGH it is eaſier for you to conceive, than for me to explain, the pleaſing ſenſations which have been excited in my breaſt, by your congratulations on my appointment to be head of this riſing republic; yet I muſt take the liberty to thank you ſincerely, for the polite manner in which you felicitate our countrymen, and teſtify your regard to me, on this occaſion.

In addition to that regard for your ſufferings and ſervices which ariſes from the conſciouſneſs of having done your duty, you have erected monuments more expreſſive of your merits than even the univerſal applauſe of your country, in the eſtabliſhment of its independence and ſovereignty. Nor ſhould any poſſible circumſtances of poverty or adverſity, compel you to give up that ſweet ſatisfaction for the part you have acted, which ought to attend you, as well through the viciſſitudes of life, as in the moment of diſſolution.

The candour of your fellow-citizens acknowledges the patriotiſm of your conduct in peace, as their gratitude has declared their obligations for your fortitude and perſeverance in war——A knowledge that they now do juſtice to the purity of your intentions ought to be your higheſt conſolation, as the fact is demonſtrative of your greateſt glory.

The object for which your gallantry encountered every danger, and your virtue ſuſtained unparalleled difficulties, has happily been attained. A government, promiſing protection and proſperity to the people of the United States, is eſtabliſhed, and its operations hitherto have been ſuch as to juſtify the moſt ſanguine expectations of further ſucceſs——It was naturally to be expected, that lives which had long ſince been devoted on the altar of Freedom, could never be offered at the ſhrines of Anarchy and Deſpotiſm——And the offer which you make of the reſidue of thoſe lives, to ſupport the adminiſtration of this government, is not leſs a proof of its excellence, than an encouragement for thoſe concerned in its execution, to uſe their beſt endeavours to make it a ſource of extenſive and permanent bleſſings to their country.

Whatever title my military ſervices may have given me to the regard of my country, they are principly corroborated by the firm ſupport of my brave and faithful aſſociates in the field: And, if any conſideration is to be attributed to the ſucceſsful exerciſe of my civil duties, it proceeds, in a great meaſure, from the wiſdom of the laws, and the facility which the diſpoſition of my fellow-citizens has given to their adminiſtration.

To the moſt affectionate wiſhes, for your temporal happineſs, I add a fervent prayer for your eternal felicity.

G. WASHINGTON.

(CIRCULAR,)

To the STATE SOCIETIES of the CINCINNATI.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING made choice of all our officers for the three enſuing years, as will appear by the incloſed certified liſts; and having completed all the buſineſs before us, we could not, however, ſeparate without addreſſing you, on the ſituation and proſpect of the affairs of the United States.

With hearts filled with love to our native climes, and gratitude to the author of every good gift, who has caſt our lot in ſuch pleaſant places; we rejoice that our countrymen are rapidly recovering from

the calamities occaſioned by the late war, and are at laſt favoured with a government, which will probably ſecure to them the enjoyment of all the benefits they had a right to expect from the revolution. Already we perceive, that agriculture, commerce, manufactures, private happineſs, and public proſperity, encreaſe in a wonderful manner, under the auſpicious influence of this government. And from a view of all the circumſtances, we are juſtified in a belief, that our proſpect of felicity is as fair as that of any nation under heaven.

While we recal to mind that you were the chiefs of that glorious band of heroes, who merited and obtained the diſtinguiſhed appellation of the PATRIOT ARMY, we feel all the endearments of our former connection recur with redoubled force. The world conſidered that character as the beſt guarantee for your future conduct. Nor has your conduct at any time deceived the moſt ſanguine expectations of the friends of freedom.

The general tenor of your behaviour ſince the war, and particularly during the period in which the preſent government was formed and eſtabliſhed, has been ſo perfectly unexceptionable, and ſo entirely conſonant to your own profeſſions, as to entitle you to the univerſal approbation of your fellow-citizens.

It gives us inexpreſſible pleaſure to find, that the unreaſonable and illiberal clamour, which at one moment had been excited againſt our inſtitution, has totally ſubſided,

The accounts, which we annually ſee from all parts of the continent, of the manner in which you celebrate the declaration of Independence, on the 4th of July, the day fixed for your ſtate meetings, afford us alſo great ſatisfaction. The reaſons for the recognition of that feſtival, are ſo obvious and important, that we hope you will ever continue to conſider that day, as a day of thanſgiving.

We preſume not to give you any advice for the regulation of the internal concerns of your ſocieties. But we are perſuaded that you will do good to all men, whenſoever and whereſoever opportunities will permit; and particularly that you will, to the utmoſt of your ability, alleviate the penury and diſtreſſes of thoſe who have borne with you the burden of the war. As many inſtances have already occurred of widows, orphans and unfortunate members of your ſociety, who claim and receive ſupport from your beneficence, It behoves you to place your funds upon the beſt poſſible footing, to accompliſh the truly benevolent and fraternal purpoſes for which they were intended. Since it is but too juſtly to be apprehended, that the number of perſons who will be entitled to your aſſiſtance will rather increaſe than diminiſh.

We moſt ardently deſire, that the character of the Cincinnati may continue to be reſpected, in conſequence of their completing the glory of ſoldiers, by acting well the part of citizens. With this object in view, we doubt not that you will aſſiduouſly cultivate all the virtues of peaceable and patriotic citizens, eſpecially induſtry, frugality, honeſty, and a fixed determination to ſupport the government of your country.

It is neceſſary for the ulterior arrangements of our ſociety at large, that you ſhould tranſmit to our ſecretary-general. accurate returns of the perſons compoſing your State Societies, as ſoon as they can be conveniently completed.

We forward to you by this conveyance, the copy of an addreſs which we preſented to the Preſident of the United States, together with his anſwer. It now only remains for us to commend you to the holy keeping of Almighty God; and to wiſh you every bleſſing which your own hearts can deſire.

Done *in our General Meeting, at the city of Philadelphia, this fourth day of May*, 1790.

T. MIFFLIN,
Vice-Preſident-General.

Atteſt,
H. KNOX. Secretary-General.

RHODE-ISLAND.

RATIFICATION *of the* CONSTITUTION *by* Rhode-Iſland.

On the 29th of May laſt the conſtitution of the United States was ratified by a convention of the people of Rhode-Iſland, ayes 34—nays 32.—By the acceſſion of this ſtate to the conſtitution, the whole of the States originally confederated, are happily united under a general and efficient government.

NEW-JERSEY.

BURLINGTON, *June* 1. A correſpondent takes the liberty of impreſſing upon the minds of the farmers, the utility of a particular attention to the cultivation of potatoes. At a time when the unſettled ſtate of Europe and the Weſt-Indies, affords a favourable and certain market for

all the grain and flour we can furniſh, we ſhould be attentive to cultivate thoſe articles, which will leſſen the conſumption of grain among ourſelves, and enable us to increaſe the export to foreign countries.—Potatoes are found to be one of the moſt wholeſome, cheap, and nutrious vegetables, either for the uſe of families, cattle or hogs; and the great improvements made in the cultivation of them in America, ought to animate us to every exertion for the farther improvement of this important object of domeſtic conſumption, as well as export.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 19. On Tueſday (the 8th inſt.) a Commencement was held by adjournment, for the purpoſe of conferring the degree of Doctor in Medicine, in the College Hall of this city. The buſineſs was opened with a prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Smith, Provoſt of the College. A pertinent addreſs was afterwards delivered to the audience, by Dr. Shippen, in which ſeveral judicious reaſons were given for conferring the degree of Doctor, inſtead of Batchelor of Medicine in the College. The following candidates were then examined upon the ſubjects of their theſes, by the different Profeſſors of Medicine: viz.

Armand John De Roffet, of N. C.
De Febribus Intermittentibus.
James Proudfit, of Pennſylvania,
De Pleuritide Vera.
John Penington, of Philadelphia,
On Fermentation.

The Latin Theſes were examined and defended in the Latin language. The theſis on fermentation, which was written in Engliſh, was examined and defended in the ſame language.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was then conferred upon Samuel Powel Griffitts, M. B. Profeſſor of Materia Medica in the College, and upon each of the candidates. The buſineſs of the day was concluded with a ſenſible and pathetic addreſs to the Graduates, by the Provoſt of the College.

YORK, *June* 2. We hear, that about ſix o'clock, on Thurſday evening laſt, one of the ſevereſt and moſt tremendous thunder ſtorms, that has ever been remembred in thoſe parts, happened at Wright's Ferry, on the Suſquehannah. The ſtorm was accompanied with a quantity of large hail, which has done conſiderable damage to the fruit trees, wheat and other grain. Mr. Joſeph Jefferies had a barn and ſtables unroofed, and a great number of apple trees in his orchard were tora up by the roots. Three men, together with two girls, belonging to a plantation adjoining Mr. Jefferies's, were at work in the woods when the guſt came on; they unfortunately took ſhelter under a large tree, which by the violence of the wind was blown down, and killed two of the men, the other providentially eſcaped unhurt; one of the girls had her arm fractured, and the other her leg broke.

APPOINTMENTS.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Rhode-Iſland.

New-Port. William Ellery, Collector; *Robert Crooke*, Naval-Officer; *Daniel Layman*, Surveyor.

Providence. Jeremiah Olney, Collector; *Theodore Foſter*, Naval-Officer; *William Barton*, Surveyor.

Diſtrict of North-Carlina.

William R. Davie, Judge; *John Sitgreaves*, Attorney; *John Skinner*, Marſhall.

Diſtrict of South-Carolina.

Thomas Bee, Judge, in the room of *William Drayton*, deceaſed.

Territory of the United States ſouth of the River Ohio.

William Blount, Governor; *David Campbell* and *John M'Nairy*, Judges; *Daniel Smith*, Secretary.

CONSULS AND VICE-CONSULS.

Richard Harriſon, of Virginia, Conſul for the port of Cadiz, &c.

John Marſden Pintard, of New-York, for the Iſland of Madeira, &c.

James Maury, of Virginia, for the port of Liverpool, &c.

William Knox, of New-York, for the port of Dublin, &c.

James Fenwick, of Maryland, for the port of Bourdeaux.

Burrell Carnes, of Maſſachuſetts, for the port of Nantz.

Nathaniel Barrett, of Maſſachuſetts, for the port of Rouen.

Sylvanus Bourne, of Maſſachuſetts, for the port of Hiſpaniola.

Fulivar Skipwith, of Virginia, for the port of Martinique.

Edward Church, of Georgia, for the port of Bilboa.

Thomas Auldjo, Vice-Conſul for the port of Cowes.

The Sieur *Etienne Cathalan*, Vice-Conſul for the port of Marſeilles.

John Pariſh, Vice-Conſul for the port of Hamburgh.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

INFANTRY.

OFFICERS IN SERVICE.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.

Joſiah Harmar	Brigadier-General by Brevet, Pennſylvania

Majors.

John Palſgrave Wyllys	Connecticut
John F. Hamtramck	New-York

Captains.

1	David Zeigler	Pennſylvania
2	Jonathan Heart	Connecticut
3	DavidStrong	Ditto
4	William M'Curdy	Pennſylvania
5	John Mercer	New-Jerſey
6	John Smith	New-York
7	Joſeph Aſhton	Penſylvania
8	Erkuries Beatty	Ditto

Lieutenants.

1	Thomas Doyle	Pennſylvania
2	John Armſtrong	Ditto
3	Ebenezer Frothingham	Connecticut
4	John Pratt	Ditto
5	William Kerſey	New-Jerſey
6	William Peters	New-York
7	Jacob Kinſbury	Connecticut
8	Ebenezer Denny	Pennſylvania

Enſigns.

1	Cornelius R. Sedam	New-Jerſey
2	Nathan M'Dowell	Pennſylvania
3	John Jeffers	Connecticut
4	Abner Prior	New-York
5	Aſa Hartſhorne	Connecticut
6	Robert Thomſon	Pennſylvania
7	Jacob Melcher	Ditto
8	John Morgan	New-Jerſey

(Vice Francis Luce reſigned.)

Surgeon.

Richard Alliſon,	Pennſylvania

Mates.

John Elliott	New-York
John M. Scott	New-Jerſey,

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Major.

Alexander Parker	Virginia

Captains.

1	Alex. Trueman	Maryland
2	Joſeph Montfort	N. Carolina
3	Michael Rudolph	Georgia
4	Ballard Smith	Virginia

Lieutenants.

1	Thomas Martin	Georgia
2	Thomas Paſteur	N. Carolina
3	Mark M'Pherſon	Maryland
4	John Steel	Virginia

Enſigns.

1	Richard Archer	Virginia
2	Thomſon Seayres	Ditto
3	Ezekiel Polke	N. Carolina
4	James Clay	Georgia

Officers who ſerved in the late war.

ARTILLERY.

OFFICERS IN SERVICE.

Major Commandant.

John Doughty	New-Jerſey

Captains.

1	William Ferguſon	Pennſylvania
2	James Bradford	New-York
3	Henry Burbeck	Maſſachuſetts
4	Joſeph Savage	Ditto

Lieutenants.

1	Mahlon Ford	New-Jerſey
2	Derick Schuyler	New-York
3	John Pierce	Maſſachuſetts
4	Moſes Porter	Ditto
5	William Moore	Ditto
6	Matthew Erneſt	New-York
7	Ebenezer S. Fowler	Maſſachuſetts
8	Edward Spear	Pennſylvania

Surgeon's Mate.

Nathan Hayward	Maſſachuſetts

MARRIAGES.

NEW-JERSEY. At *Brunſwick*, Daniel Cooper, Eſq. of Longhill, aged 93, to Mrs. Martin, aged 81.—His ſixth ſpouſe.

PENNSYLVANIA. In *Philadelphia*. Mr. Thomas Ketland, to Miſs Meade; Captain George Bray, to Miſs Sally Clark; Mr. David Pinkerton, to Miſs Ann Ord; Mr. William Chancellor, to Miſs Hannah Wharton. At *Germantown*, Mr. Caleb Lownes, of Philadelphia, to Miſs Robinſon, of Montgomery county.

DEATHS.

CONNECTICUT. At *Brooklyn*, in the 73d year of his age; Iſrael Putman, Eſq. Major-General in the late continental army; at *Thomſon*, Mr. Henry Elthorp, aged 105.

MASSACHUSETTS. In *Boſton*, Mr. John Scottow, aged 89. At *Charleſtown*, Mr. John Auſtin, aged 84. At *Malden*, Capt. John Dexter, aged 85. At *Salem*, John Nutting, Eſq. aged 95.

NEW-YORK. In the *Capital*, the Hon. Theodorick Bland (Repreſentative in Congreſs, from Virginia); Richard Sill, Eſq. Member of the General Aſſembly, for the county of Albany.

NEW-JERSEY. At *Salem*, Bateman Lloyd, Eſq. aged 66. At *Elizabethtown*, the Rev. Thomas B. Chandler, D. D.

PENNSYLVANIA. In *Philadelphia*, Mrs. Pettit, conſort of Charles Pettit, Eſq. In *Cheſter County*, William Clingan, Eſq. aged 77.

VIRGINIA. At *Williamſburg*, Mr. John Carter, aged 90. In *King and Queen's County*, Richard Corbin, Eſq. aged 77.

SOUTH-CAROLINA. In *Charleſton*, William Drayton, Eſq. L. L. D. Judge of the diſtrict of South-Carolina; Mrs. Suſanna Hall.

Philadelphia Prices-Current,

JUNE, 30, 1790.

Aſhes, pot, p. ton, 35*l.*
Brandy, French, p. gal. 5/9
Bread, ſhip, per cwt. 27*s.*
Beer: *American, in bottles, per dozen* 8/4; *Ditto, per bbl.* 30*s.*
Boards: *Oak, p. m. feet,* 67/6-85*s.*; *Merchant. pine* 60*s*-65*s.*; *Sap,* 40*s*-42/6; *Cedar,* 55*s*-65*s.*
Chocolate, per lb. 1*s.*
Coffee, per. lb. 15½*d*-16*d.*
Flour: *Superfine, p. bl.* 52/6; *Common,* 48*s.*; *Bur mid. beſt,* 40*s*-42/6; *Middlings,* 40*s.*; *Ship ſtuff, p. cwt.* 18-20*s.*
Flax, per lb. 7½-9*d.*
Flaxſeed, per buſh. 4/3.
Ginſeng, per lb. 2*s*-2/4.
Gin, Holland, per gal. 4/9
Grain: *Wheat. p. buſh.* 11*s.*; *Rye,* 6*s.*; *Oats,* 3*s.*; *Indian corn,* 4/3-4/6; *Barley,* 4/6; *beſt ſhelled,* 20*s.*; *Buckwheat,* 2*s.*
Hams, per lb. 5½*d*-6*d.*
Hogs-lard, 7*d*-7½*d.*
Honey, 3½*d*-4*d.*
Hemp, per. ton, 55*l.*
Hogſhead hoops, p. m. 5-6*l.*
Hides raw, per lb. 9½-10*d.*
Indigo, Fr. per lb. 7/6-12*s.*; *Carolina,* 4*s*-6/6.
Iron: *Caſt, per cwt.* 22/6-30*s.*; *Bar, per ton,* 27*l*-28*l.*; *Pig,* 7*l.* 10*s*-8*l.*; *Sheet,* 60-65*l.*; *Nail rods,* 34*l.*
Meal, Indian, p. bbl. 25-26*s.*
Molaſſes, per gal. 2/3-2/4.
Nails, 10, 12 & 20*d.* 8½*d.*
Parchment, per doz. 35-45*s.*
Porter, American, 10/6.
Pork: *Burlington,* 75*s.*; *Lower Co.* 57/6-60*s.*; *Carolina,* 55-60*s.*
Peaſe, 6*s.*-7/6
Rice, per cwt. 22*s.*
Rum: *Jamaica per g.* 4/9; *Windward,* 4*s.*; *Antigua,* 4/4; *Barbadoes,* 3/10; *Country,* 3/1; *Taffia,* 2/4
Steel: *German, p. cwt.* 60-70*s.*; *Engliſh, bliſtered,* 80*s.*; *Amer. p. ton,* 40-60*s.*; *Crowley's, p. fag.* 85*s.*
Snake root, p. lb. 1/6-2/8
Soap, common, 4-6*d.*; *Caſtile,* 9*d.*
Starch, 4-6*d.*
Sugar: *Lump, per lb.* 12½*d.*; *Loaf, ſing. refin.* 13½*d.*; *Ditto, double ditto.* 20*d.*; *Havannah, white,* 9*d.*; *Ditto, brown,* 6-8*d.*; *Muſco. p. cwt.* 70-72/6.
Salt: *Allum, p. buſh.* 1/8; *Liverpool,* 1/9; *Cadiz,* 1/6-1/8; *Liſbon,* 1/4
Tar: *N. Jer. 24 g.* 7/6-9*s.*; *Carolina, 32 g.* 10/9-12/6; *Turpentine,* 17/6
Tobacco, 100lb.: *J. R. new, beſt,* 35-42/6; *Inferior,* 28-35*s.*; *Old,* 45-50*s.*; *Rappahan.* 25-27*s.*; *Coloured Maryl.* 40-60*s.*; *Dark,* 25-28*s.*; *Long leaf,* 25-28*s.*; *Eaſtern Shore,* 18-25*s.*; *Carolina, new,* 25-27*s.*; *Old,* 35*s.*
Tea: *Hyſon, p. lb.* 6-10*s.*; *Souchong,* 4/1-6/8.; *Congo,* 3/9-5/6; *Bohea,* 2/2-2/3
Wine: *Mad. p. p.* 40-82*l* 10*s.*; *Liſbon,* 35*l.*; *Teneriffe,* 22-24*l.*; *Fayal, p. g.* 3/4-3/6; *Port, per pipe,* 39-40*l.*; *Ditto, per gal.* 5/10; *Ditto, per doz. bot.* 30*s.*; *Claret,* 30-45*s.*; *Sherry, p. gal.* 6/9-7/6; *Malaga,* 4/6-5*s.*
Wax, bees, per lb. 1/10½-2*s.*

Current Prices of PUBLIC SECURITIES.

New-loans.	8/4—8/6.	*Jerſey money, diſcount,*	25—27/6
Funded depreciation,	8/4—8/6.	*Pennſylvania New Emiſſion, advance,*	110
Unfunded ditto,	11*s.*	*Shilling money of* 81,	120 *for* 100
Land-office certificates for warranting	8/6.	*Continental certificates,*	8/4—8/6
Dollar money,	10 *advance on the face.*	*Facilities,*	6/6—6/8

COURSE *of* EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,	90 *days,*	62.	*Amſterdam,* 60 *days, per guilder,*	3*s.*
Ditto,	60 *days,*	66-68.	30 *days,*	3/1
Ditto,	30 *days,*	68-70.	*France,* 60 *days, per 5 livres,*	7/1
			30 *days,*	7/2

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, made in PHILADELPHIA, in the MONTH of MAY, 1790.

Days.	Barom. Eng. foot. In.	Thermometer of Farenh. Reaum. D.		D.		Anemometer Prevail. Wind	rain	thunder	tempest	WEATHER.
1	30 3 8	45 5		6		SW				Fair
	30 2 6	65 7		15		SW				Idem, cloudy
2	30 2	50		8		SW				Idem
	30 4	78 3		20	6	SSW				Overcast, warm
3	29 10 8	63		13	8	SSW				Idem
	29 9 9	79 2		21		S				Idem
4	30 5	63 5		14		NW				Idem
	30 1 12	66 9		15	5	NW	I			Rainy, overcast
5	30 2 13	55 8		10	6	E				Overcast
	30 1	74 3		18	8	SE				Cloudy
6	30 10	52 2		9		N				Overcast
	30	64 6		14	5	N	I			Cloudy, rainy
7	30 3 12	45 5		6		NE				Overcast
	30 3 13	63 5		14		NE				Fair
8	30 6 6	41		4		ESE				Idem
	30 5 12	65 3		14	8	ESE				Cloudy
9	30 5 13	48 9		7	5	SE				Overcast
	30 5	70 2		17	5	SE				Idem
10	30 4 4	50		8		SW				Cloudy
	30 2 12	82 6		22	5	SW				Fair
11	30 2 12	65 7		15		SW				Idem
	30 2 3	90 5		26		NE		I		Idem, thunder
12	30 1 14	60 8		12	8	NE	I			Cloudy, small rain
	30 1	90 5		26		SE		I		Idem, thunder, rain
13	30 1 2	59		12		NE				Overcast
	29 11 12	81		21	8	E				Cloudy
14	30 1 2	54 5		10		NW				Fair
	29 10 14	78 1		20	5	W				Idem
15	29 10 6	52 2		9		NW				Idem
	29 8 13	79 2		21		NW				Idem, windy
16	29 9 4	51 1		8	5	NW				Cloudy
	29 9 7	74 7		19		NW				Idem
17	29 10 4	52 2		9		NW				Idem
	29 11	69 1		16	5	E				Idem

Days.	Barom. Eng. foot. In	Thermometer of Farenh. Reaum. D.		D.		Anemometer Prevail. Wind	rain	thunder	tempest	WEATHER.
18	30 1 10	47 7		7		W				Fair
	30 1	73 6		18	5	SW				Idem
19	30 1 8	54 5		10		SSW	1			Overcast, small rain
	30 14	72 5		18		SE				Idem, idem
20	29 10 9	53 4		9	5	SE	I			Rainy
	29 8 14	66 9		15	5	S				Overcast
21	29 7 9	59		12		NW				Cloudy, fair
	29 6 11	79 2		21		W				Idem, idem
22	29 7 3	59		12		Calm				Fair, cloudy
	29 7 8	72 5		18		NW				Idem, idem
23	29 8 3	60 1		12	5	W				Idem
	29 7 5	81 5		22		WNW				Idem
24	29 8 4	62 4		13	5	W				Cloudy
	29 7 3	86		24		W				Idem
25	29 9 8	64 6		14	5	NE				Fair
	29 10	75 9		19	5	NE				Idem, cloudy
26	29 11 9	60 1		12	5	SW				Idem
	29 10 12	86		24		SW				Idem
27	29 10 13	65 7		15		E				Idem, rain in the night
	29 10 2	81 5		22		W	1	I		Rainy, thunder
28	29 11 5	61 2		13		NW				Fair, cloudy
	30 1 5	65 7		15		NE	I			Rainy, overcast
29	30 1 4	54 5		10		E	I			Overcast, rainy
	30 1 3	62 4		13	5	E				Rainy
30	30 1 5	56 7		11		E	I			Idem
	30 1 11	63 5		14		E				Overcast
31	29 10 10	60 1		12	5	E	I			Rainy
	29 10	77		20		SW				Cloudy

RESULT.					Anemometer Prevail. Wind	rain	thunder	tempest	
	30th gr. etc. of cold		30th gr. etc. of cold		NW				Fair and Rainy
	30 6 6		47 4		&	10	3		
	29th least deg.	11th gr. deg. of heat			SW				
	29 6 11		90 5 26						
	Variation		Variation						
	11 11		49 5 22						
	Mean eleva.		Mean degree						
	1 30 3		65 3 14 8						

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THE

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AND

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VOL. V.

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THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND Columbian Magazine,

FOR JULY, 1790.

BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

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PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED, FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY *WILLIAM YOUNG*, BOOKSELLER, THE CORNER OF SECOND AND CHESNUT-STREETS.

To the PUBLIC.

IN compliance with the requeſt of a number of our friends, the ſubſcribers to the Aſylum ſhall, in future, be furniſhed with a title-page and index at the end of every ſix months, that the work may be bound in neat portable volumes. With the preſent number are given a title-page and index to the volume commencing with January and ending with June laſt. Thoſe who prefer large volumes may ſtill preſerve the old plan of the Columbian Magazine, by binding two in one.

The January and February numbers having been publiſhed under the title of *The Columbian Magazine*, it was thought adviſable to obſerve this form in the title-page now given. The title-page to our next ſhall be deſigned and executed in an elegant manner, and made to correſpond with the preſent title and plan of this work.

We might be accuſed of ingratitude, did we not, at the commencement of a new volume, acknowledge the liberal encouragement we have experienced ſince the eſtabliſhment of this miſcellany, on its preſent plan. The increaſe of ſubſcribers has been very conſiderable; greater, indeed, than could have been expected in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time. The beſt return we can make is, to render the Aſylum worthy of the patronage with which it has been honored, by making it as uſeful and entertaining as poſſible. To effect this ſhall be our higheſt ambition.

To thoſe gentlemen who have generouſly given us their literary aid, we are at a loſs for language to expreſs the grateful ſenſe of their kindneſs, which is deeply implanted in our boſoms. To men who have acted from motives altogether diſintereſted our warmeſt thanks are due. To their aſſiſtance much of our ſucceſs may be attributed.

The extenſive and increaſing circulation of this work renders it a proper vehicle for conveying uſeful information through every part of our country. It may be ſome inducement to the friends of mankind to favour us with their literary correſpondence, when they find that their generous labour ſhall not be loſt; but that whatever inſtruction their communications may contain, ſhall be widely diſſeminated among their fellow-citizens of every deſcription. Nor is the peruſal of this miſcellany confined to the United States: it has obtained a circulation in different parts of Europe and the Weſt-Indies.

While we gratefully acknowledge the public patronage, and literary aſſiſtance, with which the Univerſal Aſylum has already been honored, we earneſtly ſolicit a continuance and increaſe of both. On our parts, we can, at leaſt, promiſe, that the ſame diligence in the compilation, the ſame elegance in the execution, and the ſame punctuality in the publication and delivery of this work, which have been evinced ſince it came into our hands, ſhall be ſtrictly adhered to in future.

THE PROPRIETORS.

Philadelphia, July 31ſt, 1790.

☞ The Rev. Dr. SMITH's addreſs is unavoidably poſtponed. Sundry communications, which were received too late for the preſent number, ſhall appear in our next.

Plate III.

THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND Columbian Magazine,

FOR JULY, 1790.

ON GESTURE.

In the ASYLUM *for* April *the reader was presented with a few observations on gesture, to illustrate which two plates were given. We shall now conclude the subject with some farther hints, accompanied by two other plates.*

WHEN the pupil has got the habit of holding his hand and arm properly, he may be taught to move them. In this motion he must be careful to keep the arm from the body. He must neither draw the elbow backwards, nor suffer it to approach to the side; but, while the hand and lower joint of the arm, are curving towards the shoulder, the whole arm, with the elbow, forming nearly an angle of a square should move upwards from the shoulder, in the same position as when gracefully taking off the hat; that is, with the elbow extended from the side, and the upper joint of the arm nearly on a line with the shoulder, and forming an angle of a square with the body: (see plate III.) this motion of the arm will naturally bring the hand, with the palm, downwards, into a horizontal position, and when it approaches to the head, the arm should, with a jerk, be suddenly straightened into its first position, at the very moment the emphatical word is pronounced. This coincidence of the hand and voice, will greatly enforce the pronunciation; and, if they keep time, they will be in tune, as it were, to each other; and to force and energy, add harmony and variety.

Great care must be taken to keep the hand open, and the thumb at some distance from the fingers; and particular attention must be paid, to keeping the hand in an exact line with the lower part of the arm, so as not to bend at the wrist, either when it is held out, without motion, or when it gives the emphatic stroke. And, above all, the body must be kept in a straight line with the leg on which it bears, and not suffered to bend to the opposite side.

In dialogues, or such exercises as require two to be on the stage at the same time, a different kind of action must be used; (see plate

IV.) as a ſpeaker who delivers himſelf ſingly to an auditory, and one who addreſſes another ſpeaker, in view of an auditory, are under very different predicaments. The former has only one object to addreſs; the latter has two. For if a ſpeaker on the ſtage were to addreſs the perſon he ſpeaks to, without any regard to the point of view in which he ſtands, with reſpect to his audience, he would be apt to turn his back on them, and to place himſelf in ſuch poſitions, as would be highly ungraceful and diſguſting. When a ſcene, therefore, is repreſented, it is neceſſary that the two perſonages, who ſpeak, ſhould form a ſort of picture, and place themſelves in a poſition agreeable to the laws of perſpective. In order to do this, it will be neceſſary that each of them ſhould ſtand obliquely, and chiefly make uſe of one hand. That is, ſuppoſing the ſtage or platform where they ſtand to be a quadrangle, each ſpeaker ſhould reſpectively, face that corner of it next to the audience; and uſe that hand, and reſt upon that leg, which is next to the perſon he ſpeaks to, and which is fartheſt from the audience. This diſpoſition is abſolutely neceſſary, to form any thing like a picturesque grouping of objects, and without it, that is, if both ſpeakers uſe the right hand, and ſtand exactly fronting each other, the impropriety will be palpable, and the ſpectacle diſguſting.

It need ſcarcely be noted, that if the ſpeaker, in a ſcene, uſes that hand which is next the audience, he ought likewiſe to poiſe his body upon the ſame leg: the hand ſhould act on that ſide only, on which the body bears.

Occaſion may be taken, in the courſe of the ſcene, to change ſides. One ſpeaker, at the end of an impaſſioned ſpeech, may croſs over to the place of the other, while the latter, at the ſame moment, croſſes over to the place of the former. This, however, muſt be done with great care, and ſo as to keep the back from being turned to the audience: but if this tranſition be performed adroitly, it will have a very good effect, in varying the poſition of the ſpeakers, and giving each an opportunity of uſing his right hand—the moſt favourable to grace and expreſſion.

It muſt be carefully noted, that, when they are not ſpeaking, the arms muſt hang in their natural place, by the ſides; unleſs what is ſpoken, by one, is of ſuch importance, as to excite agitation and ſurpriſe, in the other. But, if we ſhould be ſparing of geſture, at all times, we ſhould be more particularly ſo, when we are not ſpeaking.

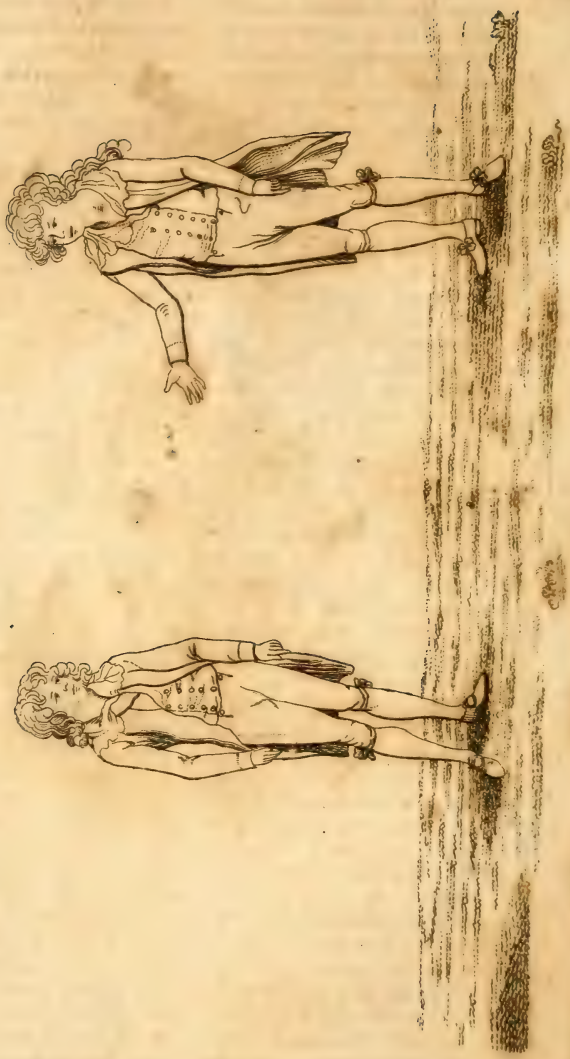
FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

HISTORY *of the Life and Character of* BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L. L. D. *&c. &c. &c.*

(Continued from page 339, of Vol. IV.)

ABOUT the latter end of 1727 Franklin and his friends formed a ſociety for mutual improvement in morality, politics, and natural philoſophy, which, from the accounts handed down to us, appears to have been an admirable inſtitution, founded on a good plan, and well conducted. The number was limited to twelve, and hence were

Plate IV.



obviated all the inconveniencies of large bodies, while, at the same time, there was a sufficient number to prevent an entire union of sentiment and opinion, which would preclude discussion and improvement. Meetings were held once a week. At these meetings various questions were discussed with calmness, and a disposition to discover truth, rather than to confute adversaries, or to shine in oratory. Flowery discussions seldom advance the cause of truth, which, simple in itself, 'needs not the foreign aid of ornament.' Once in three months each of the members read an essay. In the London edition of Dr. Franklin's miscellaneous works, we find the queries proposed for the consideration of this literary club, which was called the Junto. These queries are worthy the attention of the curious, and tend to shew the nature of the Society, and the influence which it must have had in promoting useful knowledge. This association continued for nearly forty years. Several of its members became men of eminence. It is said, that some of the most important questions relative to the affairs of Pennsylvania, were first agitated in this club. To it we perhaps owe, in a great degree, the statesman and philosopher, whose life we are now writing. From the conversation of his friends he greatly improved his mind. Nor was this all. They were strongly knit together in the ties of friendship. They conceived themselves bound to assist each other in all their undertakings. Their friendly exertions in his behalf proved highly beneficial to Franklin, on entering into business. This took place in the year 1728, in partnership with Meredith. Franklin's industry, the superior elegance and correctness of his printing, and the assistance of his friends, soon procured him a considerable share of business.

There was at this time but one newspaper in Philadelphia, the American Mercury. This was executed in a careless manner, and was almost entirely devoid of entertainment or instruction. The intercourse with Great-Britain was inconsiderable. Intelligence could not be received either speedily or frequently. The communication with the other provinces was very small. Bradford, the printer of the paper, could not write, nor was he possessed of literary friends. An original essay or paragraph was an absolute rarity. Great part of the paper was filled with very lengthy, and oftentimes very uninteresting, extracts from books, that had long been published. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, the paper proved profitable, as there was no other. Franklin soon saw the advantages which would result from a well conducted paper, which, together with foreign and domestic occurrences, might convey to its readers pleasing and useful information on various subjects. He resolved, therefore, to commence a paper. A person to whom he had told his intentions, disclosed them to Keimer, who, to prevent him, immediately published proposals for printing a paper, under the pompous title of the Pennsylvania Gazette and Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences. To turn the attention of the public from these proposals, Franklin began a periodical paper, called the Busy Body, which he published in Bradford's paper. A manuscript note in the file of the American Mercury, preserved in the city library, says, that Franklin wrote the first five numbers and part of the eighth. The rest were written by J. B. probably Joseph Breintnall, a scrivener, a sensible

worthy man, and one of the firſt members of the Junto.

Keimer's Univerſal Inſtructor did not meet with much encouragement. He was more able to write than Bradford; but the oddity of the man's diſpoſition appeared in his performances. He ſometimes attempted poetry, and in this, as well as his proſe, he was often viſionary, and not ſeldom indelicate. He began to publiſh in his paper Chambers's folio dictionary of arts and ſciences; and not contented with this, he began to take extracts from a kind of novel entitled Religious Courtſhip. His ſubſcription liſt filled but ſlowly, and he became embarraſſed in his circumſtances. After publiſhing thirty-nine numbers he gave up his paper to Franklin, who immediately went on with it, under the title of the Pennſylvania Gazette, which name it ſtill bears. In Franklin's hands it ſoon became of more importance. A number of original eſſays and paragraphs, and a judicious ſelection from European publications rendered it intereſting. Franklin now found the advantage of being able to write. He delivered his ſentiments freely, on the different political queſtions which were then agitated. His ſubſcribers became numerous, and by the intereſt of his friends he was appointed printer to the aſſembly, which ſtation he held until he relinquiſhed the printing buſineſs.

Franklin's extraordinary application to buſineſs ſoon rendered his proſpects of ſucceſs very flattering, when an event occurred which had nearly cruſhed all his riſing hopes. Meredith's father had paid for the printing materials in part, but was unable to advance the remainder of the money. The creditor became urgent, and, as payment could not be made, commenced a ſuit. Meredith at length propoſed, that Franklin ſhould take the whole buſineſs upon himſelf, repaying his father the money which he had advanced, and giving him ſome trifling conſideration. By the aſſiſtance of ſome worthy friends Franklin was enabled to effect this, and he did it the more readily, as Meredith was rather a diſſolute character, ſpending a conſiderble part of his time in taverns and gambling-houſes.

The ſcarcity of ſpecie in America had induced ſeveral of the colonies to emit paper money. This obviated the want of a circulating medium; but through neglect of a ſufficient proviſion for its redemption, it ſoon depreciated, and materially injured many wealthy perſons. Pennſylvania was the laſt to come into the meaſure. In 1723, under Keith's adminiſtration, fifteen thouſand pounds had been emitted, with every caution to prevent its depreciation. Conſiderable advantages were experienced from this, inſomuch that about the year 1729 a conſiderable popular clamour was excited, in favour of a further emiſſion. The opulent, apprehenſive of depreciation, oppoſed the idea ſtrenuouſly. A ſmall treatiſe was publiſhed, entitled, *An enquiry into the nature and neceſſity of a Paper Currency*, in which Franklin with much ſtrength of argument, maintained the propriety of emitting an additional ſum. The wiſhes of the people, aided by this pamphlet, produced a majority in the aſſembly in favour of the meaſure, and it was reſolved that thirty thouſand pounds ſhould be emitted. As a return for his ſervices in this affair, he obtained the printing of the money.

Before Franklin went to England, he had ſeriouſly attached himſelf to Miſs Read, and their affection was mutual. Whilſt in London he ſeemed to have forgotten her. He neglected writing to her, and upon his return found that her friends

had prevailed upon her to marry a worthleſs fellow, who ſoon deſerted her and died. Franklin renewed his addreſſes; they were accepted, and in 1730 they were married. She proved to him a faithful, induſtrious, and affectionate wife.

Poor Keimer's misfortunes preſſed hard upon him. He was at laſt obliged to ſell his printing office and to decamp to Barbadoes. He tells us in one of his papers that his life had been more wonderful and variegated than that of any perſon, of whom he had ever heard or read; and he mentions an intention of giving an account of the ſtrange events of it, under the title of the *White Negro*. It is perhaps a pity that he did not fulfil his intention. His life would have been at leaſt as intereſting and inſtructive, as that of many viſionaries, who have lived before and ſince his time.

Keimer being gone, Franklin had no one to contend with but Bradford, who was neither able nor diſpoſed to oppoſe him actively. He had already become wealthy, and his abilities were very limited. Franklin, on the contrary, had great induſtry and great talents. We need not therefore wonder that he ſucceeded

The promotion of literature had been little attended to in Pennſylvania. Moſt of the inhabitants were too much immerſed in buſineſs to think of ſcientific purſuits; and thoſe few, whoſe inclinations led them to ſtudy, found it difficult to gratify them, from the want of ſufficiently large libraries. In ſuch circumſtances, the eſtabliſhment of a public library was an important event. This was firſt ſet on foot by Franklin, about the year 1731. Fifty perſons ſubſcribed forty ſhillings each, and agreed to pay ten ſhillings annually. The number encreaſed, and in 1742 the company was incorporated by the name of "The library company of Philadelphia." Several other companies were formed in this city in imitation of it. Theſe were all at length united with the library company of Philadelphia, which thus received a conſiderable acceſſion of books and property. It now contains about eight thouſand volumes on all ſubjects, a philoſophical apparatus, and a good beginning towards a collections of natural and artificial curioſities, beſides landed property of conſiderable value. The company have lately built an elegant houſe in Fifth-ſtreet, in the front of which they will erect a marble ſtatue of their founder, Benjamin Franklin.

This inſtitution was greatly encouraged by the friends of literature in America and in Great Britain. The Penn family diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their donations. Amongſt the earlieſt friends of this inſtitution muſt be mentioned the late Peter Collinſon, the friend and correſpondent of Dr. Franklin. He not only made conſiderable preſents himſelf, and obtained others from his friends, but voluntarily undertook to manage the buſineſs of the company in London, recommending books, purchaſing and ſhipping them. His extenſive knowledge, and zeal for the promotion of ſcience, enabled him to execute this important truſt with the greateſt advantage. He continued to perform theſe ſervices for more than thirty years, and uniformly refuſed to accept of any compenſation. During this time, he communicated to the directors every information, relative to improvements and diſcoveries in the arts, agriculture, and philoſophy.

The beneficial influence of this inſtitution was ſoon evident. The cheapneſs of terms rendered it ac-

ceſſible to every one. Its advantages were not confined to the opulent. The citizens in the middle and lower walks of life were equally partakers of them. Hence a degree of information was extended amongſt all claſſes of people, which is very unuſual in other places. The example was ſoon followed. Libraries were eſtabliſhed in various places, and they are now become very numerous in the United States, and particularly in Pennſylvania. It is to be hoped, that they will be ſtill more widely extended, and that information will be every where encreaſed. This will be the beſt ſecurity for maintaining our liberties. A nation of well informed men, who have been taught to know and prize the rights, which God has given them, cannot be enſlaved. It is in the regions of ignorance that tyranny reigns. It flies before the light of ſcience. Let the citizens of America, then, encourage inſtitutions calculated to diffuſe knowledge amongſt the people, and amongſt theſe public libraries are not the leaſt important.

In 1732, Franklin began to publiſh Poor Richard's Almanack. This was remarkable for the numerous and valuable conciſe maxims which it contained, all tending to exhort to induſtry and frugality. It was continued for many years. In the almanack for the laſt year, all the maxims were collected in an addreſs to the reader, entitled the Way to Wealth. This has been tranſlated into various languages, and inſerted in different publications. It has alſo been printed on a large ſheet, and may be ſeen framed in many houſes in this city. This addreſs contains, perhaps, the beſt practical ſyſtem of economy, that ever has appeared. It is written in a manner, intelligible to every one, and which cannot fail of convincing every reader of the juſtice and propriety of the remarks and advice which it contains. The demand for this almanack was ſo great, that ten thouſand have been ſold in one year, which muſt be conſidered as a very large number, eſpecially when we reflect, that this country was, at that time, but thinly peopled. It cannot be doubted, that the ſalutary maxims contained in theſe almanacks, muſt have made a favourable impreſſion upon many of the readers of them.

It was not long before Franklin entered upon his political career. In the year 1736, he was appointed clerk to the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, and was re-elected by ſucceeding aſſemblies for ſeveral years, until he was choſen a repreſentative for the city of Philadelphia.

Bradford was poſſeſſed of ſome advantages over Franklin, by being Poſt-Maſter, thereby having an opportunity of circulating his paper more extenſively, and thus rendering it a better vehicle for advertiſements, &c. Franklin, in his turn, enjoyed theſe advantages, by being appointed Poſt-Maſter of Philadelphia in 1737. Bradford, while in office, had acted ungenerouſly towards Franklin, preventing as much as poſſible the circulation of his paper. He had now an opportunity of retaliating, but his nobleneſs of ſoul prevented him from making uſe of it.

The police of Philadelphia had early appointed watchmen, whoſe duty it was to guard the citizens againſt the midnight robber, and to give an immediate alarm in caſe of fire. This duty is, perhaps, one of the moſt important, that can be committed to any ſet of men. The regulations, however, were not ſufficiently ſtrict. Franklin ſaw the dangers ariſing from this cauſe, and ſuggeſted an alteration, ſo as

to oblige the guardians of the night to be more watchful over the lives and property of the citizens. The propriety of this was immediately perceived, and a reform was effected.

(To be continued.)

TRANSLATED FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

EXTRACTS *from the correſpondence of the preſent* KING *of* SWEDEN, *when a young man, with the ſuperintendents of his education.*

(Continued from page 367, *of Vol. IV.)*

His Royal Highneſs to Count Scheffer.

FROM what you ſaid on the invaſion of the Danes, I was led to reflect how difficult it is to preſerve conqueſts, which are diſtant from the main body of a ſtate, or ſeparated from it by the ſea, or ſome interjacent country. England was, for a long time, in poſſeſſion of Normandy, and thereby brought nearly all France under ſubjection; yet the Engliſh were at laſt expelled, even from Normandy itſelf. Spain was miſtreſs of the Netherlands, but finally loſt them. In the ſame manner the Danes were forced to relinquiſh Scania with the contiguous provinces. I requeſt your thoughts on this ſubject.

Count Scheffer to his Royal Highneſs.

YOU make a judicious remark on the difficulty of preſerving unconnected provinces. This difficulty is however, leſs, when ſuch provinces are acceſſible by ſea; and when the ſtate that owns them takes proper care of its naval power. By this means Great Britain, France, Spain, and Holland have for ſeveral centuries kept poſſeſſion of countries, at a diſtance of many thouſand miles. But when the remote parts of a realm have not the advantage of navigation, and are ſurrounded by foreign ſtates, their preſervation will, in proceſs of time, be impracticable. Thus Sweden has loſt Bremen and Werden, while it kept poſſeſſion of Pomerania, which is a maritime province. In the ſame manner the king of Pruſſia loſt, in the very beginning of the preſent war,* Cleves and Pruſſia, when the united force of his enemies could not get a footing in thoſe parts of his dominions which are compact, and can ſupport each other. From this, my Prince, we draw this political maxim, that a power ſolicitous to encreaſe its territory, ſhould prefer a ſmall province, conveniently ſituated, to large poſſeſſions which are ſeparated both by ſea and land—The king of Sardinia ſhould value a village in the Milaneſe more than the Dutchy of Lunembourg, if he had an offer of it.

Finally, my dear Prince, do you not deem it wiſdom to reſolve, once for all, never to aſpire after conqueſts; but to improve what we poſſeſs with ſolicitous care? this is one of the moſt important queſtions in politics; I ſhall not venture my own opinion till I am favoured with yours.

* This was written in 1759.

His Royal Highneſs to Count Scheffer.

YOU have a prior right to reſolve the important problem you propoſe; but as you inſiſt upon it, I ſhall give my ſentiments. I aſſume for a principle, that every government ought to promote the independence, ſafety, and proſperity of the nation. If conqueſts moſt contribute to the acquiſition of theſe great objects, they are eligible; if internal improvements are more effectual, we ought to prefer them. Which of theſe means is moſt advantageous, depends on circumſtances, and cannot eaſily be determined by a general rule. I refer a further diſcuſſion till my next. In the mean time I remain yours affectionately.

Count Scheffer to his Royal Highneſs.

My dear Prince,

WHEN you begin the diſcuſſion of the propoſed queſtion by examining how far conqueſts promote the real felicity of a nation, you diſplay a knowledge of true political principles. I aſſert, without exception, that conqueſts never can be ſalutary. A ſtate cannot receive any advantage from the acquiſition of territory, except it procures a greater abundance of the neceſſaries and comforts of life, or a greater ſecurity againſt the attack of other nations. As to the firſt, there is no country in the world which may not, by induſtry and wiſe economy acquire a competency of wealth. As to external ſecurity, it depends on a well diſciplined and well appointed militia, on good fortifications, on prudent alliances, and on a political conduct which commands reſpect. Theſe great objects have no connexion with conqueſts, and cannot be obtained by them. As to procuring a more ſecure frontier by means of conqueſt, it is pretty evident that the war would waſte more money than is ſufficient for making the old frontier perfectly ſafe. A new conqueſt cannot therefore, in any caſe, be ſo important as to juſtify the effuſion of blood, and the ſufferings which always attend war.

I foreſee, my Prince, that you will, after all, make this objection. Is it not to be feared, that ſuch indifference for military atchievements, and for thoſe grand deſigns of ambition which enliven the political ſyſtem, may inſenſibly immerſe the whole nation in effeminate languor and voluptuous eaſe, which may at laſt prove deſtructive of its peace and independence? I confeſs that this argument is of great weight, and merits an accurate conſideration. I requeſt the favour of your judgment, before I give my own.

(The remainder will appear in our next.)

HISTORY *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

(Continued from page 365, of Vol. IV.)

1775. GENERAL Waſhington arrived at Cambridge in the beginning of July, where he was received with joyful acclamations by the American army. On his way thither, he was treated with the higheſt honours, in every place through which he paſſed; and eſcorted by large detachments of volunteers, compoſed of private gentlemen. He was addreſſed by the provincial Congreſs of New-York, who expreſſed their joy on his appointment, and their aſſurances that he would chearfully reſign the important truſt, and re-

ſume the character of their worthieſt citizen, as ſoon as the attainment of the great object in view ſhould render his ſervices no longer neceſſary. The general expreſſed a grateful ſenſe of the regard ſhewn him, and, ſpeaking for his colleagues and himſelf, added, "As to the fatal, but neceſſary, operations of war, when we aſſumed the ſoldier we did not lay aſide the citizen; and we ſhall moſt ſincerely rejoice with you in that happy hour, when the re-eſtabliſhment of American liberty, on the moſt firm and ſolid foundation, ſhall enable us to return to our private ſtations, in the boſom of a free, peaceful, and happy country." The Congreſs of Maſſachuſetts appointed a committee who received him at Springfield, about a hundred miles from Boſton. He was addreſſed by that body, in the moſt affectionate manner, ſoon after his arrival. In his anſwer he applauded, in the moſt glowing terms, the unexampled firmneſs and patriotiſm, which had led the people of Maſſachuſetts to ſacrifice all the comforts of ſocial and private life, and to brave every danger, in ſupport of the rights of mankind, and the welfare of their country. At the head of his troops he publiſhed the declaration of Congreſs, ſetting forth the reaſons for taking up arms. This was well received, and tended not a little to promote that military ſpirit, which pervaded all orders of people. War, and preparations for it, now occupied the hands and minds of all. Perſons of the moſt reputable characters and eaſy fortunes, who were not appointed officers, entered cheerfully as private men, and ſerved with alacrity in the ranks. Even many of the young quakers caught the ſpirit of the times, forgot their paſſive principles of forbearance and non-reſiſtance, took up arms, and applied with the utmoſt aſſiduity to acquire a proficiency in military diſcipline. One company, at Philadelphia, was compoſed entirely of quakers.

When general Waſhington arrived at Cambridge, the Britiſh were intrenched on Bunker's-hill. They had alſo three floating batteries on Myſtic-river, a twenty gun ſhip below the ferry, between Boſton and Charleſton, a battery on Copes's-hill, and were ſtrongly fortified on the neck. The Americans, in number about 14,500, were intrenched at Winter-hill, Proſpect-hill and Roxbury, connected together by ſmall poſts, and extending over a diſtance of ten miles. But their works were very imperfect, for want of engineers to plan, and tools to erect them. The troops, however, were ſo judiciouſly ſtationed round Boſton, as to confine the Britiſh to the town, and cut off every ſupply of forage or proviſions, with which the iſlands in the bay, and the adjacent country abounded. The American army was now thrown into three grand diviſions. The right wing, at Roxbury, commanded by general Ward; the left, at Proſpect-hill, commanded by general Lee; and the centre under the immediate command of general Waſhington.

Numerous difficulties were to be overcome before the army could be reduced to proper diſcipline and ſubordination. The want of ſyſtem pervaded every department. None of the troops, except thoſe from Connecticut, had proper officers to procure them regular ſupplies. Some brought their own proviſions to camp. Committees of ſupplies had been appointed to purchaſe neceſſaries at the public expence; but there was no regularity obſerved in the diſtribution of ſupplies thus obtained. The troops of different

colonies had been enlisted on terms very different from each other.—Some were to have the privilege of chooſing their own officers. Various rations too had been promiſed, by the different colony-governments, to their reſpective troops. The ſame ſpirit of liberty which drove the people to arms was alſo inimical to ſtrict military ſubordination. To form any thing ſubject to uniform rules, from this chaos of diſcordant materials, was a delicate and arduous taſk; and yet this muſt be done. For the patriotic zeal and enthuſiaſtic courage of the braveſt army will avail but little, where the irregularity of a mob is ſuffered to prevail.

Effectual pains were therefore taken, to teach the officers and privates how to act, in their reſpective places; and to give the troops the mechaniſm and movements of a well diſciplined army.

In effecting this difficult, but neceſſary buſineſs, the aſſiduous attention and military ſkill, of adjutant-general Gates were extremely ſerviceable.

The 20 of July was obſerved as a day of general faſting and prayer throughout the colonies. Before divine ſervice congreſs met time enough to read ſome diſpatches, brought by expreſs from Georgia, ſetting forth that that colony had acceded to the union, and appointed delegates to attend in congreſs. On that day a paſtoral letter from the united ſynod of New-York and Philadelphia, was read in the numerous churches under their care, which, in addition to many excellent patriotic exhortations, contained the following generous and humane advice, "We recommend to all ranks, but particularly to thoſe who may be called to action, a ſpirit of humanity and mercy. We recommend that meekneſs and gentleneſs of ſpirit, which is the nobleſt attendant on true valour. That man will fight moſt bravely who never fights but when it is neceſſary, and who ceaſes to fight as ſoon as the neceſſity is over."

Congreſs, having recommended the organization of a general militia; apportioned the quota to be contributed by each ſtate towards the common expence; and publicly reprobated Lord North's conciliatory plan, adjourned, on the 1ſt Auguſt, for about five weeks.

Of all the difficulties which the Americans met, in eſtabliſhing a military force, none was found ſo hard to be remedied as the want of gunpowder. The utmoſt diligence was uſed in manufacturing it, and in preparing nitre, the principal ingredient in its compoſition; but no conſiderable ſupply could be drawn from this ſource. Nor had the colonies yet eſtabliſhed a commercial intercourſe, or political commerce, with foreign ſtates, for procuring military ſtores. General Waſhington found, in the beginning of Auguſt, that the whole of the powder in the camp, and in the public magazines in New-England, would not amount to more than nine rounds a man, if diſtributed amongſt his army. Had the Britiſh made an attack at this time, the deſtruction, or, at leaſt, the total diſperſion, of the American army muſt have enſued. They were informed of the fact by a deſerter; but conſidered it as a deception, and neglected to improve the information.

Shortly after, a ſupply of a few tons was received from the committee at Elizabethtown. Several thouſand pounds weight of this neceſſary article were alſo obtained from the coaſt of Africa, in exchange for New-England rum. This buſineſs was ſo well managed that

every ounce for ſale in the Britiſh forts, was brought off for the uſe of the American army.

About this time general Waſhington wrote to general Gage, complaining of the ill treatment the American priſoners experienced, and holding out a threat of retaliation, if ſuch cruelty were perſevered in——General Gage, in reply, aſſerted that the priſoners were well uſed, but indiſcriminately, as he knew no rank that was not derived from the king. This produced another letter from General Waſhington, in which he ſaid, "you affect, Sir, to deſpiſe all rank, not derived from the ſame ſource with your own. I cannot conceive one more honourable than that which flows from the uncorrupted choice of a brave and free people, the pureſt ſource and original fountain of all power. In the beginning of October general Gage ſailed for England, and the command devolved on general Howe.

The military operations, at Boſton, were very trifling through the remaining part of the year 1775. The Britiſh were completely hemmed in by land; but they did not ceaſe their depredations on the coaſt. The thriving town of Fal-
Oct. 18 mouth, ſituated on a fine harbour, was burnt by the Canceaux of ſixteen guns—139 dwelling-houſes, 278 ſtores, a large new church, a new court-houſe, the old town-houſe, and a public library were reduced to aſhes.

Nov. Soon after the burning of Falmouth, the continental Congreſs, and the aſſembly of Maſſachuſetts, reſolved to fit out armed veſſels, to protect the American coaſts and navigation, and to capture ſhips employed in bringing military ſtores to the enemy. But they did not long confine themſelves to ſuch limited objects. The hope of accommodation began to vaniſh, and a few ſucceſsful attempts had inſpired them with confidence in their own ſtrength. Letters of marque and repriſal were granted for ſeizing Britiſh veſſels of every kind, and courts of admiralty were eſtabliſhed for their trial and condemnation. Congreſs, before the
Dec. 15 end of the year reſolved to build five veſſels of 32, five of 28, and three of 24 guns. Little had the Britiſh expected ſuch a daring ſpirit of enterprize, amongſt a people almoſt deſtitute of military ſtores, and unacquainted with the means of fitting out naval armaments. It was extremely mortifying to Britiſh pride, to find the empire of the ocean encroached on, by a people, of whoſe proweſs no favourable opinion had been entertained, by that haughty nation. She had long called herſelf "Miſtreſs of the ocean;" but now many of her veſſels were captured by a few ſmall cruiſers. The Lee privateer, commanded by captain Manly, was one of thoſe the Americans firſt fitted out. The ſucceſs of this privateer was uncommonly great—She took ſeveral veſſels with military ſtores of every kind, particularly an ordinance ſhip from Woolwich with a valuable cargo. Other veſſels, laden with neceſſary articles of ſupply, were captured alſo. By theſe means the Britiſh troops, in Boſton, were reduced to a ſtate of the utmoſt diſtreſs; and the wants of the continental army were conſiderably relieved.

In the mean time articles of confederation and perpetual union, between the ſeveral colonies already aſſociated, with liberty of admiſſion to others, containing rules for their general government, were drawn up by Congreſs, and tranſmitted to the aſſemblies of the reſpective colonies, for their conſideration. If

these articles met with approbation, they were to impower their delegates, in the ensuing general Congress, to ratify and confirm them. They also encouraged foreigners to to trade with them, by opening their ports, free of all duties, for every kind of commodity, teas and the merchandize of the British dominions excepted; and by promising that they would, to the utmost of their power, maintain this freedom of commerce for two years, notwithstanding any reconciliation with Great Britain. The non-importation agreement was suspended, in favour of all ships laden with military stores. Such ships to receive, in return, the full value of their cargoes.

In the begnning of December Congress published a declaration, in answer to a proclamation for suppressing rebellion and sedition, which was issued at St. James's in the month of August. They concluded with a declaration, in the name of the people of the united colonies, that whatever punishments should be inflicted upon any persons in the power of their enemies, for favouring, aiding, or abetting, the cause of American liberty, should be retaliated on those in their power, who should favour, aid, or abet, the system of ministerial oppression.

As the term for which the American army had been engaged was to expire with the year, it became necessary to form arrangements for organizing a new one for the year 1776. Such were the hopes still entertained by Congress, with respect to an accommodation, that this temporary enlistment was deemed fully sufficient. A committee of Congress, consisting of Dr. Franklin, Mr. Lynch and Mr. Harrison, were appointed to consult with General Washington, on the best means of forming an army for 1776. Few doubts were entertained, that the same spirit which had roused the people to arms would still continue to operate, and induce the greater part, if not the whole, of the army, to engage for another year. This, however, was found to be a mere delusion.—The army was composed of men impatient of control, and unaccustomed to the hardships of a military life; men who would not hesitate to risk their lives in the field of battle, but who viewed the restraints of discipline, and the cool forbearance of their more prudent leaders, as grievous and intolerable. The soldiers of America, unlike those of Europe, were industrious farmers and tradesmen, who had sacrificed business, and domestic ease, at the shrine of public liberty. But the first impulse over, more selfish motives succeeded.

Enlistments, therefore, went on very slowly. The Connecticut troops could not be persuaded to continue in service after the first of December, when their time expired, though recruits for the new army had not then arrived. The country people, exasperated by this conduct, stopped many of them, and compelled them to return. The militia were called on for a temporary aid, till the army should be recruited; but a dread of the small-pox, with which many, who had been sent out from Boston to Point Shirly, were infected, deterred the militia, and retarded the recruiting service. Notwithstanding every exertion, the American army before Boston amounted to no more than 9650 men, on the last day of December. It is not unworthy of of remark, that one army was disbanded, and another enlisted, within musket-shot of twenty British regiments. *(To be continued.)*

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

A case of SCROPHULA; *read before the* American Medical Society, *January* 7, 1785, *by* SAMUEL KNOX, *of York county, Pennsylvania.*

JOHN Lehman, now a patient in the Pennsylvania Hospital, is a native of South Carolina, about eighteen years of age, of a dark complexion; he has always been troubled with glandular swellings in the neck, arm-pits, and groins; but otherwise had been as healthy as boys commonly are, until the summer of 1781, when being much heated at play with his companions, he went some distance, and took a large draught of cold water. He soon found his belly somewhat swelled, and that night was seized with a fever, which lasted three or four days, and then went off. Mean while the swelling encreased, and extended to his face, feet, and legs, and at length to every part of his body.

About two years ago there appeared little hard tumors, of a bluish colour, on his face, arms, hands, feet, and legs, some of which grew to the size of a chesnut, and became very painful, but not itchy. About fifteen months ago, these tumors broke and discharged a thin acrid fluid, which continued to run with great pain, until after he came to the Hospital, in March 1784, and used pills of the extract of hemlock for some time, when the tumors and discharge were gradually removed, leaving the skin scaly and uneven, of a reddish colour, with little pain. After the tumors broke, the general swelling gradually decreased. At present his lips are still swelled, and discharge a thin fluid; the lower part of his ears is also much swelled; his nose was greatly tumefied, and most, externally, but the swelling is now subsided; the glands about the neck and throat are swelled and hard; his voice is coarse and snuffling; his tongue is ulcerated and appears scurfy; his eye-brows are flattened, and the hairs are fallen off; in one of his eyes there is an inflammation, and he complains of a dimness of sight in the other eye; his appetite has not been much impaired; he has been habitually costive; his urine is free and in usual quantity. Formerly he sweated greatly at night, at which time his pains were much greater, and a troublesome cough was excited; the night-sweats and pains are now diminished; the discharge nearly dried up; and the swelling gone, except in his lips, ears, and nose, and some small tumors about his neck.

Until he came to the Hospital nothing was done for him, unless that he was bled and took a purge or two. Since that time he has used the following medicines. Until the first of August he took the extract of hemlock, in different quantities, the greatest 48 grains a day.

Aug. 31. The following liniment was ordered to be applied to his whole body every night. ℞. *Lin. Japon.* ℔ss. *Merc. corros. sublim.* ℥j. *M. f. lin.* In addition to these, in April, a decoction of the woods was odered ℥iv every night; and in May the decoction of burdock.

Sept. 3. ℞. *Calomel.* ʒj. *farin. tritic.* ʒij. *m. applic. toto. corpori.*

Oct. 13th. ℞. *G. opij* ℥ss. *Sp. vin.* ʒj. *Sap. venet.* ʒij. *C. camphor.* ʒiss. *Aq. font.* ℥vj. *M. f. liniment. part. affectis ter die applicand.* This was continued about four weeks. Since Nov. 19th the hemlock has been given constantly.

This case appears to me to be a

scrophula for the following reasons.

1st. The glandular swellings, which this boy has always had, seem to denote a predisposition to this disease, the draught of cold water being the more immediate cause; and Cullen, Hoffman, Van Swieten &c. agree, that the scrophula depends on a particular constitution of the lymphatic system.

2. The symptoms are, though not exactly the same; yet of the same kind with those usually described by writers on the scrophula, except the general swelling, which may be attributed to the cold water, suddenly stopping the secretions, and particularly the insensible perspiration, and also acting as a sedative, it diminishes the circulation through the small vessels, whereby the humours are vitiated, and a swelling is occasioned, nature not being able to overcome the attack.

3. His age seems to favour my opinion; for authors observe, that children of scrophulous habits are usually relieved, or become worse, about the age of puberty.

4. Some of the symptoms seem to indicate a lepra; but Hoffman observes, that the seat of the leprosy is in the skin and cellular membrane, and that it spreads with a white scaly appearance all over the body. In this patient the tumors seem deeper than the skin, are only partial, and have no scaly appearance. Besides, in the leprosy the face has a shining unctuous appearance, and the veins under the tongue are black and varicose, which circumstances I have not been able to observe in this case.

The curative indications appear to be, to give tone to the system, and to remove the glandular obstructions.

Of the hemlock I can say nothing from experience; but from the observation of authors, who ascribe to it the virtues of a discutient and a diuretic, and from the success with which it has been employed in the present case, it seems very rational to continue it. However, as medicines by a long uninterrupted use lose their effect, the constitution becoming habituated to them, I conceive it would be best to give it alternately with some other medicine, or to let the patient use it at times. The medicine which I would give in the interval is the peruvian bark, which would give tone to the system, and thereby assist nature in removing the glandular obstructions, and perhaps prevent the night-sweats.

I have seen mercurials used, both internally and externally, but I think with little success. Fumigations of cinnabar and rosin seemed to do some service. Some have recommended mineral waters: I imagine impregnations of iron might be of use here. Sea-water has been used. Cullen used a strong decoction of the leaves of colt's-foot with advantage. I have seen a decoction of the wild potatoe root directed for a diet drink in a case of this kind.

Several external applications to the tumors, have been recommended; as a solution of sugar of lead, Sp. Mindereri, escharotics of mercury or copper, burnt alum &c, &c.

In this, and all chronic cases, particular regard should be had to the regimen. The diet should be nourishing and easy of digestion, consisting of milk, bread, rice, weak broths &c. The linen and bed should be kept clean, and the patient should enjoy the benefit of a fresh, dry, air, gentle exercise, if capable of it, and even a change of air; and I here assert that the change of climate has been of particular service to this patient.

Published by order of the Society.

HENRY STUBER, Sec.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

SIR,

THE following inſtructions for reſtoring perſons to life, who are ſuppoſed to be dead from drowning, or other cauſes, were publiſhed originally by Dr. Alexander Johnſon (the introducer of the practice into the Britiſh dominions) in proſe. For the ſake of imprinting them more durably upon the memory, they have lately been publiſhed in England in *verſe*. By giving them a place in your Aſylum, you will oblige ſeveral of your cuſtomers. It is hereby earneſtly recommended to the MASTERS of Academies and Schools in the United States, to oblige one or more of their ſcholars to commit theſe inſtructions to memory, and to repeat them at their examinations, and on all other public days. By theſe means the inſtructions will become known to thouſands, and thereby become familiar and common in every family. At a moderate calculation, this practiſe will probably be the means in the courſe of the next five and twenty years, of ſaving a THOUSAND LIVES—and from the increaſe of the knowledge contained in the inſtructions, by tradition and otherwiſe, it is equally probable, the practice herein recommended, may in the courſe of the next hundred years, be the means of ſaving not leſs than TEN THOUSAND LIVES. R.

DR. JOHNSON'S *Inſtructions for recovering perſons ſuppoſed to be dead from drowning or other cauſes, in verſe.*

IN every inſtance of departed life,
Nature, ſtill ſtruggling, holds a doubtful ſtrife.
In caſes the moſt common that we meet, (1)
Ere death the laſt deciſive ſtroke complete,
Some time elapſes;—yet uncertainty
Attends that ſpace—it long or ſhort may be:
Therefore employ that interval to try
If yet ſome ſparks of life may dormant lie,
And either a recov'ry ſafe procure,
Or from that worſt of horrors thus enſure
Of quick interment. For experience ſhows,
That many women, from child-bearing throes,
And new-born infants, breathleſs long remain
In ſwooning's trances,—yet revive again (10. 11. 12. 13
By means here recommended.—Then beware
None periſh thro' your want of thought or care;
But try thoſe means which every willing hand,
At any time and place, may well command.
At firſt diſcov'ry of apparent death,
Loſe not a moment; for the fleeting breath

EXPLANATORY NOTES, *by Dr. Johnſon.*

(1) The appearance of death is known to be equivocal; none but the ſymptoms of mortification can be called certain; prudence therefore directs to truſt to none; and every apparent corpſe ought to be put to trial, by the means here indicated, for a deciſive teſt of a poſſible recovery, or a certain ſtate of diſſolution.

May yet be ſtay'd—while life's laſt ſpark remains,
Patient attend, nor ſpare or time or pains.
Avoid the dangerous practice now decry'd,
By ignorance and prejudice oft try'd,
Rolling with violence, nor ſhaking try,
Nor yet ſuſpending—who thoſe means apply
To force diſcharge of water, to the grave
Conſign the wretch whom gentler means might ſave.
Firſt, from wet cloaths the body free,—with care
Wrap it in flannels ſoft and warm ;—beware
You no ſharp ſalt, nor yet corroſive ply ;
Nor rub with wetted cloths, but keep all dry.
  Theſe early ſteps when taken with the drown'd,
(On whom ſucceſs firſt aſcertain'd was found)
What follows equally relates to all (2)
Thoſe who into a death-like ſwooning fall, (3)
Or ſeeming choak'd—like treatment will demand,
Cheering and rubbing with a gentle hand. (4)
  The purple ſtream of life alike beware (5)
Not to diminiſh ; and, with anxious care,

(2) Drowning is the caſualty in which trials to recover perſons apparently dead, have originally proved ſucceſsful; the treatment of it, therefore, ſtands foremoſt in deſcription ; but its application not being confined to that accident, proof has been obtained of its ſucceſsful application in numberleſs caſes, where life has appeared ſuſpended. Its ſuperiority in number, therefore, exiſts no longer, than inattention confines its ſucceſs to ſuch partial endeavours : the occurrences to which it ought to be extended, may, beſides hanging and ſtrangling, be enumerated as follows : ſtifling, ſuffocating from damps of mines, ſtagnated air in pits, wells, and vaults, from the effluvia of fermenting liquors in cellars ; farther, from the ſuſpenſion of life in apoplexies without rupture of veſſels, in lethargies, ſwoonings, in accidents happening to women in child-bed, and to new and ſtill-born children, in convulſions and hyſteric fits, effects of violent paſſions, exceſs in drinking ſpirituous liquors, of furfeits, and of cold liquors drank in heat. So unbounded is the efficacy of thoſe means, that no ſtate, bordering on the appearance of death, ſhould be left unattempted, on the ſmalleſt view of recovery.

(3) A body become cold (any way but by froſt) may be warmed in the following manner : it may be laid before a moderate fire, or the cloths with which it is rubbed, may alternately be made warm before they are applied : ſtone bottles with hot water, and bricks or tiles heated to a middling degree, or hot ſand, ſeverally put up in flannel, may be laid near different parts of the body. To reſtore heat generally, (which may eaſily be done with children and ſmall ſized perſons) the body is to be taken into bed between blankets and two healthy perſons, who will by gentle rubbing, cheering and chafing, bring on a mild glow, that has often brought forth life in a ſhort ſpace of time.

(4) Indiſcriminate, ſpirited, vigorous efforts, have frequently proved hurtful; rubbing violently, and with ſubſtances that can injure the ſkin, have raiſed a greater degree of irritation and conſequent inflammation, than the remaing powers of life were able to bear, and the patient has thereby ſubſided. The endeavours ſhould be proportioned to the powers, as they are diſcovered. An over quantity of action may deſtroy the powers themſelves. Inactivity, dilatorineſs, doubt, and apprehenſion, on the other hand, are equally dangerous; the loſs of time, is oft the loſs of life, it ought then not to be waſted in vain attempts, incautiouſly recommended by the Humane Societies, ſuch as immerſions into warm water, brewers grains, ſoap leys, aſhes, embers, and hot ſand; their effects prove contrary to thoſe wanted, and the precious moment can better be employed in a recourſe to means of known ſucceſs.

(5) *Bleeding* proves hurtful, often fatal, in firſt attempts for recovery : it reduces

Avoid emetics, which may ills diffuſe (6)
Through all the frame, deem'd fatal by the muſe.
Shun all thoſe cruel methods that impair
The ſkin, (4. 6) nor, by your ill-directed care,
Congeal thoſe humours, which to keep alive, (9)
In fluid ſtate, you anxiouſly ſhould ſtrive.
Attempt not, by excruciating pain, (6)
Some knowledge of the patient's ſtate to gain;
For know, thoſe trials are a vain pretence,
While all ſenſation lies in dead ſuſpenſe.
With patience wait, leſt, by ſuch cruel haſte,
Life's feeble lamp you ignorantly waſte: (4)
From care and caution better comfort flows, (7)
And jaws, tho' lock'd, will of themſelves uncloſe.
With cordial drops endeavour to revive (8)
The fleeting ſpirits, and life's current drive
Back to its native channels.—Try to heal,
With opiate draughts, the irritated feel,
Caus'd by reviv'd ſenſation.—Next attend,
With needful help, and frequent turn or bend, (10)
Provoking motion in the languid breaſt,
Nor leave the body in lethargic reſt. (11)

the principle and the remaing powers of life. If a perſon recovering from a ſwoon be bled, he will relapſe into it again, becauſe two qualities eſſential to life, irritation and elaſticity, will be deſtroyed in him. It requires bandages that obſtruct circulation, and every other neceſſary operation. In advanced ſtages, and violent agitations, where its fallacious effects have given ſupport to a belief of its uſe, it can effectually be replaced by cooling and compoſing things, ſaline draughts, camphor julep, almond milk, ſome drops of laudanum: from all which no bad conſequence enſues: and in this particular treatment, a common aſſiſtant will be ſafer than a medical perſon, who will hardly refrain from the uſe of his lancet.

(6) *Making ſick*, means giving emetics; theſe, and bliſtering, cupping, ſcarifying, and cauteriſing, produce no effect, while the ſenſe of feeling is ſuſpended; but on its return, the cruel effects of ſuch trials prove intolerable, and thwart whatever elſe could pomiſingly have been done. In *ſurfeits* from eating or drinking, with ſome remains of life, puking is found uſeful.

(7) The mouth and noſe (of drowned perſons) are ſometimes filled with mud, or (in others) with froth, which ought directly to be cleared away; but the jaws being fixed it is beſt, without wrenching them open, to inject ſome warm fluid with a ſmall ſyringe between the cheek and the teeth, keeping the body on its ſide to vent it again. The jaws will uncloſe without trouble, when the firſt ſigns of life appear.

(8) Such cordials as do not heat, cinnamon and peppermint water, wine and ſpirits diluted with water, ſhould be given as ſoon as poſſible: a tea ſpoonful at a time only; to be ſure that they go down to the ſtomach, where they will have a good and ſpeedy effect.

(9) Acids are hurtful: they cauſe conſtriction and ſtagnation, congealing and coagulating the fluids, and hardening the ſolids. Their effects are the oppoſite of thoſe that prove ſalutary: the moſt promiſing ſymptoms being the fluidity and circulation of the blood and humours.

(10) It proves uſeful to move a patient on and with the blanket upon which he lies; makes a change in the poſition and preſſure of the inward parts, and offers a new field for friction. Violent ſhaking and agitation, would have a contrary and unfavourable effect.

(11) Injecting warm vapour, the ſmoke of tobacco, ſage, or other aromatic herbs, up the fundament, has alwas proved efficacious; the firſt for ſtrong habits, the laſt for tender conſtitutions; a pipe, a common wood clyſter pipe, a reed, or ſome other

Injeƈt warm vapour, (12) and blow in freſh air;
And let it likewiſe be your conſtant care (13)
To chafe the temples, palms, on every part
Moſt ſenſible, exert that needful art.
Take a clean feather, with it, tickle, teize
The throat, and up the noſe, to force a ſneeze.
In ſuffocations cauſed by noxious air,
Or bodies froſt-bitten,—be it your care
With water icy cold, or even ſnow,
Repeatedly apply'd, to raiſe a glow: (14)
Deſpiſing all abſurd exploded ways, (15)
With ſhock electrical the dead to raiſe.
Or reeking ſheep's-blood pour'd in human veins;
True judgment all thoſe vain attempts diſdains.
Convulſions, ſwoonings, wear the face of death,
Still is the pulſe, ſuſpended is the breath;
Here ſpirits volatile and hartſhorn uſe,
With gentle friƈtion—ne'er inaƈtive muſe
O'er the extended patient; but apply

hollow utenſil may be found for it, where the new common fumigator is not to be had.—Sharp clyſters and other evacuants, are unſafe; they weaken and affeƈt the ſtomach and the body.

(12) Freſh air is better blown in at the noſe than the mouth: it is done with a pair of bellows, which muſt be quite clean, otherwiſe they will ſooner ſuffocate, than reſtore reſpiration: the mouth is held cloſe at the time: it has often been done by a tranſmiſſion of breath from the mouth of an aſſiſtant, into the lungs, (as is thought) of the patient; though this is not held to be the beſt way: however, as great ſtreſs is laid by many upon the effeƈt of this operation, it is right to attempt it in the moſt convenient way that may offer.

(13) Chafing the temples, ears, neck, and other moſt ſenſible parts, is done with volatile ſpirit of *ſal ammoniac*, or of *hartſhorn*, or *Eau de Luce*, ſprinkled upon a part of the cloth, or a ſeparate bit, with which the patient is rubbed; it is held under his noſe, and ſome being ſpread upon warm water, riſes and forms an atmoſphere of vapour and air round the patient, very fit for his lungs, as he recovers his breath.—— When a little of this ſpirit is uſed diluted in the wine, or other cordial above adviſed, it ſenſibly encreaſes their effeƈt.

(14) The aſperſion of very cold water, thrown rapidly, and for a length of time, on the face and other parts of the body, has proved a moſt efficacious remedy for perſons ſuffocated by fumes of charcoal, the damps of mines, and the foul air of cellars, as likewiſe for thoſe that are ſeized with intenſe cold and are partly frozen, for which the application of ſnow and ice, or the coldeſt water, is known to be efficaciouſly uſed: while on the contrary, the ariſing of heat by fire and by friƈtion, would prove deſtruƈtive, and produce mortification. Some favourable indications lead to believe, that perſons ſtruck with lightning would receive benefit from a like aſperſion with cold water. The patient is laid in a ſloping poſture, the head uppermoſt, on boards, in an open place, and the coldeſt water daſhed in his face and on other parts, ſmartly and without intermiſſion, until ſigns of life be obtained. This method anſwers better than plunging a lifeleſs body into a cold bath, which is not eaſily done; and cannot produce as much effeƈt from coldneſs, as the renewal of freſh water, in ſmaller quantity, readily does to an affeƈted limb. Perſons thus treated, want, upon recovery, no other management, than to be well dried, clothed, and cheered with cordials that are not ſpirituous.

(15) Speculative means ſhould not be propoſed to common operators; they have neither inſtruments, hands nor heads, for experiments, and ought not to be led away from a ſalutary praƈtice, to the exerciſe of which their abilities are equal.

Means unremitted, every method try ; (16)
Raiſe, turn, and chafe the temples, give not o'er,
Watch 'till returning breath your friend reſtore.
In this, and ev'ry caſe, quick help and care,
With gentle friction, change of poſture, air,
With patience infinite, with watchful eye,
And frequent touch, each ſymptom to deſcry
Of faint pulſation, warmth, or riſing glow,
Are the beſt helps attendants can beſtow. (17)
Theſe ſymptoms a return to life portend,
And with aſſiduous care theſe ſigns attend ;
Contractions of the muſcles, face and eyes,
A ſpreading bluſh o'er cheek and lips ariſe,
Then ſpaſms and ſufferings ſtrong exertions cauſe,
Break out in ſad complaints, deep groaning draws;
Vomitings, head-ach, fail not to ſucceed,
The patient then your quickeſt help will need,
Pain-ſtilling drops, and ſaline draughts apply,
With camphor julep, cooling mixtures try,
Eaſe and ſome kind refreſhment ſleep to gain, (18)
Which, in few hours, may happieſt ends obtain.
Yet ſtop not at the firſt faint glimpſe of life ;
While ſtruggling nature holds a doubtful ſtrife,
Continue ſtill the means, nor ſpare your pain,
Leſt in lethargic ſleep they ſink again.

(16) Suiting the means preſcribed to the age and ſtrength of the patient, implies adjuſtment of them to the remaining principle and powers of life, as far as they are diſcoverable. Care muſt be taken not to overpower or deſtroy the capability of receiving aid , but to go on attentively, and without interruption, as life often returns tardily, after many hours operation.

(17) Of all beings under the appearance of death, new and ſtill-born infants claim a firſt right to attention ; by chafing and cheering, many are recoverable of thoſe who formerly were laid out as dead, by midwives and nurſes. Such perſons, therefore, (and all aſſiſtants and attendants on the ſick) muſt not be diſcouraged by any unpromiſing aſpect, but ſteadily continue their endeavours to aſcertain the true ſtate of their charge, either to reſtore life, or to make ſure that there be no error in conſigning it to the grave.

(18) The care to be taken, the ſteady aſſiſtance to be given, and the ſymptoms of returning life, being well ſet forth, the mode of proceeding with perſons that are reſtored, remains to be deſcribed ; thoſe who are recovered by common means, are to be kept quiet, moderately warm, calmed with *camphor julep*, almond milk, ſage and balm tea ; and when ſleepy, to have wine whey. When they can take food, they ſhould have mulled eggs and other animal ſubſtances, and all ſtrengthening things. Butter and fat meat are not proper.

Two ſurpriſing inſtances of SLEEP-WALKING.

A PERSON dreamt that he was catching birds. In the morning he found a whole neſt of ſwallows in his bed. He had, in the night, mounted an high ladder, and taken the birds under the eve of the houſe.

A friend of mine once met an old woman, in her night diſhabille, at half a mile's diſtance from her houſe. In opening a gate ſhe was waked by the noiſe, and ſadly terrified.

THOUGHTS ON MUSICK.

In a Letter to a Friend.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I SHALL willingly comply with your requeſt, in offering a few looſe hints on one of the moſt faſcinating of the ſiſter arts, *the art of Muſic.*

It is unneceſſary here to enter into a diſcuſſion of the queſtion, Whether a rude or civilized ſtate of ſociety is moſt favourable to muſical compoſition? I have already conſidered that queſtion in my letter on the progreſs of poetry. The ſame doctrine applies upon a general principle to the riſe, progreſs, and decline, of muſic.

I ſhall, in this letter, endeavour to give a ſhort detail of the origin and progreſs of this impreſſive art, and point out its nature and tendency.

The art of muſick took its riſe in the earlieſt periods of ſociety. 'Juba,' we find, ſoon after the creation of the world, 'was the father of all ſuch as handled the harp and the organ.' And it is more than probable that Moſes, the moſt ancient of all writers, was well acquainted with this art. The Egyptians were the great promoters of ſcience in the Hebrew nation, and Moſes was inſtructed in all the learning of the Egyptians. The ſublime and animated ſong of Moſes on the overthow of Pharaoh in the Red-Sea was, we believe, adapted to the ſweet ſtrains of muſick; for we are told it was ſung by Moſes and the children of Iſrael:—After the concluſion of the ſong, 'Miriam the propheteſs, the ſiſter of Aaron, took a timbrel in her hand, and all the women went out after her with timbrels and with dances: and Miriam anſwered them, Sing ye to the Lord, for he hath triumphed glorioufly; the horſe and his rider hath he thrown into the ſea.'

We read, in the Moſaic law, of the ſound of trumpets in approaching the field of battle, and of the feaſts of trumpets in its religious obſervances.

The hiſtory of king David furniſhes us with very ſtriking proofs of his attachment to the art of Muſick. Saul, being troubled in mind, and melancholy, was adviſed to apply to muſick as a remedy for his diſorder; David took his harp, and played tunes of ſweet melody, and Saul was comforted.

The Pſalms of David, which glow with an ardour of genius and an elevation of the moſt becoming ſentiments, were, it is more than probable, ſet to the moſt ſublime and expreſſive muſick. Such was the attachment of the Hebrews to this art, and ſuch was the proficiency they had made in it; that when they were in captivity in Babylon, they regretted with heart-felt ſorrow the loſs of thoſe ſongs, which they had ſung with rapture in the temple of Jeruſalem.

Let us next attend to the progreſs of muſick among the Greeks. The Greeks, I believe, were indebted to the Egyptians for this delightful art. Homer, the moſt ancient of authors, unconnected with ſacred writers, has given us very ſtriking deſcriptions of the efficacy of muſick. We are told, Apollo invented the lyre, and inſtructed Orpheus to play upon it. The lyrick and dramatick poets were all, after the time of Homer, proficients in the art of muſick, and in all pro-

bability contributed much to the perfection of that art in Greece. We are well aſſured, that, in the days of Philip and his ſon Alexander the Great, muſick had arrived at its higheſt degree of perfection. From Greece it made its way to Rome, and from Rome it ſpread abroad over all the countries of Europe.

The progreſs of muſick depends much upon the temper and diſpoſition of a nation; and the temper and diſpoſition of the inhabitants of a country or diſtrict are often formed by various cauſes. Civil or eccleſiaſtical government, climate, wealth, or poverty, operate powerfully in ſtamping a national character. It ſeldom happens that two nations are entirely, in theſe reſpects, in the ſame ſituation; accordingly, we find each nation has a deſcriptive one peculiar to itſelf; and hence the muſick of each nation bears invariable features correſponding exactly to its own leading character. We find, for inſtance, the refined warbling of an Italian; the bold and animating tone of an Engliſhman; the harſh and warlike ſounds of an Highlander; and the plaintive notes of a Caledonian, are ſo different in kind from each other, as to prove, in a deciſive manner, that the features of muſick, like thoſe of the human face, take their complexion from various cauſes. To enumerate them would prove a difficult, and, perhaps, an unneceſſary meaſure. Many of them are common to all; others peculiar to a few nations. One claſs of theſe cauſes is precarious in its effects; another claſs is invariable. They all operate on the imagination and on the heart, thoſe great ſources of paſſion, affection, and delicate emotions. Theſe operations of the mind are claſſified into different kinds, and each claſs has its cauſes peculiar to itſelf. One claſs of emotions is perhaps raiſed by the aſpect of the heavens and the earth; another by the convulſive operations of the elements; and a third by contemplating Nature in an unhealthy condition. The ſituation of the inhabitants of a nation, as a collective body, is ſuch as exhibits to their view objects which affect them more forcibly than others, and of courſe become familiar to them. The emotions peculiar to thoſe objects are thus frequently raiſed in the mind. The principal aſſociation is powerful; it aſſimilates with induſtry not only the common objects of emotion, but all thoſe of a ſimilar nature, which have, at different periods, come under its cognizance: thus the emotion raiſed by theſe objects 'ſwallows up all the reſt,' and becomes a conſtant inmate of the mind. The active and powerful gueſt impels the mind to expreſſions of utterance:—Hence the origin of muſick, and all the fine arts.

But the complexion of muſick is not only different in one nation from another, but alſo in the ſame nation at different periods. This change is produced by various cauſes. Revolutions in the civil or eccleſiaſtical government, unaccuſtomed wars, profound peace, or any other powerful event, contribute greatly to diverſify the complexion and features of muſick. The voice of liberty in France, if not drowned by the harſh ſounds of deſpotiſm, will, in all probability, add a new feature to the muſical productions of that nation.

I meant to have ventured a few thoughts on the uſe and abuſe of this elegant art; But I muſt reſerve them for a future day. Give me leave to ſubſcribe myſelf

Your affectionate Friend,

G. H. M.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

THOUGHTS *on the* COMMERCE *of the* United States.

BY JOHN SWANWICK. ESQ.

DURING the period in which this extenſive continent formed a part only of another empire, by whoſe laws it was governed—its commerce was conſiderably cramped, and confined within limits by no means ſuited to its capacity of exertion.—During the late war that ſucceeded, the unfortunate neceſſity of an emiſſion of a circulating medium, of uncertain value, and the ſtatutes paſſed for the protection of that paper, all operated to the deſtruction of trade, which can only flouriſh under a ſtable, wiſe, and juſt adminiſtration of government.—After the peace, the power of congreſs, ſo long unfortunately inadequate to the protection of the whole empire, and regulation of the trade of its various parts, conſiderably tended to check its improvements. But at length the period is arrived, when the whole nation, placed under one ſuperintending control, can avail itſelf of all its ſtrength, and muſt of courſe make the moſt rapid approaches to perfection in every line of its purſuit.

The commerce of this country may be at preſent conſidered as of two kinds, conſiſting of the import of whatever manufactures or articles of foreign growth are eſſential or ornamental to it, and the export of the various productions of our luxuriant ſoil, for the ſupply of diſtant nations—the latter is evidently the moſt beneficial, ſince by it the agriculturiſt is encouraged, and the beſt market diſcovered for the ſale of the products of his induſtry. Beſide, from hence is more immediately derived that valuable branch of trade which conſiſts in the carriage of thoſe articles, and the conſequent encreaſe of ſhipbuilding and navigation; of courſe this claims the more immediate protection of government, who, to encourage it, have laid duties on foreign ſhips, of a nature to prevent, as much as convenient, their interference in it; wiſely reflecting, on the other hand, on the too great diſpoſition prevalent for foreign wares, they have by well-timed duties leſſened their introduction, and encouraged the cultivation of domeſtick manufactures among us. It is impoſſible to conceive how uſeful have been theſe regulations, as far as they have already been carried into effect. Whilſt they bid fair to ſupply, in a manner almoſt imperceptible, whatever money may be wanting for the general exigencies of government; they have the happieſt influence in promoting they gradual proſperity of the country; they have taken off oppreſſive land-taxes, while they have encouraged its cultivation and ſettlement; to our cities, they have given an uncommon ſpring of exertion, evident by their extenſion; navigation they have promoted in a ſurpriſing degree, as is ſeen by the number of large ſhips every where conſtructing, by which the variety of tradeſmen connected with them, have been raiſed at once to a ſtate of eaſe and competency, from one of ſevere depreſſion; and the flag of the United States, from being of comparatively little importance, begins to

be now ranked among the moſt reſpectable in every quarter of the globe.

Still greater improvements may be expected from the continual effects of wiſe and vigorous national councils, a due regulation of the coins, weights, meaſures, exchange, and inſpection-laws throughout the union; prudent and well judged combinations, by treaties with foreign nations—the quick and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice throughout the empire—the due ſupport of all meaſures calculated to promote and preſerve public and private credit—the improvement of roads, and opening ſuitable canals for internal navigation—the liberal encouragement of agriculture and manufactures—the promotion of knowledge and learning—all theſe are ſources from which the commerce of our country anticipates the moſt powerful ſupport—How evident that ſhe only wants what is conſiſtent with the public good, nay, that this is her own—How brilliant the proſpect of all the advantages which muſt be produced by ſuitable attention to theſe objects—How happy the agents to whom the country ſhall be indebted for them—How fortunate her lot when they ſhall be carried to perfection.

There is one object, however, that ſeems to demand an earlier attention of Congreſs than moſt others, and which, it is ſurpriſing has hitherto eſcaped their notice—it is the great principle of preventing foreign ſhips to introduce among us any articles but the produce of their own countries—for want of attention to this, the riſing commerce of America to China is likely to be nipped in the bud—how hard, that after all the vigour of enterprize ſeen in ſuch diſtant expeditions—after all the perils and dangers ſo long a voyage ſuppoſes, our ſhips, on their return, ſhould find their proſpects defeated, by the introduction of ſimilar cargoes, from European ſtates, ſo much nearer us!—Thus the concurrence of foreign companies is permitted to raiſe the prices on our merchants abroad, and afterwards, ſtrange to tell, equally permitted to defeat their objects at home.—Duties have been laid, it is true, to diſcourage this, but they are inadequate to the purpoſe, as, it is apprehended, will in the preſent year be unfortunately experienced. In other nations this commerce has been found, even without ſuch competition, to require the aid of rich companies to conduct it. The wiſe policy of our conſtitution admits of no ſuch monopolies; but ſurely we ought to prevent totally the interference of other nations in this buſineſs, for which no motive can be found to weigh againſt the diſcouragement it creates.

An unfavourable idea has at ſome time prevailed, of the intereſts of commerce and agriculture, as being at variance; and of the intereſts of one ſtate, as differing from thoſe of another, as to objects connected with trade—theſe deluſions have ſometimes proved fatal to it, and have often checked the tide of its improvement; yet none are more void of truth and reaſon. That parts of the union ſhould be eminent for mercantile talents, others for nautical abilities, and others for cultivation of rich and bulky articles of export, would appear as fortunate contingencies, intended to cement the union by ties of mutual neceſſity and want. Yet have ſuch circumſtances created jealouſies, inſtead of encreaſing harmony; and ſometimes defeated, in our publick councils, the wiſeſt plans of national proſperity. We muſt hope a more generous and enlightened po-

licy will succeed, and that the progress of time will speedily discover, that the strength and importance of the whole is combined in a due encouragement of every part, and that whatever benefits the remotest member of the body, will naturally pervade, and meliorate the whole.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

Substance *of an* Essay *on the* DISADVANTAGES *of* JUVENILE SOCIETIES, *read before a Literary Society, instituted some time since, in the city of Philadelphia.*

THE professed purposes of juvenile literary societies are to procure, what is called a sudden and easy flow of thought, a habit of delivering those thoughts with fluency and suitable expressions, and a concise and close method of argumentation—These acquirements, we acknowledge, may be good in themselves, and, indeed, useful to men—But in the hands of youth, who want sufficient experience and prudence, to handle such weapons properly, they have very pernicious effects—Many are injured by the possession of qualifications in themselves really valuable—Or, as Mr. Pope expresses a similar idea,

> Some to whom Heav'n in wit has been profuse,
> Want as much more to turn it to it's use.

Good nature, for instance, is undoubtedly an amiable disposition of the mind; but if its possessor is not blessed with a competent share of understanding, and some knowledge of men and manners, it will daily and inevitably expose him to dangers, and may at length involve him in ruin. Laughed at by those who, taking advantage of this weakness, have brought upon him his distresses, or scarcely pitied by others, who cannot but acknowledge, that this failing was one of those which flow from a virtuous rather than a vicious soul—the generality of mankind will pass him off as *fool*, who, as he brought on his destruction by his own indiscretions, is undeserving of assistance.

In a society like ours the debates are carried on merely for the sake of argumentation—This will be plain, when we consider, that to every question, there can be but one right side, and yet there are express appointments to support two—Now it is, at least, supposed that each disputant believes that he is contending for a just cause, and, in most instances, he convinces himself that it is so before the debate ends, merely for the sake of opposition, and that regard which man has for his own assertions—The absurdity of the contention makes no difference as to this effect—The mind long accustomed to the impression of a certain train of ideas, at last unavoidably adopts them—Hence it is that a virtuous education will frequently erase vicious biasses and produce a worthy character; and *vice versa*—To the mind of a person who has, for a long time, been accustomed to the presentation of

virtuous conduct, the commendations bestowed upon the good, and the detestation with which vice is viewed—every successive impression is stronger than the former, and every hour the effects are increased, till at length they become settled habits, or (as they are called) virtues—In like manner, the pride of a young man is engaged to support his appointed opinion, however absurd—He bends the whole powers of his mind to rake up arguments for this purpose, and the object of his researches and meditations, is not to come at the truth, and acquire proper and useful information upon the subject, but merely to devise methods, and ingenious sophisms, to establish an opinion palpably false and erroneous—His error, from being fictitious, at last becomes real, and the fruits of his labour and study are to confound and mislead his judgment, which, if left to its own natural energy and operations, would have directed clearly and right—So that much time, that might have been well employed in procuring useful and substantial knowledge, has been spent, laboriously spent, in the heaping up of a pile of nonsensical syllogisms, the acquisition of a mischievous error, and forcing upon ourselves an absurdity which our unperverted reason would have revolted at—I acknowledge, that this should not be so, and these societies should produce very different effects; and therefore my assertions may seem strange, and indeed, be incredible to those whose experience has not convinced them of their truth—But I appeal with confidence to those who have been conversant with such societies.

In these juvenile literary societies, as has been before observed, a question is never started but merely for the sake of disputation; which produces another ill consequence—If I am accustomed to pay attention to the opinions of others only to find faults in them, and, if possible, overturn them however just and proper, the habit will become so fixed as ever to remain with me, and shew itself at very improper places and times—When a person has contracted this habit, he cannot throw it off and resume it, as circumstances may render it proper—In common conversations, where, in general, the principal object is to pass a few hours agreeably and innocently, he will attentively observe every sentiment, and every expression, and be harping at both at every opportunity—One observes that it is a very cold day—This is a feast for our pedantic disputant—He immediately, and, you may depend upon it, modestly, begs leave to differ from the gentleman—He then runs out into a long confused rigmarole of learned unintelligible nonsense, to prove that there is, in nature, no such absolute body or quality as *cold*, but it is merely an *absence of heat*—Great philosopher! and what is meant by all this? I believe the meaning has never yet been known—The intention and use of language is simply to express ideas—A certain state of the weather produces a sensation, which gives rise to an idea we express and communicate by the term *heat*. The contrary sensation and idea we call *cold*. Language expresses *ideas* and not *things*. This is a short and simple statement of truth, founded in every ones reason and experience; and although not understanding, we may be unable to confute the jargon of such philosophical sophistry, yet we can never be convinced by it, contrary to the conviction of nature. What, then, has our self-sufficient youth gained, by interrupting an

eaſy and agreeable converſation, with his learned train of reaſoning? probably, he may ſuppoſe that, as none pretend to diſpute the point with him, he has gained a complete victory over the minds of all, and raiſed their admiration of his vaſt knowledge and abilities. Weak creature! and is this thy knowledge? ſilence is, upon ſuch occaſions, much oftener produced by a thorough contempt, than by conviction either of the profundity of your learning, or the rectitude of your opinion. A character of this ſtamp is either the laughing-ſtock and ſport of every company, or a hated check upon its eaſe and pleaſure. It can never command the eſteem of any, though perhaps a few gaping fools may for a time admire.

But let us even grant that our impertinent pedant meets with all the ſucceſs deſired. Let us grant that the force of his eloquence and logick is irreſiſtable, and he indiſputably triumphs over all oppoſition. What, then, are his gains? will any man thank him, for proving him ignorant, and expoſing him to his companions? had he any right to inform another at the expence of his feelings; and wound him in the tendereſt part, for a piece of knowledge, which may never be of the leaſt uſe to him, and can, undoubtedly, never compenſate for the price at which it was obtained? ſuch triumphs are like the conqueſts of an Alexander, or the oppreſſion of a Dionyſius, where the moſt tender and ſacred rights of others are trampled upon, to ſhed a falſe and hated ſplendor round the conqueror's brows.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

SIR,

The following letter from Dr. Franklin *to* Noah Webſter, *jun. Eſq; written near the cloſe of his long and uſeful life, is very intereſting; as well on account of the excellent obſervations it contains, as of the pleaſing proof it exhibits, that the mental faculties may be preſerved in full vigour to the extremity of old age, by laying in a ſufficient ſtock of knowledge in early life, and by preſerving the mind from a fatal torpor by due and ſalutary exerciſe. Pleaſe to republiſh it, with Mr. Webſter's introductory letter, from the encloſed newſpaper, printed at Hartford in New-England.* Your's &c. W.

MR. PRINTER,

THE following Letter from the late venerable Dr. *Franklin*, though dated in December laſt, did not reach me till a few days before his death. That gentleman ſuffered nothing to eſcape his obſervation, and I believe, you will think with me, that his remarks on certain *pretended improvements* in our language, highly deſerve publication. Pleaſe to inſert the following letter entire in your uſeful paper, after which I will occaſionally furniſh you with ſome ſtrictures on the ſame ſubject. It was my intention to have done this, while the Doctor was alive, that the public might have the benefit of his farther remarks; for the remarks of Dr. *Franklin*, in the laſt ſtages of his life, were the ripened mellow fruit of long experience and mature judg-

ment. But the tree is withered and cut down; and all we can do is to gather and carefully preſerve the fruit that remains.

I am Sir, your humble ſervant,
N. WEBSTER, jun.

Hartford, April 30, 1790.

Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1789.

Dear Sir,

I RECEIVED, ſome time ſince, your *Diſſertations on the Engliſh Language*. It is an excellent work, and will be greatly uſeful in turning the thoughts of our countrymen to correct writing. Pleaſe to accept my thanks for it, as well as for the great honour you have done me in its dedication. I ought to have made this acknowledgement ſooner, but much indiſpoſition prevented me.

I cannot but applaud your zeal for preſerving the purity of our language both in its expreſſion and pronunciation, and in correcting the popular errors ſeveral of our ſtates are continually falling into, with reſpect to both. Give me leave to mention ſome of them, tho' poſſibly they may have already have occurred to you. I wiſh, however, that in ſome future publication of your's, you would ſet a diſcountenancing mark upon them. The firſt I remember is the word *improved*. When I left New-England in the year 1723, this word had never been uſed among us, as far as I know, but in the ſenſe of *ameliorated* or *made better*, except once in a very old book of Dr. Mather's, entitled *Remarkable Providences*. As that man wrote a very obſcure hand, I remember that when I read that word in his book, uſed inſtead of the word *employed*, I conjectured that it was an error of the printer, who had miſtaken a too ſhort *l* in the writing for an *r*, and a *y* with too ſhort a tail for a *v*, whereby *employed* was converted into *improved*; but when I returned to Boſton in 1733, I found this change had obtained favour, and was then become common; for I met with it often in peruſing the newſpapers, where it frequently made an appearance rather ridiculous: Such, for inſtance, as the advertiſement of a country houſe to be ſold, which had been many years *improved* as a tavern; and in the character of a deceaſed country gentleman, that he had been, for more than thirty years, *improved* as a juſtice of the peace. This uſe of the word improve is peculiar to New-England, and not to be met with among any other ſpeakers of Engliſh, either on this or the other ſide of the water.

During my late abſence in France, I find that ſeveral other new words have been introduced into our parliamentary language; for example, I find a verb formed from the ſubſtantive *notice*, *I ſhould not have* noticed *this, were it not that the gentleman, &c.* Alſo another verb, from the ſubſtantive *advocate*, *The gentleman who* advocates, *or who has* advocated *that motion, &c.* Another from the ſubſtantive *progreſs*, the moſt awkward and abominable of the three, *The Committee having* progreſſed, *reſolved to adjourn*. The word *oppoſed* though not a new word, I find uſed in a new manner, as, *The gentlemen who are* oppoſed *to this meaſure, to which I have alſo myſelf always been* oppoſed. If you ſhould happen to be of my opinion with reſpect to theſe innovations, you will uſe your authority in reprobating them.

The Latin language, long the vehicle uſed in diſtributing knowledge among the different nations of Europe, is daily more and more neglected; and one of the modern tongues, viz. the French, ſeems, in point of univerſality, to have ſupplied its place; it is ſpoken in all

the courts of Europe, and moſt of the literati, thoſe even who do not ſpeak it, have acquired knowledge enough of it, to enable them eaſily to read the books that are written in it. This gives a conſiderable advantage to that nation; it enables its authors to inculcate and ſpread through other nations, ſuch ſentiments and opinions on important points as are moſt conducive to its intereſts, or which may contribute to its reputation, by promoting the common intereſts of mankind. It is perhaps owing to its being written in French, that Voltaire's Treatiſe on Toleration, has had ſo ſudden and ſo great an effect on the bigotry of Europe, as almoſt entirely to diſarm it. The general uſe of the French language has likewiſe a very advantageous effect on the profits of the bookſelling branch of commerce, it being well known that the more copies can be ſold that are ſtruck off from one compoſition of types, the profits encreaſe in a much greater proportion than they do in making a greater number of pieces in any other kind of manufacture. And at preſent there is no capital town in Europe without a French bookſeller's ſhop correſponding with Paris. Our Engliſh bids fair to obtain the ſecond place. The great body of excellent printed ſermons in our language, and the freedom of our writings on political ſubjects, have induced a number of divines of different ſects and nations, as well as gentlemen concerned in public affairs, to ſtudy it, ſo far at leaſt as to read it. And if we were to endeavour the facilitating its progreſs, the ſtudy of our tongue might become much more general. Thoſe who have employed ſome part of their time in learning a new language muſt have frequently obſerved, that while their acquaintance with it was imperfect, difficulties, ſmall in themſelves, operated as great ones in obſtructing their progreſs. A book, for example, ill printed, or a pronunciation, in ſpeaking, not well articulated, would render a ſentence unintelligible, which from a clear print, or a diſtinct ſpeaker, would have been immediately comprehended. If therefore we would have the benefit of ſeeing our language more generally known among mankind, we ſhould endeavour to remove all the difficulties, however ſmall, that diſcourage the learning of it. But I am ſorry to obſerve that, of late years, thoſe difficulties, inſtead of being diminiſhed, have been augmented. In examining the Engliſh books that were printed between the reſtoration and the acceſſion of George the 2d. we may obſerve, that all ſubſtantives were begun with a capital, in which we imitated our mother tongue, the German. This was more particularly uſeful to thoſe who were not well acquainted with the Engliſh, there being ſuch a prodigious number of our words, that are both verbs and ſubſtantives, and ſpelt in the ſame manner, though often accented differently in pronunciation. This method has, by the fancy of printers, of late years, been laid aſide; from an idea, that ſuppreſſing the capitals ſhews the character to greater advantage; thoſe letters, prominent above the line, diſturbing its even, regular appearance. The effect of this change is ſo conſiderable that a learned man of France, who uſed to read our books, though not perfectly acquainted with our language, in converſation with me on the ſubject of our authors, attributed the greater obſcurity he found in our modern books, compared with thoſe of the period above mentioned, to a change of ſtyle, for the worſe, in

our writers; of which miſtake I convinced him by marking for him each ſubſtantive with a capital, in a paragraph, which he then eaſily underſtood, though before he could not comprehend it. This ſhews the inconvenience of that pretended improvement.

From the ſame fondneſs for an even and uniform appearance of characters in the line, the printers have of late baniſhed alſo the Italick types, in which words of importance to be attended to in the ſenſe of the ſentence, and words on which an emphaſis ſhould be put in reading, uſed to be printed. And lately another fancy has induced other printers to uſe the ſhort round *s* inſtead of the long one, which formerly ſerved well to diſtinguiſh a word readily by its varied appearance. Certainly the omitting this prominent letter makes the line appear more even; but renders it leſs immediately legible; as the paring all men's noſes might ſmoothe and level their faces, but would render their phyſiognomies leſs diſtinguiſhable. Add to all theſe improvements backwards, another modern fancy, that *grey* printing is more beautiful than *black*; hence the Engliſh new books are printed in ſo dim a character as to be read with difficulty by old eyes, unleſs in a very ſtrong light and with good glaſſes. Whoever compares a volume of the Gentleman's Magazine, printed between the years 1731 and 1740, with one of thoſe printed in the laſt ten years, will be convinced of the much greater degree of perſpicuity given by black ink than by the grey. Lord Cheſterfield pleaſantly remarked this difference to Faulkener, the printer of the Doublin Journal, who was vainly making encomiums on his own paper, as the moſt complete of any in the world; "But, Mr. Faulkener," ſays my Lord, "don't you think it might be ſtill farther improved, by uſing paper and ink not quite ſo near of a colour." For all theſe reaſons I cannot but wiſh that our American printers would, in their, editions avoid theſe fancied improvements, and thereby render their works more agreeable to foreigners in Europe, to the great advantage of our bookſelling commerce.

Farther, to be more ſenſible of the advantage of clear and diſtinct printing, let us conſider the aſſiſtance it affords in reading well aloud to an auditory. In ſo doing the eye generally ſlides forward three or four words before the voice. If the ſight clearly diſtinguiſhes what the coming words are, it gives time to order the modulation of the voice to expreſs them properly. But if they are obſcurely printed, or diſguiſed by omitting the capitals and long *ſ*'s, or otherwiſe, the reader is apt to modulate wrong, and finding he has done ſo, he is obliged to go back and begin the ſentence again; which leſſens the pleaſure of the hearers. This leads me to mention an old error in our mode of printing. We are ſenſible that when a queſtion is met with in reading, there is a proper variation to be uſed in the management of the voice. We have therefore a point, called an interrogation, affixed to the queſtion in order to diſtinguiſh it. But this is abſurdly placed at its end, ſo that the reader does not diſcover it till he finds he has wrongly modulated his voice, and is therefore obliged to begin again the ſentence. To prevent this the Spaniſh printers, more ſenſibly, place an interrogation at the beginning as well as at the end of the queſtion. We have another error of the ſame kind in printing plays, where ſomething often occurs that is marked as ſpoken *aſide*. But the word *aſide* is

placed at the end of the ſpeech, when it ought to precede it, as a direction to the reader, that he may govern his voice accordingly. The practice of our ladies in meeting five or ſix together, to form little buſy parties, where each is employed in ſome uſeful work, while one reads to them, is ſo commendable in itſelf, that it deſerves the attention of authors and printers to make it as pleaſing as poſſible, both to the reader and hearers. My beſt wiſhes attend you, being, with ſincere eſteem, Sir, your moſt obedient and very humble Servant,

B. FRANKLIN.

Obſervations *on* Luxury, Idleneſs, *and* Induſtry, *extracted from a letter written by Dr.* Franklin, *in* 1784.

IT is wonderful how prepoſterouſly the affairs of this world are managed. Naturally one would imagine, that the intereſt of a few individuals, ſhould give way to general intereſt. But individuals manage their affairs with ſo much more application, induſtry and addreſs, than the public do theirs, that general intereſt moſt commonly gives way to particular—We aſſemble parliaments and councils, to have the benefit of their collected wiſdom; but we neceſſarily have, at the ſame time, the inconvenience of their collected paſſions, prejudices, and private intereſts. By the help of theſe, artful men overpower their wiſdom, and dupe its poſſeſſors: and if we may judge by the acts, arrets and edicts, all the world over, for regulating commerce, an aſſembly of great men is the greateſt fool upon earth.

I have not yet indeed thought of a remedy for luxury. I am not ſure that in a great ſtate it is capable of a remedy; nor that the evil is in itſelf always ſo great as it is repreſented. Suppoſe we include in the definition of luxury all unneceſſary expence, and then let us conſider whether laws to prevent ſuch expence are poſſible to be executed in a great country, and whether, if they could be executed, our people generally would be happier, or even richer. Is not the hope of one day, being able to purchaſe and enjoy luxuries, a great ſpur to labour and induſtry? May not luxury therefore produce more than it conſumes, if without ſuch a ſpur, people would be, as they are naturally enclined to be, lazy and indolent? To this purpoſe I remember a circumſtance. The ſkipper of a ſhallop, employed between Cape-May and Philadelphia, had done us ſome ſmall ſervice, for which he refuſed to be paid. My wife underſtanding that he had a daughter, ſent her a preſent of a new faſhioned cap. Three years after, this ſkipper being at my houſe with an old farmer of Cape-May, his paſſenger, he mentioned the cap, and how much his daughter had been pleaſed with it; "But (ſaid he) it proved a dear cap to our congregation"——"How ſo?"——"When my daughter appeared with it at meeting, it was ſo much admired, that all the girls reſolved to get ſuch caps from Philadelphia; and my wife and I computed that the whole could not have coſt leſs than an hundred pounds."—"True, (ſaid the farmer) but you do not

tell all the ſtory: I think the cap was nevertheleſs an advantage to us; for it was the firſt thing that put our girls upon knitting worſted mittens for ſale at Philadelphia, that they might have wherewithal to buy caps and ribbons there: and you know that that induſtry has continued, and is likely to continue and increaſe to a much greater value, and anſwer better purpoſes."—Upon the whole, I was more reconciled to this little piece of luxury, ſince not only the girls were made happier by having fine caps, but the Philadelphians by the ſupply of warm mittens.

In our commercial towns upon the ſea coaſt, fortunes will occaſionally be made. Some of thoſe who grow rich will be prudent, live within bounds, and preſerve what they have gained for their poſterity. Others, fond of ſhewing their wealth, will be extravagant, and ruin themſelves. Laws cannot prevent this.—And perhaps it is not always an evil to the public.—A ſhilling ſpent idly by a fool, may be picked up by a wiſer perſon, who knows better what to do with it. It is therefore not loſt.—A vain ſilly fellow builds a fine houſe, furniſhes it richly, lives in it expenſively, and in a few years ruins himſelf; but the maſons, carpenters, ſmiths, and other honeſt tradeſmen, have been by his employ aſſiſted in maintaining and raiſing their families; the farmer has been paid for his labour, and encouraged, and the eſtate is now in better hands—In ſome caſes, indeed, certain modes of luxury may be a public evil, in the ſame manner as it is a private one. If there be a nation, for inſtance, that exports its beef and linen to pay for the importation of claret and porter, while a great part of its people live upon potatoes, and wear no ſhirts; wherein does it differ from the ſot who lets his family ſtarve, and ſells his clothes to buy drink? Our American commerce is, I confeſs, a little in this way. We ſell our victuals to the iſlands for rum and ſugar; the ſubſtantial neceſſaries of life for ſuperfluities. But we have plenty, and live well nevertheleſs; though by being ſoberer, we might be richer.

The vaſt quantity of foreſt land we have yet to clear and put in order for cultivation, will for a long time keep the body of our nation laborious and frugal. Forming an opinion of our people and their manners, by what is ſeen among the inhabitans of the ſea-ports, is judging from an improper ſample. The people of the trading towns may be rich and luxurious, while the country poſſeſſes all the virtues that tend to promote happineſs and public proſperity. Thoſe towns are not much regarded by the country; they are hardly conſidered as an eſſential part of the ſtates; and the experience of the laſt war has ſhewn, that their being in the poſſeſſion of the enemy, did not neceſſarily draw on the ſubjection of the country, which bravely continued to maintain its freedom and independence notwithſtanding.

It has been computed, by ſome political arithmetician, that if every man and woman would work for four hours each day, on ſomething uſeful, that labour would produce ſufficient to procure all the neceſſaries and comforts of life; want and miſery would be baniſhed out of the world, and the reſt of the twenty-four hours might be leiſure and pleaſure.

What occaſions then ſo much want and miſery? It is the employment of men and women in works that produce neither the neceſſaries nor conveniences of life, who, with thoſe who do nothing, conſume

neceſſaries raiſed by the laborious. To explain this:

The firſt elements of wealth are obtained by labour, from the earth and waters. I have land and raiſe corn. With this, if I feed a family that does nothing, my corn will be conſumed, and at the end of the year I ſhall be no richer than I was at the beginning. But if, while I feed them, I employ them, ſome in ſpinning, others in making bricks, &c. for building, the value of my corn will be arreſted, and remain with me, and at the end of the year we may all be better cloathed and better lodged. And if inſtead of employing a man I feed, in making bricks, I employ him in fiddling for me, the corn he eats is gone, and no part of his manufacture remains to augment the wealth and convenience of the family; I ſhall therefore be the poorer for this fiddling man, unleſs the reſt of my family work more, or eat leſs, to make up the deficiency he occaſions.

Look round the world, and ſee the millions employed in doing nothing, or in ſomething that amounts to nothing, when the neceſſaries and conveniences of life are in queſtion. What is the bulk of commerce, for which we fight and deſtroy each other, but the toil of millions for ſuperfluities, to the great hazard and loſs of many lives by the conſtant dangers of the ſea? How much labour is ſpent in building and fitting great ſhips to go to China and Arabia, for tea and coffee, to the Weſt-Indies for ſugar, to America for tobacco? Theſe things cannot be called the neceſſaries of life, for our anceſtors lived very comfortably without them.

A queſtion may be aſked, could all theſe people now employed in raiſing, making, or carrying ſuperfluities, be ſubſiſted by raiſing neceſſaries? I think they might. The world is large, and a great part of it ſtill uncultivated. Many hundred millions of acres in Aſia, Africa, and America, are ſtill a foreſt, and a great deal even in Europe. On a hundred acres of this foreſt a man might become a ſubſtantial farmer: and 100,000 men employed in clearing each his hundred acres, would hardly brighten a ſpot big enough to be viſible from the moon, unleſs with Herſchell's teleſcope: ſo vaſt are the regions ſtill in wood.

It is however ſome comfort to reflect, that, upon the whole, the quantity of induſtry and prudence among mankind exceeds the quantity of idleneſs and folly. Hence the increaſe of good buildings, farms cultivated, and populous cities filled with wealth, all over Europe; which a few ages ſince, were only to be found on the coaſts of the Mediterranean; and this, notwithſtanding the mad wars continually raging, by which are often deſtroyed in one year the works of many years peace. So that we may hope the luxury of a few merchants on the coaſt, will not be the ruin of America.

One reflection more, and I will end this long rambling letter. Almoſt all the parts of our bodies require ſome expence. The feet demand ſhoes; the legs ſtockings; the reſt of the body cloathing; and the belly a good deal of victuals. Our eyes, though exceedingly uſeful, aſk, when reaſonable, only the cheap aſſiſtance of ſpectacles, which could not much impair our finances. But the eyes of other people are the eyes that ruin us. If all but myſelf were blind, I ſhould want neither fine clothes, fine houſes, nor fine furniture.

A Funeral Oration, *on the Moſt Worſhipful and Honorable Major-General* Richard Caswell, *Grand-Maſter of the Maſons of* North-Carolina.

By FRANCOIS-XAVIER MARTIN, Esq.

And all Judea and Jeruſalem mourned for Joſiah.—II. Chron. xxxv. 24.

Worſhipful Sirs,
And worthy Brothers,

BEREFT of him who conducted our works, we are met to diſcharge the tribute of a tear due to his memory. How deeply the reſt of the community ſympathiſe with us, on this melancholy occaſion, the attendance of a reſpectable number of our fellow-citizens fully teſtifies.

Shall our griefs terminate in ſterile tears? ſhall this diſcourſe, ſacred to the memory of the moſt worſhipful and Honourable Major-General Richard Caswell, Grand-Maſter of the Maſons of North-Carolina, be, like the ſong of the untutored ſavage, the mere rehearſal of a warrior's atchievements? No. In admiring the virtues that have rendered his death lamented, like Joſiah's in *Judea and Jeruſalem*, let us, as chriſtians and maſons, be ſtimulated, not to offer idle adulation to his manes, but to imitate, in the practice of every virtue, ſo bright a pattern.

Nothing excites more powerfully to virtuous deeds, than the examples of thoſe whom they have rendered conſpicuous. Man generally deſires what he finds applauded in others. And, either becauſe virtue appears more noble when he hears it praiſed, or leſs difficult when he ſees it practiſed, he is ſtimulated thereto —as the labour is not without reward, and remiſſneſs would be without excuſe.

The examples of the dead are no leſs powerful than thoſe of the living. We look upon the virtues of the former with a greater degree of veneration; as we view thoſe of the latter with a greater degree of envy; pehaps, becauſe death having crowned them, we are willing to believe that poſterity praiſes without flattery, as it praiſes without intereſt—or rather (for, why ſhould the real reaſon be concealed in this temple of truth?) becauſe our pride will not ſuffer us to acknowledge them in the living.

To convene the people when ſome illuſtrious popular character had terminated his career, and to improve the opportunity of exciting them to patriotic virtues, is an ancient cuſtom, frequent inſtances of which occur in ſacred and profane hiſtory. The heart of man, however obdurate, when operated upon by grief, or the idea of a future ſtate, is prepared to receive ſuch favourable impreſſions; as the ſtiff and cloſe-grained ſtone becomes pliant and ductile, when heated by the fire of the furnace.

Thus we read that the corps of Cæſar having been brought into the *forum* of the metropolis of the world, Anthony, holding up that dictator's garment, addreſſed the Roman people. "You well know," ſaid he, "this mantle. I remember the firſt time Cæſar put it on. It was on the day he overcame the *Nervii*. If you have tears to ſhed, prepare to ſhed them now."

With as much propriety, can I

riſe to day, and, addreſſing you, ſay:——You well know theſe badges. They are the inſignia of MASONRY—of a ſociety which for its antiquity and utility acknowledges no equal among the inſtitutions of the ſons of men. Behold the white apron that was girded on him, the loſs of whom we bemoan, on the day he became a maſon. He has left it to you, unſullied. He has left it to you, decorated with thoſe marks of dignity, to which merit alone gives title.—If you have tears to ſhed, prepare to ſhed them now. —He is no more. No longer ſhall he, like the eaſtern ſun, illuminate our lodges; no longer ſhall he plan or direct our works.

You well know, fellow-citizens, that ſword, emblematical of ſupreme executive authority. I remember the firſt time it was delivered him. It was on the day we ſhook off the oppreſſive yoke of Britiſh domination and became a people. If you have tears to ſhed, prepare to ſhed them now. He is no more. No longer ſhall he wield the the ſword of juſtice attempered by mercy. No longer ſhall he preſide in your councils, or lead you to the hoſtile field.

To enter here into a minute detail of the ſervices he rendered you, would be to premiſe that they may be obliterated from your memory—you remember them. Brothers and fellow-citiens, they cannot have been forgotten.

It was he who headed you on the day you broke down the ſuperior phalanx of Scotch inſurgents, at Moore's-creek; and thereby preſerved the cauſe of freedom from the deadly blow this reinforcement would have enabled our enemies to ſtrike. It was he who preſided in the aſſembly of patriots, who framed that inſtrument, which, defining your rights and the authority of your rulers, has ſecured your liberties to this day. It was he whom your united voices twice called to the ſupreme magiſtracy of this ſtate—and it was he, who, but a few days ago, ſtill filled the chair of your ſenate.

If his public character affords a vaſt field to the panegyriſt's fancy, his private one deſerves no leſs our attention and praiſe. In it we ſhall always find an example worthy of imitation. Public virtue may procure a more ſhining reputation, but domeſtic virtue gives more ſolid merit. The former, when unſupported by the latter, is, in the warrior, a thirſt of glory—in the civil ruler, a thirſt of power. A ſingle inſtance of momentary intrepidity may make a name to the chieftain; but a continued ſpirit of moderation alone characteriſes the virtuous individual.

Valour is a noble paſſion, which evinces a greatneſs of ſoul. But too oft it is a vain generoſity excited by ambition, and which has for its aim the mere gratification of a ſelfiſh pride; an inconſiderate boldneſs juſtified by ſucceſs; a blind ferocity which ſtifies the voice of humanity, and by the tears it cauſes to flow, and the blood of its victims, tarniſhes the laurels of the vanquiſher. Domeſtic virtue, on the contrary, is ſo perfect, that it is laudable even in its exceſſes It is peaceable and conſtant; and ſprings from a meekneſs and tenderneſs which regulate deſire, and giving the virtuous individual the command of his own, cauſes him to reign over the hearts of others. The one excites aſtoniſhment and fear; the other commands reverence and love.—The Swede boaſts of the name of Charles XII, but bleſſes that of Guſtavus Vaſa,

In him, of whom the hand of death has bereft us, public and do-

meſtic virtues were ever united. Not ſatisfied in watching with unremitted attention over the welfare of the community, he anxiouſly endeavoured to promote the felicity of its members. Bleſt with a complacency of diſpoſition and equanimity of temper, which peculiarly endeared him to his friends, he commanded reſpect, even from his enemies. The tender ſenſibility of his heart was ſuch, that he needed but to ſee diſtreſs, to feel it and contribute to its relief. Deaf to the voice of intereſt, even in the line of his profeſſion, whenever oppreſſed indigence called for his aſſiſtance, he appeared at the bar, without even the hope of any other reward, than the conſciouſneſs of having ſo far promoted the happineſs of a fellow man.

Such is, worſhipful ſirs and worthy brothers, the character of one, whoſe leſſons ſhall no longer inſtruct us, but the remembrance of whoſe virtues will long continue to edify us. Such is, fellow-citizens, the character of one, who bore ſo great a ſhare in the revolution by which you became a nation, who, during his life, was ever honoured with ſome marks of your approbation, and whoſe memory will, I doubt not, be embalmed in your affections.

Shades of Warren, Montgomery, and Mercer! and ye ſhades of thoſe other Columbian chiefs, who bore away the palm of political martyrdom! attend, receive, and welcome, into the happy manſions of the juſt, a ſoul congenial with thoſe of your departed heroes, and meriting alike our eſteem, gratitude, and tears!

On drinking Healths, *formal* Introductions, *and that diſtant reſerve of the* Sexes *towards each other, ſo remarkably prevalent in* America.

THE American Revolution, among other conſequences, had nearly extirpated ſeveral embarraſſing Engliſh cuſtoms, and ſubſtituted in their place, the eaſy and elegant ſimplicity of the French manners; but the intercouſe with England returning, and our country being crowded with her *formal ſons*, their cuſtoms are inſenſibly ſtealing upon us. At many tables, the company ſeem at a loſs, whether to make the round with "your health, Sir," —"your health Madam,"—whether to reſt at the health of the lady of the houſe—or whether to diſturb any one with this fooliſh ceremony, which is condemned even by thoſe who practiſe it; but why ſhould we reſt in doubt to baniſh a cuſtom which our reaſon condemns!

As a nation, we ought to form ſome national cuſtoms, and not be eternally ſubſervient to thoſe *which prevail abroad*. A few leading men in each town, by ſetting the example, might effectually deſtroy this health-drinking cuſtom.

The table cuſtoms of France are worthy of imitation, for they are (if I may uſe the expreſſion) refined into rural eaſe and ſimplicity, the eſſence of true politeneſs. The moſt agreeable and happy hours of the gay lives of the French, are ſpent in a large circle, nearly divided by each ſex. While we are cloyed with ceremony and form, they enjoy the rich luxury of perfect freedom and ſocial eaſe. If the company is compoſed of both ſexes, each gentleman places himſelf be-

tween two ladies—every one has his glaſs—a bottle of claret, and a decanter of water, and they drink or not as they feel diſpoſed—the ſoup and a rich variety paſs round—and the lady of the houſe pays as little attention to her gueſts, as if ſhe was one of the number; every gentleman, from his ſituation, is attentive only to the two ladies, one on each ſide of him, whom cuſtom has committed to his charge; and, inſtead of formal harangues and abſtruſe debates, (too common on ſuch occaſions in America) the poſition of the females in France impoſes a barrier between the males, and divides the converſation into a lively vein of pleaſantry; but the ladies of America generally huddle together in a body, and the converſation is confined to the diſtinct ſexes; it is well the prevalence of this cuſtom does not carry their ſcruples ſo far, as to aſſign ſeparate tables to the ladies and gentlemen.

In America, a ſtranger is often introduced into a room of new faces, and ſeparately to each individual—his perſonal ſituation, on this occaſion, is extremely awkward, and embarraſſing—and it never fails to fill a *Continental European* with diſguſt. In France, a ſtranger is introduced to a company collectively—and, in a few minutes, he becomes a member of the company at large, entirely at his eaſe with all around him: and if his buſineſs or inclination leads him to withdraw, he ſteals off ſoftly and unnoticed.

In America, we keep up the line of ſeparation between the ſexes, even after dinner; the ladies, at *a certain ſignal*, file off to a ſeparate room, when the men unbend in their converſation, as if a weight had been removed from them. In France, ſo much of the happineſs of the people depends on the mutual intercourſe between the ſexes, that they riſe together, and retire into another room, to drink coffee, and divert themſelves in the moſt agreeable manner.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

Humourous ORATION *on* NOSES, *delivered at the public commencement in the College of Philadelphia, July 17th, 1790, by Mr.* Henry Hutchins.

IT having become my indiſpenſable duty, ladies and gentlemen, to addreſs you to-day from this place—I have earneſtly endeavoured to find a topic for diſcuſſion, which ſhould at once be new and intereſting: but, after a painful ſearch, I cannot find a ſingle ſubject, which has not been handled before; nor one, on which, by a happineſs of compoſition or delivery, I think I could intereſt your feelings. An experiment however muſt be made—ſuch as it may be, it ſolicits your candour.——

There are two ways, one of which all ſpeakers muſt adopt, to arreſt and fix the public attention. ——The one by an exhibition of ſprightlineſs and ingenuity; the other, by warmly and ſublimely raiſing the paſſions and ſtorming the heart.—The firſt claſs of ſpeakers is like a little ſtream that runs bab-

bling along, making queer ſimple ſounds; the latter reſembles the Falls of Niagara, where vaſt torrents of water come thundering down on the rocks below, daſhing and ſplaſhing, and bouncing and flouncing about, moſt tremendouſly. Now as I do not pretend to be one of your thunderguſtical, Demoſtheniaan orators, I mean juſt to give you a few ſimple thoughts upon *noſes*.

This is a ſubject that you muſt all acknowledge to be vaſtly important. Not one who hears me but is perſonally intereſted in it. It affects every individual preſent in a very tender part. I truſt it will therefore meet your particular attention.

Noſes then are of a remote origin. They are lineally deſcended from as antient a family, and poſſeſs as noble blood, as any upon earth.—We receive no particular light upon the ſubject, to be ſure, from the book of Geneſis; but we have every reaſon to believe, that both of our firſt parents had noſes. This deduction is drawn *a poſteriori*, as the philoſophers ſay; for if we caſt our eyes over the whole earth, or if we trace the annals of antiquity, we ſhall neither ſee nor read of any nation, generation, tribe, or claſs of people that were without noſes. It muſt therefore be taken as a matter in proof before you, that noſes have been appendant to the human face ſince it was firſt created: but theſe noſes, altho' ſimilar in ſubſtance, have been found diſſimilar in ſhape, colour, and ſize, among the various inhabitans of the world, from time immemorial to the preſent day. In point of ſubſtance, they have generally been compoſed of cartilage, bones, muſcles, veins, arteries, ſkin, &c. Some noſes, to be ſure, in modern times, have been made of paper, ſome of leather, and ſome of wax; but theſe have been departures from the general law of noſes—In reſpect to colour, ſhape, and ſize, there have been, and ſtill exiſt, many *varieties* in the world.

The one moſt noted in hiſtory, and of which there are ſtill many ſpecimens remaining, is the *Roman* or *aquiline* noſe. This is a moſt aſtoniſhing ſpecies of noſe, for its appearance and uſes. In regard to the firſt, namely its *appearance*, behold it projecting from the face like the bow of a ſhip, or like the ſign and ſign-poſt of an ale-houſe. Such a noſe cannot fail to attract our attention, and command our wonder. —Look back, Oh Americans, to former ages, and remember what feats were once performed by the Roman noſe! Whole armies put to flight, trepidation infuſed into enemies, and diſorder introduced into their ranks, at the ſight of the Roman noſe! Remember what Hannibal ſaid on the plains of Cannæ, when he raiſed the head of a ſlain Roman, and beheld his noſe; 'With ſuch ſoldiers,' exclaimed he, 'I could ſubdue the world!'—This noſe alſo imports *genius*. Did you ever ſee a man with a fine aquiline noſe, that was not poſſeſſed of ſuperior intellects? When this excreſcence is large, it follows as a neceſſary inference, that there is greater room left for the expanſion of the brain. Pray, therefore, all fathers and mothers that hear me, that your children may have long noſes: pinch them, and pull them, and mould them, to a high aquiline conſtruction, if they happen unfortunately to be ſmall. Young people of every deſcription chooſe your ſweethearts by the ſize and figure of their noſes. If they be not high and properly proportioned, depend upon it you are in danger of getting into a hobble.

There are various other ſpecies of noſes, whoſe generic or ſpecific

qualities time will not permit us to particularize. Had we leiſure we could treat of the *broad flat* noſe, denoting lazineſs and ſtupidity;—the *clumſy bulky* noſe, indicative of a thickſkull;—the *little ſnip* noſe, the ſign of pertneſs and wit;—the *long curved* noſe, attended commonly with intrigue and cunning; and the *little bottle* noſe, moſtly aſſociated with good nature; with many others current in ſociety, which we will omit mentioning at preſent, in order to deſcribe the various *uſes* of the noſe.

The firſt and great uſe of the noſe is in giving bread to thouſands. 'Giving bread!' you will ſay—'the noſe give bread!'—Ay—that it will. I ſay thouſands of our ſpecies get their bread, and their beef, and their grog too, by a whimſical propenſity of the noſe.—Look around you in this city, and ſee how many tobacconiſts ſhops there are where rapee and Scoth ſnuff are manufactured; and how many tradeſmen acquire wealth by the importation of St. Domingo and Maccabau. Conſider how many old women, and taylors, and beaus, draw a great part of their temporal enjoyment from a hearty pinch of ſnuff.—See here then, what a ſource of pleaſure is diſcovered, and how many honeſt labourers are kept in employ, by this queer hankering of the noſe after a ſtimulus.

Again, the noſe is an excellent guide to man, if he would but follow its direction. We are often told, when we enquire for a place, to follow our noſe—and believe me there is more meaning in the aphoriſm than many are apt to imagine—If people, in their intercourſe with the world, would but follow their noſe, and purſue the ſtraight line of rectitude and truth, there would be but little quarrelling and little miſery.

Again, the noſe is of great uſe as a handle to the face. A pump has a handle, and a tea-pot has a handle; and why, in the name of *Zookers* and *Bodikins*, ſhould not a man's face have a handle!—When one man wiſhes to inſult another, he has nothing more to do than to take his antagoniſt by the noſe, and to lead him about the room—And when we are told that *old maids* will lead apes, in thoſe regions which I muſt not name to polite ears—I think it probable, that our antiquated virgins will there be authoriſed and enabled, with impunity, to inſult *old batchelors* for not courting them here, by leading them about by the noſe.

Finally, the noſe is of great uſe as an inſtrument of muſic. At the bar, as well as in the pulpit, the twang of the naſal trumpet is of the utmoſt avail, to rouſe and to command attention. It fills the ear with a full chorus of ſonorous diſcord.

Thus, my audience, have I endeavoured to give a few thoughts on the hiſtory, varieties, and uſes of noſes—hence you will diſcern the importance of this noble member. Be careful of it, I entreat you, let no accident deform, let no inſult diſgrace it. It is the higheſt and moſt conſpicuous ornament on the human face—Let nothing therefore impair its elegance. Let not that inſidious enemy, intemperate drinking, change its fair aſpect to a feveriſh red, nor raiſe on it the odious carbuncle; but preſerve, by every means, its beauty and its health, and tranſmit to poſterity a ſound, prominent, ſenſible, and reſpectable noſe.

On the IMPORTANCE *of a Genteel* ADDRESS.

IF we agree with a certain great writer, "that the proper ſtudy of mankind is man," it will not only be entertaining, but pleaſing and inſtructive, to examine how far external qualifications and accompliſhments tend to ornament and embelliſh, and in what degree they can be ſaid to form the characters of men.

No one, it is preſumed, will heſitate to declare, that virtue is the true criterion of moral conduct; and, at the ſame time, it is certain, no one will venture to deny, that external deportment and behaviour have their influence in attracting the notice, and conciliating the eſteem, of our beholders. How indeed it comes to paſs, that a certain conformation of features, and a becoming gravity, are connected in our ideas with certain moral qualities; and the mind, is as it were read in the countenance, is not eaſy to be reſolved: but the fact is undoubted. In the exerciſe of every virtue, and in the practice of ever thing becoming us as men, there is ſome additional grace required, to give a claim of excelling in this or that particular action. The diamond may want poliſhing, though the value be intrinſically the ſame; and the ſame action may be performed with different degrees of luſtre. No wiſe man will content himſelf with merely doing well, but will perform every thing in the beſt and moſt becoming manner he is able. Another may do the ſame thing, yet the action wants that air and beauty, which diſtinguiſh it from others, ſuch as that inimitable ſun-ſhine Titian is boaſted to have diffuſed over his works. A becoming geſture and deportment give dignity, and fail not to recommend us to public notice. Reputation is preſerved and increaſed, by the ſame means by which it is procured. He that continues to deſire and merit praiſe, will certainly find it. Knowledge adorned by manners, and poliſhed by refinement, will infallibly procure it. Erudition, and the deep reſearches of philoſophy, ſhine with greater luſtre, when ornamented and embelliſhed by the ſtudy of the fine arts. A due obſervance of the laws of good breeding is as neceſſary to recommmend intrinſic merit and knowledge, as is the hand of the artiſt to poliſh the rude productions of nature. It is to particular bodies of men, what good morals are to ſociety in general; their cement and ſecurity. If a man wiſhes to pleaſe, he muſt not be content with a negative merit. If he aſpires at fame, and endeavours to ſhine, it is requiſite that he ſtudy a genteel addreſs, and graceful behaviour, as well as the more ſolid parts of literature. Few equally ſhine in the learned and polite world; yet the profoundeſt learning and politeſt manners, are by no means incompatible, though ſeldom found in the ſame perſon, but rather ſerve to render each other conſpicuous. A man's appearance falls within the cenſure of all who ſee him; of his parts and learning very few are judges. —An awkward addreſs, ungraceful attitudes and motions, are become the proverbial characteriſtics of an illiberal education. The man who pays no regard to his mein (a becoming motion, aſpect, and geſture) will ever be embarraſſed, and unable to act with freedom: his company will never be deſired, nor his abſence lamented. Majeſtic and

great conceptions are expreſſed in the very ſtep; and let us not condemn theſe trivial accompliſhments, while Homer loudly celebrates Merion for his graceful mein and agility, which rendered him conſpicuous above the other Greeks and Trojans. Though our intrinſic worth be not augmented by an attention to the elegant refinements of education, yet it receives from them luſtre and ornament. This happy manner of behaviour adds new charms to our entertainments, and ſoftens thoſe gifts of art and nature, which otherwiſe would be diſtaſteful and diſagreeable.—Without it valour would degenerate into brutality, learning into pedantry. The true art in education, therefore, is to make the mind and body improve together, and if poſſible, ſo to effect, that geſture be a collateral conſequence of thought, and thought not be employed upon geſture.

On the ORIGIN of COMMERCE.

THE origin of commerce is almoſt coeval with that of ſociety. When tribes had abandoned their wandering life, and ſettled in fixed abodes, their new ſituation gave riſe to new ideas and purſuits. They ſoon found, that the ſources from which they had formerly derived their ſubſiſtance, the ſpontaneous fruits of the earth, and the fleſh of wild animals killed in the chaſe, were inſufficient to maintain them, when their numbers were increaſed, and ſituation more confined. Hence they were obliged to have recourſe to the breeding of tame cattle, and to the culture of the earth. Property being eſtabliſhed and aſcertained, men began to exchange one rude commodity for another. While their wants and their deſires were confined within narrow bounds, they had no other idea of traffic but that of ſimple barter. The huſbandman exchanged a part of his harveſt for the cattle of the ſhepherd; the hunter gave the prey which he had caught at the chaſe, for the honey and the fruits which his neighbour had gathered in the woods. Thus commercial intercourſe begins among the members of the ſame community. From the inequality and diverſity with which the productions of nature are diſtributed in different countries, a more general correſpondence was by degrees eſtabliſhed between diſtant tribes and nations. No longer ſatisfied with the neceſſaries, they aſpired to the conveniencies, the accommodations, and the luxuries of life. As the objects of commerce became varied and multipled, they invented a common meaſure or ſtandard of the value of commodities: after different experiments of this kind among different nations, the precious metals, from their rarity, their beauty, their permanency, and facility of tranſportation, were univerſally adopted as the ſymbols of property, and the repreſentatives of all the productions that are formed by nature, or fabricated by human induſtry. Commerce, thus introduced by the exchange of commodities between individuals, gradually diffuſed itſelf from city to city, and from kingdom to kingdom, till at laſt it comprehended and united the remoteſt regions of the earth, and the moſt diſtant nations of the world.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

IMPARTIAL REVIEW

OF LATE

American Publications.

The HISTORY *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION. *By* DAVID RAMSAY, M. D. *In two volumes Octavo. Price, three dollars in boards.* Printed in Philadelphia.

(Concluded from page 377 Vol. V.)

IT is a happy circumſtance that in modern times, a vanquiſhed enemy is exempted from inſult, and meets with humane and polite treatment. If wars muſt ſtill decide the controverſies of nations, Humanity can at leaſt rejoice that they have loſt much of their terrors, and are no longer conducted with that ſavage barbarity, that wanton cruelty, which once prevailed. The capture of Burgoyne, as related by our hiſtorian, affords a pleaſing proof of this;

Soon after the convention was ſigned, the Americans marched into their lines, and were kept there till the royal army had depoſited their arms at the place appointed. The delicacy with which this buſineſs was conducted, reflected the higheſt honour on the American general. Nor did the politeneſs of Gates end here. Every circumſtance was withheld, that could conſtitute a triumph in the American army. The captive general was received by his conqueror with reſpect and kindneſs. A number of the principal officers, of both armies, met at general Gates' quarters, and for a while, ſeemed to forget, in ſocial and convivial pleaſures, that they had been enemies. The conduct of general Burgoyne in this interview with general Gates was truly dignified, and the hiſtorian is at a loſs which to admire moſt, the magnanimity of the victorious, or the fortitude of the vanquiſhed general.

The conſequences of this great event vibrated round the world. The capture of Bur[illegible]hinge on which the revoluti[illegible]

In nat[illegible] diſputes the generality of mankind turn their whole attention to the operations of war, while they pay but little regard to the councils which guide, or the means which ſupport them. The ſtateſman's claim to a ſhare of the merit and honour is thus aſſerted;

In national events the public attention is generally fixed on the movements of armies and fleets. Mankind never fail to do homage to the able general and expert admiral. To this they are juſtly entitled, but as great a tribute is due to the ſtateſman, who, from a more elevated ſtation, determines on meaſures, in which the general ſafety and welfare of empires are involved.

In another place he ſays,

In eſtabliſhing American independence the pen and the preſs had merit equal to that of the ſword.

The general regret which attended the fate of the unfortunate Andre is thus recorded by our author;

Though a regard to the public ſafety impoſed a neceſſity for inflicting the rigors of martial law, yet the rare worth of this unfortunate officer made his unhappy caſe the ſubject of univerſal regret. Not only among the partiſans of royal government, but among the firmeſt American republicans, the friendly tear of ſympathy freely flowed, for the early fall of this amiable young man. Some condemned, others juſtified, but all regretted the fatal ſen-

tence which put a period to his valuable life.

Dr. Ramſay is very happy in his choice of metaphors, though by no means profuſe in uſing them. The following is no bad ſpecimen;

The old continental money, by common conſent, ceaſed to have currency. Like an aged man expiring by the decays of nature, without a ſigh or a groan, it fell aſleep in the hands of its laſt poſſeſſors.

After mentioning the rapacity and capture of Cornwallis's troops our hiſtorian relates an extraordinary fact;

The reduction of ſuch an army occaſioned unuſual tranſports of joy, in the breaſts of the whole body of the people. Well authenticated teſtimony aſſerts that the nerves of ſome were ſo agitated, as to produce convulſions, and that at leaſt one man (the door-keeper of Congreſs) expired under the tide of pleaſure which flowed in upon him, when informed of his lordſhip's ſurrender.

With reſpect to the horrible cruelties of a civil war, in which not only the laws of nations, but the rights of humanity are too often trampled upon, Dr. Ramſay has theſe reflections;

Hard is the lot of a people involved in civil war; for in ſuch circumſtances the lives of individuals may not only be legally forfeited, but juſtly taken from thoſe, who have acted ſolely from a ſenſe of duty. It is to be wiſhed that ſome more rational mode than war might be adopted for deciding national contentions; but of all wars, thoſe which are called civil are moſt to be dreaded. They are attended with the bittereſt reſentments, and produce the greateſt quantity of human woes.

Dr. Ramſay has given a ſhort view of the improvements in politics, in arts, in the various ſciences, and in manufactures, which have been effected by means of the revolution, from which we have ſelected the following;

The abilities of ingenious men were directed to make farther improvements in the art of deſtroying an enemy. Among theſe, David Buſhnell of Connecticut invented a machine for ſubmarine navigation, which was found to anſwer the purpoſe of rowing horizontally, at any given depth under water, and of riſing or ſinking at pleaſure. To this was attached a magazine of powder, and the whole was contrived in ſuch a manner, as to make it practicable to blow up veſſels by machinery under them.

Surgery was one of the arts which was promoted by the war. From the want of hoſpitals and other aids, the medical men of America, had few opportunities of perfecting themſelves in this art, the thorough knowledge of which can only be acquired by practice and obſervation. The melancholy events of battles, gave the American ſtudents an opportunity of ſeeing, and learning more in one day, than they could have acquired in years of peace. It was in the hoſpitals of the United States, that Dr. Ruſh firſt diſcovered the method of curing the lock jaw by bark and wine, added to other invigorating remedies, which has ſince been adopted with ſucceſs in Europe, as well as the United States.

The diſadvantages of the revolution are alſo mentioned;

To overſet an eſtabliſhed government unhinges many of thoſe principles, which bind individuals to each other. A long time, and much prudence, will be neceſſary to reproduce a ſpirit of union and that reverence for government, without which ſociety is a rope of ſand.

War never fails to injure the morals of the people engaged in it. The American war, in particular, had an unhappy influence of this kind. Being begun without funds or regular eſtabliſhments, it could not be carried on without violating private rights; and in its progreſs, it involved a neceſſity for breaking ſolemn promiſes, and plighted public faith. The failure of national juſtice, which was in ſome degree unavoidable, increaſed the difficulties of performing private engagements, and weakened that ſenſibility to the obligations of public and private honour, which is a ſecurity for the punctual performance of contracts.

In conſequence of the war, the inſtitutions of religion have been deranged, the public worſhip of the Deity ſuſpended, and a great number of the inhabitants deprived of the ordinary means of obtaining that religious knowledge, which tames the fierceneſs, and ſoftens the rudeneſs, of human paſſions and manners.

On the whole, the literary, political, and military talents of the citizens of the United States, have been improved by the revolution, but their moral character is inferior to what it formerly was.

The ſympathy of every feeling reader will bring home to his imagination, and impreſs on his heart, the pathetic ſcene, which took place at the laſt parting of the commander in chief from thoſe heroes who had ſhared in his toils, his dangers, and his glory;

The hour now approached in which it became neceſſary for General Waſhington to take leave of his officers, who had been endeared to him by a long ſeries of common ſufferings and dangers. This was done in a ſolemn manner. The officers having previouſly aſſembled for the purpoſe, General Waſhington joined them, and calling for a glaſs of wine, thus addreſſed them, "with an heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you. I moſt devoutly wiſh that your latter days may be as proſperous and happy, as your former ones have been glorious and honourable." The officers came up ſucceſſively, and he took an affectionate leave of each of them. When this affecting ſcene was over, Waſhington left the room, and paſſed through the corps of light infantry, to the place of embarkation. The officers followed in a ſolemn mute proceſſion, with dejected countenances. On his entering the barge to croſs the north river, he turned towards the companions of his glory, and by waving his hat, bid them a ſilent adieu. Some of them anſwered this laſt ſignal of reſpect and affection with tears, and all of them hung upon the barge which conveyed him from their ſight, till they could no longer diſtinguiſh in it the perſon of their beloved commander in chief.

The following is an elegant tribute to the magnanimity of the American Hero, and the diſtinguiſhed virtues of his amiable conſort;

Immediately on reſigning his commiſſion, "he haſtened with ineffable delights," to his ſeat at Mount Vernon, on the banks of the Potowmac in Virginia. Here the hiſtorian would wiſh to make a pauſe, while he deſcribed, the ſimple and heartfelt joy of neighbours and domeſtics, who welcomed him to his home. Let it not be deemed foreign to his preſent ſubject, to do homage to the feelings and character of the amiable partner of his conjugal happineſs, upon this occaſion. She deſerved this tide of unparalleled female honour and felicity, for ſhe loved her country, and bore with more than Roman—with chriſtian patience and fortitude, the pains to which his long abſence, and the perils of his health and life, had expoſed her. Fain would the hiſtorian purſue the illuſtrious hero of the revolution, a little further, and attempt to deſcribe his feelings upon his firſt review of the events of the war, from the quiet ſtation which he now occupied. But this digreſſion would lead him far from the objects of his hiſtory.

To paſs ſuddenly from the toils of the firſt public commiſſion in the United States, to the care of a farm; to exchange the inſtruments of war, for the implements of huſbandry, and to become, at once, the patron and example of ingenious and profitable agriculture, would to moſt men have been a difficult taſk. But to the elevated mind of the late commander in chief of the armies of the United States, it was natural and delightful; and ſhould theſe pages deſcend to poſterity, and war continue, ages hence, to be the means of eſtabliſhing national juſtice, let the commanders of armies learn from the example of General Waſhington, that the fame which is acquired by the ſword, without guilt or ambition, may be preſerved without power or ſplendor, in private life.

That our readers may be enabled to judge for themſelves, we have preſented them with a great variety of extracts from different parts of this hiſtory. A careful peruſal of theſe, we doubt not, will place the merits of the hiſtorian in a favourable point of view, with the candid and diſcerning reader. We have only to regret that Dr. Ramſay has not entered more fully into the ſubject. It is impoſſible to do it juſtice in the compaſs of two volumes, containing little more than 700 octavo pages. We wiſh he may find leiſure and encouragement to publiſh a new and enlarged edition of the work. At any rate, as we have already expreſſed, it is in our opinion, the beſt hiſtory of the American revolution that has yet appeared.

The RECONCILIATION; *or the* TRIUMPH *of* NATURE: *a* Comic Opera, *in two acts. By* PETER MARKOE. *Published in Philadelphia.*

THIS little performance is founded on Eraſtus, a dramatic piece in one act, written by Geſner. The plan is ſaid to be enlarged, ſo as to differ conſiderably from the German production. The plot is perfectly ſimple. Wilſon by marrying Amelia had diſpleaſed his father. Neglected by him, and forſaken by his friends, he retired from the world, into an obſcure retreat, with his wife and ſon, a man and maid-ſervant. Here they remained twelve years, ſtruggling with all the evils of poverty, but ſupporting themſelves under their afflictions with the conſciouſneſs of innocence. Old Wilſon, during a violent illneſs, became ſenſible of his unjuſt and cruel treatment of his children, and determined to find them out. While paſſing over the mountains, with this intent, he is met by honeſt Simon, Wilſon's ſervant, who, not knowing him, obliges him to deliver him half of his money, conceiving it more conſiſtent with juſtice to rob a man of ſuperfluous wealth, than to ſuffer a family to ſtarve. The money he offers to Wilſon, and tells him that he received it for him from an unknown friend. But the incoherence of his tale leads Wilſon to ſuſpect the truth of it, and he at length makes a confeſſion of the robbery. Wilſon convinces him of the iniquity of his conduct, and obliges him to ſet out to find the man whom he has robbed, and to reſtore the money to him. As he is preparing to do this, old Wilſon enters, to enquire the road, and upon ſeeing Simon is much alarmed. But his fears are ſoon removed by Wilſon's aſſurances. By means of a letter which the old man drops from his pocket, Simon diſcovers him to be his maſter's father; a reconciliation takes place, and all parties are happy.

Such a ſtory appears calculated for the pathetic, rather than the humorous. Accordingly we find the former abounding, and the latter very ſcantily diſperſed. The ſentiments are in general fine. The moral inculcated throughout the whole is, a confidence in the ways of Providence, and an adherence to probity and rectitude.

The characters are uniformly ſupported. Wilſon is an amiable, virtuous man, who in the midſt of his afflictions and concern for his wife and child, and all the diſtreſſes which have been heaped upon him, ſuffers not his integrity to be leſſened. Amelia is an admirable pattern of conjugal affection, and firm reliance upon the juſtice of Heaven. This gives to her, in the greateſt misfortunes, a tranquility of ſoul, with which ſhe endeavours to inſpire her huſband; nor are her attempts fruitleſs. Their ſon William, unconnected with the world, and ignorant of it, talks with the moſt childiſh ſimplicity, at the ſame time manifeſting a virtuous charitable diſpoſition. Simon is a faithful affectionate ſervant, who prefers the ſervice of his old maſter, to a more profitable place, and retires with him into the mountains. He is made ſometimes to utter ſentiments which ſeem ſuperior to the ſtation in which he is placed. Debby is an honeſt, plain woman. She and her Simon have ſome little quarrels, but all matters are at laſt compoſed between them. — Old Wilſon manifeſts ſincere contrition for his harſh conduct towards his ſon.

The ſongs are in general good. Some of them appear to us to poſſeſs real excellence; particularly

the 2d 3d 6th and 7th. What effect this piece would have upon the ſtage we cannot ſay. It appears to us, however, that the want of humour, of variety in the dialogue, and the length of ſome of the ſoliloquies, render it leſs fit for the ſtage than for the cloſet.

MEMOIRS *of the* BLOOMSGROVE FAMILY. *In a ſeries of Letters to a reſpectable Citizen of Philadelphia. Containing ſentiments on a* Mode *of* domeſtic Education, *ſuited to the preſent ſtate of ſociety, government, and manners, in the United States of America: and on the dignity and importance of the* Female Character. *Interſperſed with a variety of intereſting* Anecdotes. *By* Enos Hitchcock, D. D. *In two volumes* 12*mo. Price one dollar and two thirds. Printed in Boſton—publiſhed in Philadelphia,* &c.

IN theſe memoirs of a well-regulated family, our author has laid down an excellent plan of domeſtic education. Mr. and Mrs. Bloomſgrove are repreſented as a virtuous, wiſe, and happy pair, whoſe ſentiments are in perfect uniſon, and whoſe greateſt care is to inſtill virtuous principles into the tender minds of their little offspring. The active ſcenes of life engaging much of Mr. Bloomſgrove's attention, his amiable conſort is not only the nurſe, but the firſt preceptreſs of the little Oſander and Rozella.

That education commences with our being, and that the nurſe is our firſt preceptreſs, were maxims upon which Mrs. Bloomſgrove uniformly practiſed: and they are as indubitably true, as they are important, what prudent mother then will truſt the commencement of the education of her child in the hands of a mercenary nurſe; and ſuffer one, who knows little more than how to yield nouriſhment to an infant, to be the firſt preceptreſs of her ſon?

Dr. Hitchcock, like Lord Kaims, begins with the culture of the heart, as the beſt baſis of a virtuous education. In the Bloomſgrove family the generous and ſocial affections are taught to expand in the infant-mind; while thoſe of a contrary tendency are carefully guarded againſt and ſuppreſſed. Inſtruction, to be attended with ſucceſs, ought to be preſented to the minds of children in a pleaſing form. This is happily the caſe in our author's ſyſtem: the practice of every virtue is recommended by entertaining anecdotes and agreeable ſtories—the deformity of vice is expoſed in the ſame way.

In vain will the moſt ſalutary precepts be given to children, if the more powerful force of example be ſuffered to counteract thoſe precepts. Senſible of this important truth, Dr. Hitchcock ſhows that parents ought themſelves to be ſuch as they would wiſh their children. Education is carried on in the Bloomſgrove family chiefly by example. Indeed this will be the caſe in every family; for the youthful mind, open to impreſſions, is led inſenſibly to copy the model ſet before it. The imitative faculty is, undoubtedly, very powerful in the human mind, at all times, but more eſpecially in infancy. Hence it is obvious how much depends on the wiſdom and prudence of mothers, to whom the important charge of education is firſt committed.

The following extracts ought to to be peruſed by every parent. Perhaps there is no part of their duty in which the heads of families are more liable to err, than in the correction of their children, and the deciſion of their little diſputes.

The idea of property, and ſenſe of perſonal rights, take place very early in the mind. Interferences of intereſt, or of

paſſions, will produce contentions; and theſe, complaints: but ſo prudent a mother will rarely indulge children, in coming to her with complaints one againſt the other. To allow of this, on every trifling occaſion, would be to encourage a complaining diſpoſition. To receive, and decide on, their controverſies, unleſs ſome real injury is done, would have a tendency to excite enmity between them. She makes light of their complaints againſt each other, telling them that ſuch trifles are not worth minding; but privately admoniſhes the aggreſſor.

It happened one day, as Rozella was running in one of the croſs walks in the garden, ſhe ſtumbled over the handle of Oſander's hoe, which he had heedleſsly, left in the way. She fell upon his bed, and broke down a favourite vine, which he had nouriſhed with more than ordinary care. He came into the garden juſt as ſhe had ariſen, and ſtood looking at the vine ſhe had unfortunately broken. Oſander ſeeing what ſhe had done, and not knowing by what means, in the firſt ſally of paſſion, ran to her knot, and pulled up by the roots the moſt beautiful tulip ſhe had in all her flowery. Grievous complaints from both ſides go to their mamma; for ſhe is the arbitreſs in all their childiſh diſputes. Both are plaintiffs, both defendants. She hears them patiently, ſpeaks kindly to both, and diſmiſſes them for the preſent, telling them to go waſh their faces, for they had been crying, and to aſk Criſpina, the maid, for a piece of bread.

Taking them ſeparately, ſhe enquired into the affair: as Rozella was the firſt, in the ſeeming tranſgreſſion, ſhe was ſummoned firſt. It appeared, on examination, to be an accident in which ſhe came very near loſing one of her eyes. She ſobs, and was very much troubled, to think ſhe had hurt her brother's vine, and offers to replace it with ſome of her ſweet brier. She is diſmiſſed with a caution to be more careful in future, and a charge always to love her little brother. Sweet innocence ſat on her little brow, and with a low curteſy ſhe ſaid, "I thank you mamma," and went out.

Oſander was then called: he appears guilty. Such is the different effect of actions voluntary, and thoſe which are unavoidable. Waſhing in cold water had ſtilled the tumult of his paſſions; eating with his ſiſter had opened all the avenues to the heart: he felt the force of conviction, and owned the fault. He ſaid he would never hurt his ſiſter's things any more; that he intended only to pull off the tulip, and the whole came up by the roots; but he would replace it with his double pink holyoke, and that when her couſin Fanny came, they ſhould both pick as many of his ſtrawberries as they pleaſed; and that the next time his ſiſter fell down, he would run and help her up, inſtead of hurting her flower-bed.

Self-conviction is the beſt foundation for amendment. The action was revengeful, and deſerved puniſhment; and the prudent mother put him in a way to inflict it on himſelf. She gravely ſaid, "My dear, I am glad you ſee your error. I only wiſh you had ſeen it before you committed it; becauſe revenge is the worſt thing in the world: for the future, you muſt think what you are going to do, before you do it; and never do wrong to others if they have done ſo to you. But your ſiſter did not deſign you an injury; and beſides, ſhe had like to have loſt one of her eyes in the fall." The mention of this quite overcame him. He burſt into a flood of tears, ſaying, "what would my poor little ſiſter have done, if ſhe had loſt one of her eyes?" Every circumſtance helped to prepare the way for uſeful leſſons, and generous actions. Rozella being called in, her brother catches her round the neck, and, kiſſing her, calls her his dear little ſiſter; is ſorry he ſpoiled her beatiful tulip; laments the danger ſhe had been in, of loſing one of her eyes; offers her any thing, every thing in his garden; and, above all, promiſes to be kind to her always. The little generous creature declined all his offers except the laſt; and ſays, "that is worth more than an hundred tulips, and ſhe does not deſire any thing elſe."

Every thing being now calm and ſerene, and the children more affectionate than ever, the happy mother ſees new beauties in them, and is delighted with their prattle and playful tricks. While the mother is thus enjoying domeſtic pleaſures, the father, who had been attending the judicial court at ———, returns to partake of the happy fruits of his wife's prudent management, without knowing what had paſſed. He enjoys the cheerfulneſs of his wife, and the prattle of the children, who hang around him, till the clock ſtrikes ſeven, then bidding there papa and mamma good night, they go to bed in more harmony and cheerfulneſs than ever.

(To be continued.)

THE

Columbian Parnaſſiad.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

AN EXERCISE, *performed at the* PUBLIC COMMENCEMENT, *in the* College *of* Philadelphia, *July* 17, 1790, *containing an* ODE, *ſacred to the memory of* DR. FRANKLIN. *The* dialogue *ſpoken by* Mr. William Meredith *and* Mr. James Coxe, *and the* ode *ſung by the* Rev. Mr. Blagrove.*

M.

PEACE with your fiddling there—it muſt be ſpoke;
To loſe our fineſt piece would be no joke—
A piece ſo full of learning and of fun—
Come, come *good* JAMES—I ſay, it muſt be done.

C.

Done—what! I ſpeak before ſo many ladies!
Not I indeed—for ſpeaking not my trade is—
I'm ſlow of tongue—my genius but a jade is:
I've try'd her often, and have cauſe to doubt her;
Though I, with all my might ſhould ſpur and clout her,
I'm ſure, I ne'er ſhall be a——*public ſpouter!*
Whene'er I try—my memory is ſo frail—
My fears and baſhfulneſs ſo much prevail
Before the *ladies*—conſtantly I fail.
Of my beſt ſpeeches I forget one half,
And, quite confounded, like an awkward calf,
Around me raiſe an univerſal laugh—
—Go, you, *good* WILLIAM, with your mincing paces,
Your tongue ſo flippant, and your pretty faces,
And ſhew the ladies how you've learn'd the graces.
Play well your part, and ſuit it to the time,
With fine preambles, bows and legs—in rhyme,
Scholaſtic tropes, and nonſenſe moſt ſublime!
—For me—I've no ſuch talents to diſplay,
But wit enough to keep myſelf away,
And not expoſe my weakneſſes to day—

* This *Exerciſe* conſiſts of lines, partly *original*, and partly ſelected or altered from former ſimilar compoſitions in this College. As they were haſtily thrown together, for the occaſion of the preſent *Commencement*, it is hoped that they will be received with the uſual indulgence of a candid public.

M. [Catching hold of his gown to prevent his escape.]

Stop! Stop!—By your allegiance to the *College*,
Come back—They'll think you wholly void of knowledge—
I ne'er *rehears'd* it—But you oft have *spoke* it;
And more than this—you have it in your pocket—
What should you fear? you know our wiser tutors
Forbid us to be mean and cringing suitors—
The *fair* their censure to your years will suit,
Nor nip the blossom, when they wish the fruit—
He comes,—O ladies! spare him in his fright—
He comes—like some coy maiden on her wedding night.

C.

Well, if I *must*——why, then, I surely *must*,
By way of speaking, try to raise a dust—
Fair gentlemen and ladies—Fugh! That's wrong—
Fair ladies and gentlemen—attend my *song*—
" To day you've heard full-many a learned speech,
Good sense, no doubt, but sense beyond your reach.
And first you heard a Latin declamation!
Were you not wiser made by that oration?
" O yes!"—DOCTRINA UNIVERSITATIS!
High-sounding words, all-charming and all-*gratis*—
Language sublime, and well-deliver'd too!
With sense and meaning, what had ye to do?
Merit, to day, we by amusement measure,
We come not for instruction, but for pleasure—
Sounds more than sense, you know, enchant the ear—
There are but few who *think*—but all can hear.
Then follow'd *wranglings* LOGICAL, and doubts,
By some call'd *syllogistical* disputes.
ORATIONS PHILOSOPHICAL came next,
With bows and scrapes, the prologue to each text—
English 'tis true,—the things were well enough,
But how can ladies like such serious stuff?
Pray, did you mark that learned dialogue,
Upon a doctrine mightily in vogue,
" That all alike are *fair*, alike are *free*,
Children alike of heaven and liberty!
That what we *see* and *feel* and beauty call,
Is Nature's slight of hand—deception all;
That *white* is *black*, if we can think it so,
And *black* is *whiter* than the driven snow;
That features and the tinctures of a skin,
Make not the difference of a single pin!"
Ah! then, what boots it, that you blushing maid,
In all the tints of beauty stands array'd!
Her glowing cheek, her lips of coral dye,
Her snowy bosom and her sparkling eye

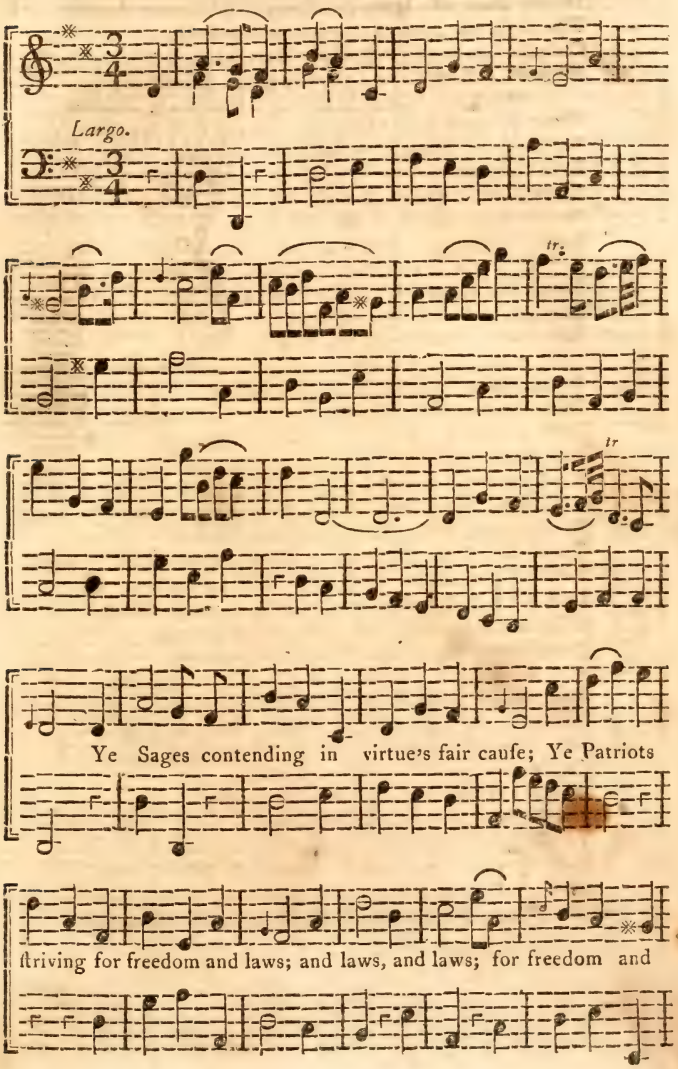
Are all deluſions—(ſo theſe men have taught)
Exiſting only in her lover's thought!
Ceaſe then, thou phantom of an amorous ſwain,
And ſigh no more imaginary pain,
Since all thy fancied joys can only prove—
Ideal raptures of *ideal* love!
Oh! rare PHILOSOPHY! Oh! ſkill divine!
Pray ladies is not this extremely fine?
To ſuch high learning none can make pretence,
But thoſe who leap the bounds of common ſenſe;
Stretch wide the wings of ſeeming demonſtration,
And ſoar in regions of their own creation—
But, ladies! not to tire you longer, ſay—
What ſhall we call th' amuſement of this day?
Is it a COMEDY? a FARCE?—Oh, no!
For the whole world, we muſt not call it ſo.
'Tis a COMMENCEMENT—that I think's the name,
Or general JAIL-DELIVERY—much the ſame—
Or if they will excuſe an odd conceit,
About this tedious *ſcientific treat*,
It may be liken'd, in my poor opinion,
Exactly to the *peeling* of an ONION—
Skin after ſkin, and knowledge after knowledge,
All ſmelling rank of LEARNING and the COLLEGE—
If you *peel on*, in hopes a core to find—
Alas! there's little more than ſkin and rind.
But ſomething follow'd ſtill—a matter ſerious,
A ceremony ſolemn and myſterious—
DEGREES were next conferr'd—the high reward
Of many a toilſome taſk and ſtudy hard—
Honours to gratify ambitious hearts,
And dub each ſcholar *Bachelor of Arts*;
You ſaw PROFESSORS ſit in due decorum,
The LADS all ſtanding in a row before 'em—
Our PROVOST ſpoke to each of them in Latin,
Were you not charm'd—it came ſo very pat-in—
"*Auctoritate qua fuit conſlituta*—
You've been good boys—of this there is no doubt-a
"*In cujus rei*"—Here it is my *lad*-o
Hoc little ſcroll of parchment—"*tibi trado.*"
This done—a ſpeech ſucceeded—a ſad ditty,
Call'd VALEDICTORY—to move your pity.
You ſaw the orator, with tragic grace
Screw up to ſeeming woe his rueful face—
"Adieu, ye dear companions of my youth,
With whom I trod the flow'ry paths of truth!
One parting tear"—and here a tear had come,
Had he not left his handkerchief at home!
It matters not—ſuch was the mournful ſtile,
You weep'd, perhaps—but I could only ſmile—
Laſt from the PULPIT——

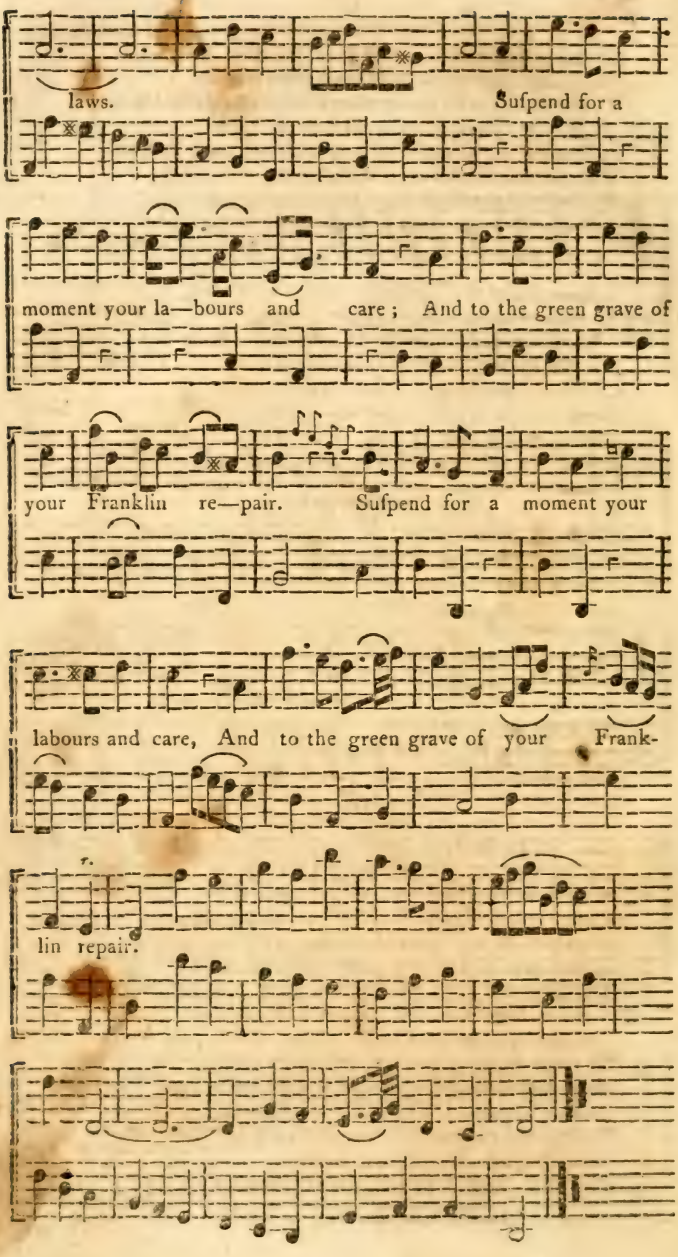
M.

Hold, my friend, forbear—
The PULPIT-CHARGE permits no *ſporting* here!
Enough of frolic-wit hath been allow'd
O'er ſcenes which *Athens'* ſelf with joy had view'd—
" Science triumphant, and a land refin'd,
Where once rude Ignorance ſway'd th' untutor'd mind;"
The *wiſe*, the *good*, the *fathers* of the ſtate,
Conven'd to dignify the Muſes' ſeat!—
All hail! and welcome, ye who grace this dome!
" To Wiſdom's ſchools ſo throng'd the ſons of Rome—
When by their arms each neighbouring ſtate was ſway'd,
And kings an homage to their warriors paid—
Ev'n then thoſe chiefs who all the world ſubdu'd,
Lower'd their proud faſces to the *learn'd* and *good*;
Nor with leſs glory, in the rolls of Fame,
Shone every *ſage's* than each hero's name"—
" In Egypt's climes fair Learning firſt begun,
It roſe and travell'd with the weſtward ſun;
Enraptur'd Athens catch'd the burning ray,
Her courtly ſons inhal'd the gladſome day.
Next Rome, her features rough with many a ſcar,
Drank the pure luſtre of the orient ſtar;
Here virtuous NUMA form'd his godlike thought,
Here TULLY, PISO, ANTONINUS taught,
And ſacred VIRGIL, lab'ring with his theme,
With melting muſic charm'd Tiberia's ſtream."
In Albion next fair SCIENCE rais'd her head,
Wiſdom and Virtue follow'd where ſhe led.
There BACONS, SIDNEYS, BOYLES advanc'd to light;
Reaſon's gay beams diſpell'd the ſhades of night.
Laſt NEWTON roſe—and, borne on eagle-wings,
Collected knowledge from a thouſand ſprings,
Bound down the planets in the blue expanſe,
And would have pierc'd all NATURE at a glance,
Had not the Goddeſs, in her dread decree,
Reſerv'd, for FRANKLIN's hand, the *golden key*
That opes her inmoſt doors—O laſt and beſt
Of *Patriots* and *Philoſophers* confeſs'd,
Whoſe ever-waking comprehenſive mind
Labour'd alone to benefit mankind!
All-hail, COLUMBIA, to your favourite ſon!
All-hail, theſe happy walls! your FOUNDER own!
With grateful ſtrains, ye *ſons of Science*, come,
While trembles with his DIRGE this hallow'd dome!

O D E.

[*A I R.* "THOU SOFT-FLOWING AVON, &c."]




laws. Suspend for a
moment your la—bours and care; And to the green grave of
your Franklin re—pair. Suspend for a moment your
labours and care, And to the green grave of your Frank-
lin repair.

II.

Bring with you ſweet flow'rets from grove and from ſtream—
Of things more than *mortal* your Franklin did dream—
And beings not *mortal* ſhall lend you their aid,
To deck the green *grave* where your FRANKLIN is laid.

III.

The earth, wrapp'd in fire, from her orbit ſhall roll,
The heavens folded up, ſ all* depart, as a ſcroll;
But he who the lightning control'd with his rod,
Unhurt, thro' the flames, ſhall aſcend to his God!

C.

How ſweet the power of *muſic* and of ſong,
To lighten woe, and ev'ry joy prolong!
" Muſic the fierceſt pangs of grief can charm,
And the ſevereſt rage of fate diſarm;
Can ſooth the ſavage, ſoften pain to eaſe,
And bid even ſad deſpair and anguiſh pleaſe."
—Proceed we then to cloſe this feſtive day—
To SONG and SCIENCE give the parting lay.
Hail Science, hail! how glorious is thy reign!
Sweet *Peace* and ev'ry virtue in thy train!
" On thy ſmooth brow, no rugged helmet frowns,
An olive wreath thy ſhining temple crowns;
Tutor'd by thee, the world ſhall know repoſe,
And warring nations bluſh that they were foes;
Stern chiefs no more their crimſon'd blades ſhall wield,
Nor deadly cannon bellow o'er the field:
Satiate of war, the battle-breathing ſteed,
Harmleſs ſhall range the grove and verdant mead;
No drum ſhall animate the ſoldier's breaſt,
Nor piercing fife arouſe him from his reſt;
The trump ſhrill-ſounding and the clang of arms,
Shall ſhake the world no more with dire alarms;
The uſeleſs rampart ſhall its ſtrength reſign,
And o'er the baſtion ſpread the curling vine;
Th' aſpiring ivy o'er old towers ſhall ſtray,
And in the trenches harmleſs *lambkins* play;
The chryſtal ſtreams ſhall flow without a ſtain,
In ſpotleſs beauty bloom each flow'ry plain;
In the ſame field where groves of lances roſe,
The furrow'd grain ſhall golden ranks compoſe!"
Far to the *Weſt*, fair Science ſhall explore
The tawny chief on ERIE's diſtant ſhore;
Or trace his paths among the foreſts wide,
That deep-imbrown the vaſt ONTARIO's tide,
And bid him quick his deadly bow unbend,
" For now deſtructive war is at an end;"
While mighty *Miſſiſippi*, as he runs,
Proclaims aloud to all his ſwarthy ſons—

* Iſaiah, xxxiv. 4. Rev. vi. 14.

" That to earth's end fair Science shall encrease,
And form one reign of KNOWLEDGE and of PEACE ;
Where pure RELIGION's precepts shall prevail,
Impartial JUSTICE poise her balanc'd scale.
Bright LIBERTY exulting in each breeze,
Innoxious PLEASURE, *philosophic* ease,
Heart-cheering MIRTH, and PLENTY ever-gay,
And rosy HEALTH—shall all attend her sway.

M.

" Rapt with the thought, my spirits mount anew—
It comes, it comes—it rushes to my view !
Smit-deep, I antedate the golden days,
And strive to paint them in sublimer lays—
New seats of *Science* rise, new beauties please ;
Commerce unfurls her canvass to the breeze,
On purple hills the clust'ring vines abound,
And lavish culture spreads profusion round ;
Rich fruitage blooms, majestic gardens glow
That vie with Eden, or delightful Stow ;
Gay Attic manners mark the faultless taste,
And Rome revives amid the desart waste ;
Her heroes, patriots, sages live anew,
And pass before my eyes in long review :
For every ancient *chief*, behold a SON !
For CINCINNATUS, see a WASHINGTON !
Alike amidst the storms of WAR renown'd,
In PEACE with a superior glory crown'd :
Not thron'd in the proud pageantry of state,
But in the bosoms of the good and great ;
The firm avenger of his country's cause,
Guardian of JUSTICE, LIBERTY and LAWS !
A thousand other worthies crowd my sight—
Lo other TULLIES, VIRGILS spring to light !
Lo the wild Indian softened by their song,
Emerging from his arbors, bounds along
The green savannah, patient of the lore
Of dove-eyed Wisdom—and is rude no more !
Hark ! Even his babes MESSIAH's praise proclaim,
And fondly learn to lisp JEHOVAH's name !
O Science ! onward thus thy reign extend,
O'er realms yet unexplor'd, till time shall end ;
'Till death-like Ignorance forsake the ball,
And life-endearing Knowledge cover all ;
Till wounded SLAVERY seek her native hell,
'Midst kindred fiends eternally to dwell.
Not trackless deserts shall thy progress stay,
Rocks, mountains, floods, before thee must give way ;
Sequester'd vales at thy approach shall sing,
And with the voice of cheerful Labour ring ;

Where wolves now howl, ſhall poliſhed villas riſe,
And towery cities grow into the ſkies.
" Earth's diſtant ends our glory ſhall behold,
" And the new world give freedom to the old."—

D U E T.

I.

PEACE and SCIENCE! heav'nly maids!
Still extend your boundleſs ſway;
Widely o'er yon weſtern ſhades,
Pour the light of *civil* day.

II.

FREEDOM, mankind's ſafeſt guide,
Shall attend your joyous reign;
Truth and *Juſtice* by her ſide,
Golden Commerce in her train.

M.

Well! now the buſineſs of the day is o'er,
And we, perhaps, ſhall tread this ſtage no more.
The world's great ſtage, its buſineſs and its cares,
Will ſoon demand of us our riper years—
But for your kindneſs paſt, e'er yet we part,
Accept the tribute of a grateful heart.
Our weak attempts to pleaſe, at leaſt well-meant,
Receive with candour, for the good intent;
And where ſlight failings to our ſhare did fall,
Regard our youth—and you'll forgive them all!

——+++++++++++++++++++++++++——

The following O D E *formed part of the concert at* GRAYS' GARDENS *July 5th*, 1790.

AMIDST the joys of this auſpicious day,
Our allied Gallia claims a grateful lay.
Gallia great and good,
By her treaſure and blood,
Columbia's friend in fiery trial ſtood.
Gallia great and good, &c.

Her valiant ſons travers'd the main,
For freedom fought, nor fought in vain.
And now the firm intrepid band
For freedom combat in their native land.

Propitious heaven our prayer grant!
May virtuous Gallia never want
A bleſſing in true freedom's ample ſtore.
May Gallia's and Columbia's hands
Be join'd by freedom's ſacred bands,
Till time ſhall be no more.

May Gallia's, &c.

The CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.

ANNIVERSARY OF *AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.*

This glorious event was celebrated in every part of the United States, in the moſt tranſporting and joyous manner. The 4th of July, being Sunday, was recognized by our citizens' aſſembling at their reſpective places of public worſhip, where they heard diſcourſes ſuitable to the happy occaſion. Their more public rejoicings were reſerved till the following day. At Philadelphia, the officers of government, the Cincinnati, the militia in uniform, and a numerous audience of reſpectable citizens, aſſembled, on Sunday, at Chriſt-Church, where an excellent and moſt animated diſcourſe was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Smith.

On Monday convivial meetings were held every where. Here the delightful, the ſoul-warming proſpect of thouſands of freemen celebrating the anniverſary of that day, on which their rulers ſpoke them into exiſtence as a nation, and the burſt of joy from every boſom, afforded a ſatisfaction ſuperior to any that can poſſibly be conceived of, in this tranſitory ſtate. Oh monarchs! ye who tyrannize over men born free as yourſelves, could you ſee the happineſs of freemen, and contraſt it with the wretched ſtate of your ſubjects, if you are men, would you, could you, heſitate one moment, to releaſe them from their chains, and give them the enjoyment, which ariſes from being free! Whilſt we ſee our ſuperior felicity, let us uſe our utmoſt endeavours to maintain it, and, as the only mode of doing this, let us adhere to UNION. Whilſt theſe ſtates continue united, proſperity will be their lot. Should the cords of union be looſened or broken, we ſhall fall an eaſy prey to ſome foreign invader, or we ſhall ſee American riſing up in arms againſt American. The ſacred rights of freedom will then be ſoon trodden under foot, and tyranny will make a ſucceſsful attack upon the only part of the world, which has hitherto eſcaped the oppreſſion of its iron hand.

Grays' Gardens, on the banks of the Schuylkill, exhibited a noble appearance, on this delightful occaſion, Language is too faint to deſcribe this enchanting ſpot, this fairy ground of pleaſure and feſtivity, where new ſcenes met the eye at every ſtep. The ſplendid, every where diverſified, illuminations; the ſuperb fireworks; the diſtant waterfall, faintly ſeen through the trees, attracting the attention and pointing itſelf out by its murmuring ſound; the ſhip Union elegantly lighted up, and ſhining with ſuperior luſtre; the artificial iſland with its farmhouſe and garden; theſe and many other ſcenes almoſt pained the eye with delight. The ſweet notes of muſic, vocal and inſtrumental, animated each ſcene, and added to the enjoyment. Many thouſands of citizens were aſſembled in the gardens, and partook of the general joy. Happily no accident occurred, notwithſtanding the uncommon greatneſs of the crowd.

CINCINNATI.

At a meeting of the Pennſylvania Society of the Cincinnati, held at the State Houſe in Philadelphia, the 5th day of July, 1790.

The following members were duly elected officers for the enſuing year.

Thomas Mifflin, Preſident—Thomas M'Kean, Vice-Preſident—Thomas L. Moore, Treaſurer—Matthew M'Connell, Aſſiſtant Treaſurer—Richard Fullerton, Secretary—James Glentworth, Aſſiſtant Secretary.

COMMITTEE.

Francis Johnſton, Walter Stewart, William M'Pherſon, Daniel Broadhead, Chriſtopher Febiger, Caleb North, The Rev. William Rogers.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL MEETING.

Walter Stewart, Francis Johnſton, Edward Hand, Thomas M'Kean, Francis Murray.

By Order,

RICHARD FULLERTON, Sec'y.

UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.

On the 8th of July, the commencement for conferring degrees in the University of Pennſylvania, was held in the German Reformed Church in the city of Philadelphia; at which a very numerous and reſpectable audience, compoſed of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſonages and characters in the city, attended. The proceſſion conſiſted of the ſtudents of the University, and the candidates for degrees, and ſuch gentlemen as had formerly received any degrees in the arts or ſciences, in that inſtitution, together with the faculty and truſtees of the Univerſity, the members of the Supreme Executive Council of the ſtate, with ſuch of the members of the General Aſſembly as were in town, and the members of the incorporated German Society of Philadelphia.

The Provoſt introduced the exerciſes of the day by a ſhort prayer for the Divine benediction on the ſtudents, who were about to be uſhered into the world, with the literary honours of the Univerſity, and an addreſs of thanks to the German Reformed Society for their polite and ready accommodation of the Univerſity, with the uſe of their elegant and ſpacious church on that occaſion.—After which the following orations were delivered by the candidates for degrees, viz.

1. A ſalutatory oration—by Mr. Francis A. Latta, of Cheſnut Level.

2. Oration on the progreſs of arts and ſciences—by Mr. Thomas Harris, of Philadelphia.

3. Oration on ſlavery—by Mr. John Brinton, of Cheſter county.

4. Oration on the diſadvantages of a national debt—by Mr. Samuel Martin, of Franklin county.

5. Oration in praiſe of deliberate bachelors—by Mr. James Stewart, of Philadelphia.

6. Oration on the early education of children—by Mr. Jacob Brown, of Philadelphia.

7. Oration on the natural hiſtory, culture, and qualities of potatoes—by Mr. William Bache, of Philadelphia.

8. A German oration, on the ſenſations of a graduate—by Mr. Chriſtian Endreſs, of Philadelphia.

9. Oration on the neceſſity of religion for the ſupport of civil government—by Mr. David Shute, of New-Jerſey.

10. Oration on the ſtudy of phyſick—by Mr. John Laws, of Maryland.

11. Valedictory oration—by Mr. Uriah Du Bois, of New-Jerſey.

The degree of bachelor of arts was conferred upon Meſſrs. William Bache, Jacob Brown, John Brinton, Uriah Du Bois, Chriſtian Endreſs, Francis A. Latta, Samuel Martin, David Shute, and James Stuart.

The degree of bachelor in medicine was conferred on Meſſrs. John Baldwin, George Cabell, William Duffield, Theophilus Elmer, William Gardiner, Plunket Glentworth, Thomas Harris, Mathew Henderſon, Samuel Kerr, Jonathan Kearſley, John Laws, and John Culbertſon Wallace.

The degree of maſter of arts was conferred on Meſſrs. Benjamin Franklin Bache, George Duffield, James Ewing, James Meaſe, Evan Thomas, Samuel Harriſon Smith, Henry Wikoff, James Woodhouſe, the Rev. Robert Annan, and the Rev. Frederick Schmidt.

And the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred on the Rev. Samuel Blair, and the Rev. William Rogers.

The exerciſes of the day were interſperſed with ſome excellent pieces, both of inſtrumental and vocal muſick—the latter by the ſinging-ſchool, under the direction of Mr. Ott, to whom the Univerſity returned their publick thanks.

The whole was concluded by a ſolemn charge given to the graduates both in arts and medicine, by the Provoſt, in which he took an opportunity of publiſhing the following rules for obtaining degrees in medicine, in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, lately agreed upon, and eſtabliſhed by the Truſtees and Profeſſors, viz.

1. No perſon ſhall be received as a candidate for a degree in medicine, in the Univerſity, unleſs he has been a ſtudent of medicine for three years, and has arrived at the age of 21 years.

2. Every candidate ſhall have regularly attended, during two years, or in the courſe of two years, the lectures in the Univerſity on anatomy and ſurgery, chemiſtry, materia medica, the theory and practice of phyſick, natural and experimental philoſophy, and the practice of the Pennſylvania Hoſpital.

3. Each candidate ſhall undergo three examinations,—the firſt, before the Medical Profeſſors only,—the ſecond, before the Faculty and Truſtees of the Univerſity—and the third, a medical caſe, written by the candidate, is to be defended by him in publick; he ſhall then, if approved, be admitted to the degree of bachelor in medicine. And it ſhall be at the option of the candidate, at the ſame time, or at

any future period, to offer to the inſpection of the medical profeſſors, a theſis on any ſubject in medicine; which, if approved by them, ſhall be printed at the expence of the candidate, and on its being defended by him in publick, he ſhall be entitled to the degree of doctor in medicine.

COMMENCEMENT *in the* COLLEGE *of* PHILADLPHIA.

On Saturday the 17th July, was held in the College-Hall, a commencement for conferring degrees; at which was preſent a numerous audience, including many citizens of the moſt diſtinguiſhed character.

The buſineſs of the day was introduced with ſuitable prayers by the Provoſt, and an Anthem ſung by the Rev Mr. Blagrove; after which the following exerciſes were performed by the candidates.

1. A ſalutatory oration, by Mr. Meredith.

2. A ſyllogiſtic diſpute, "Whether on a ſuppoſition that there is no future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments, the obligation of virtue would remain?" Mr. Wood reſpondent; Mr. Andrews and Mr. Wilſon opponents.

3. An oration on commerce, by Mr. Andrews.

4. A forenſic diſpute on the lawfulneſs of ſlavery, by Meſſrs. Hutchins, Coxe, Clarkſon, and Meredith.

5. An oration on the comparative merit of law, phyſic, and divinity, conſidered as profeſſions, by Mr. Wilſon.

6. An oration on natural and experimental philoſophy, by Mr. Wood.

7. An oration on noſes, by Mr. Hutchins.

8. A valedictory oration, by Mr. Clarkſon.

9. A ſolemn and affecting charge having been given to the graduates by the Provoſt—a dialogue on the exerciſes of the day, and the progreſs of the ſciences ſucceeded; ſpoken by Mr. Meredith, and Mr. Coxe; in which were introduced two Odes, ſung by the Rev. Mr. Blagrove, the firſt of which was ſacred to the memory of Dr. Franklin.

The gentlemen, admitted to the degree of *Bachelor of Arts*, are the following: Mr. Gerard M. Clarkſon, Mr. James Coxe, Mr. William T. Meredith, Mr. William Wilſon, Mr. Benjamin Wood, Mr. Robert Andrews, and Mr. Henry Hutchins.

At the ſame time Mr. Benjamin Chew, jun. Mr. John Mifflin, Mr. William Moore Smith, Mr. James Abercrombie, and Mr. Jacob Hall; alſo, Mr. John Bleakly, Mr. John Caldwell, Mr. Samuel Powell Griffitts, Mr. Benjamin Cadwallader Morris, and Mr. Joſeph Ruſh, were admitted to the ſeveral degrees, to which they were entitled by a mandate of the truſtees, at a commencement intended to have been held on the 5th of July, 1779.

The following honorary degrees were alſo conferred by *diploma*, viz.

The degree of *Maſter of Arts* on the Rev. Joſeph G. T. Bend, aſſiſtant miniſter of Chriſt church and St. Peters, Philadelphia; and the Degree of *Doctor in Divinity* on the Rev. Mr. Viceſimus Knox, A. M. of St. John's College, Oxford, and Maſter of Tunbridge ſchool, the celebrated author of a practical treatiſe on liberal *education*, eſſays *moral* and *literary*, &c. alſo on the Rev. Laurence Girelius, Rector of the antient Swediſh church at Wilmington; and on the Rev. Joſeph Hutchins, Principal of the Young Ladies' Academy in Philadelphia.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

It affords us peculiar pleaſure to be enabled, from time to time, to communicate to our readers ſuch information as we can obtain, relative to the progreſs of manufactures in the United States. Accounts of this nature wear off the diffidence of our citizens, ſtimulate them to improve and extend the manufactures already eſtabliſhed, to attempt others which have not yet been tried, to convince them that Nature has done her part for the United States, in furniſhing them with numerous ſources of national wealth, which only require the aſſiſtance of enterprize and induſtry to turn them into their proper channel, and to demonſtrate the abſurdity of depending on other nations for what can be better obtained at home.

Amongſt the numerous branches of manufacture ſucceſsfully carried on that of paper-hangings demands ſome notice. In the manufactory of Burrell Carnes, under the firm of Le Collay and Chardon, (Philadelphia) upwards of 10,000 pieces have been prepared and ſold ſince its eſtabliſhment laſt fall. From the encouragement this undertaking has received, we are informed that the proprietor has made ſuch additional improvements of the works, as will enable him to manufacture between twenty and thirty thouſand pieces in the enſuing year.

Mr. Jacob Iſaacks, of Newport, Rhode-Iſland, has made ſuch an improvement

in the art of diſtilling ſalt water into freſh, by a ſecret method he has diſcovered, that he can now in a few minutes extract eight pints of freſh water out of ten pints of the ſalteſt ocean water. He aſſerts he can, with his machinery, make with eaſe one hundred gallons in a day, equal to any ſpring or rain water, and as light as either. Without ſome conſideration, it cannot be expected that Mr. Iſaacks will diſcover his ſecret to the world; this, however, we are ſure of, that excepting a tin tube, his apparatus is nothing more than what is put on board of all veſſels for the purpoſe of cookery. Mentioning this proviſion for drinking puts me in mind of a ſuccedaneum for eating alſo. Nothing can be more dreadful than being out of proviſion at ſea, when the veſſel is far from land upon thoſe inhoſpitable depths, where there is no rational proſpect of being ſupplied, and all the horrors of ſtarving to death are ſtaring men in the face. For the benefit of ſeafaring men, and ſuch others whoſe fortune it may be to be expoſed to ſuch diſtreſsful circumſtances, I will mention the following method of ſupporting life (even without ſuffering at all from hunger) upon what has generally been thrown away as uſeleſs, which are bones, after the meat is taken off. It has been proved by the experience of many that one table ſpoon full of the duſt or filings of bones, raſped with a coarſe file and put into water, will after two hours boiling, make a pint of good nouriſhing jelly or broth, which being ſeaſoned with ſalt, &c. will be very palatable and nouriſhing. This has been found ſo very good that it has been uſed as a delicacy at the tables of the great. The filings entirely diſſolve and incorporate with the water; I would therefore recommend to every ſeaman to furniſh himſelf with a good file or two, and to all commanders, when on diſtant voyages, where there is ever ſo little a probability of falling ſhort of proviſions, to make the cook be careful of the bones and ſave them; and if a quantity of old bones were procured before ſailing, and ſtowed in ſome dry place in the hold or run of the veſſel, they might ſerve the double purpoſe of ballaſt and proviſion, in caſe of need, as it is known from experience that bones which to appearance are quite dry, will yield a conſiderable quantity of nouriſhment.

The ſpirit of manufacturing has begun to make conſiderable progreſs in the inland parts of South-Carolina, with a proſpect of ſucceſs. A gentleman of great mechanical knowledge, and inſtructed in moſt of the branches of cotton manufactures in Europe, has now at work, on the High Hills of Santee, near Stateſburg, jennies, carding, and ſlabbing machines; alſo ſpinning machines with 84 ſpindles each, and ſeveral other uſeful improvements for manufacturing every neceſſary article in cotton, which is planted in conſiderable quantities, and grows to great perfection in that neighbourhood, there is alſo a fulling and dreſſing mill for fine and coarſe woolens eſtabliſhed, and at work on Fiſhing Creek, near the Catawba river, in full employ by the neighbouring ſpinners and weavers. The cloths are dyed, preſſed, and finiſhed, with great neatneſs, by artiſts from Great-Britain. Theſe advantages, though in their infancy, afford a fair proſpect to the inhabitants, of being ſupplied with the neceſſary articles of both woolen and cotton cloathing, without the expence of having them imported from abroad at a high advance, and no doubt will enable them in a ſhort time to ſupply the inhabitants on the ſea coaſt.——There are now, only ſtocking weavers wanting in thoſe parts of the country, to have every neceſſary article of cloathing, both for the rich and the poor (fine linen excepted) ſupplied with little or no expence, for their private conſumption, and, if for ſale, as cheap or cheaper than can be imported of like quality from any part of the world; the high price of labour in this country will not operate as an obſtruction, as thoſe machines with the labour of two hands can do the work of 50 or 60, and to as great perfection.

A few years ago not a ſingle bar of iron was produced in Vermont, at preſent a forge is going in Bennington, twelve or thirteen in Rutland county, one in Shoreham, and ſeveral others erecting in various parts, particularly in Rutland county. We have likewiſe a ſlitting-mill in Rutland county, and a furnace erected, which it is preſumed, will, under the patronage of the public, be ſet in blaſt next ſpring. Almoſt every month new beds of ore are diſcovered, with which our mountains abound, and the manufacture of which cannot fail to render an induſtrious people opulent.

DUELLING.

In the accounts of the duels publiſhed in newſpapers, it is common to add, 'that both parties behaved with the utmoſt cool-

neſs, and intrepidity.'——or 'with the utmoſt reſolution and gallantry.' Now as a duel is conſidered as a violation of the laws of God and man, it is certainly abſurd that ſo much praiſe ſhould be given to that crime, in preference to all others. A correſpondent therefore propoſes that the ſame phraſes ſhall be made uſe of in deſcribing certain other crimes. For example, 'yeſterday a foot-pad ſtopped J. H. Eſq; on his way from —— and robbed him of his watch, and a twenty dollar bank note. The gentleman who committed this robbery behaved with the *utmoſt coolneſs and intrepidity.*'

'On Monday laſt a wheelbarrow-man broke into a houſe at midnight in —— ſtreet, and carried off ſundry valuable articles of houſehold furniture. In the whole of this affair, the gentleman behaved with the *utmoſt reſolution and gallantry.*'

'On Tueſday evening a gentleman dreſſed in a green ſuit of clothes met a young woman returning from market, near —— bridge, and after many groſs inſults, fired a piſtol at her, the ball went through her head, and wounded her in ſuch a manner that ſhe died in two hours afterwards. The gentleman in the whole of this buſineſs behaved as became a man of honour, *with the utmoſt reſolution and gallantry.*'

EULOGIUM *in honour of* DR. CULLEN.

On Friday the 9th July, an eulogium in honour of the late Dr. Cullen, was pronounced before the College of Phyſicians in the city of Philadelphia, by Dr. Ruſh, who had been previouſly appointed, by the College, for that purpoſe. The medical graduates and ſtudents in the city were admitted on this occaſion. Dr. Ruſh received the thanks of the College, and was requeſted to furniſh them with a copy for publication. This truly elegant performance is juſt publiſhed by Mr. Dobſon.

CREEK-INDIANS.

Col. Alexander M'Gillivray and 29 chiefs of the Creek nation, accompanied by Col. Willett of New-York, arrived in Philadelphia on the 17th inſt. and on the 20th proceeded on their journey to New-York, having buſineſs of importance to ſettle with Congreſs.

APPOINTMENTS.

Sieur de la Motte, Vice-conſul of the United States for the port of Havre, in France.

Henry Marchant, Judge; William Channing, Attorney; and William Peck, Marſhall of the Judicial Court of the United States, for the diſtrict of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations.

Ebenezer Thompſon, Naval-Officer for the port of Providence, in the place of Theodore Foſter, who is appointed Senator of the United States.

Job Comſtock, Surveyor for the ports of Warren and Barrington.

Samuel Bozworth, Surveyor for the port of Briſtol.

George Stillman, Surveyor for the port of Pawcatuck river.

John Anthony Aborn, Surveyor for the port of Patuxet.

MARRIAGES.

NEW-YORK. In the *Capital*, Jacob Reed, Eſq; to Miſs Jane Graham; Dr. Samuel Borrowe, to Miſs Sally Hallett.

NEW-JERSEY. At *New-Brunſwick*, Dr. John R. B. Rodgers, of New-York, to Miſs Suſan R. Kearny; at *Burlington*, Mr. Thomas Douglaſs, to Miſs Rebecca Myers.

PENNSYLVANIA. At *Carliſle*, Mr. James Harris, to Miſs Nancy Dunlap.

SOUTH-CAROLINA. At *Charleſton*, Mr. John Parker, to Miſs Patſey Daniel.

DEATHS.

CONNECTICUT. At *Wetherſfield*, Mr. Amaſa Adams, aged 82 years.

MASSACHUSETTS. In *Boſton*, Mr. James Seward.

NEW-YORK. At *Albany*, Mr. Nathan Van Verts, aged 124 years.

NEW-JERSEY. At his ſeat near *Elizabethtown*, his Excellency William Livingſton, Eſq; Governor of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, aged 67 years.

PENNSYLVANIA. At *Carliſle*, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, conſort of Mr. Robert Smith. At *Græme Park*, Col. Iſaac Melcher. At *York*, Mr. William Kennedy. At *Philadelphia*, Mr. Stephen Paſchall; Mrs. Lucia Magaw, conſort of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Magaw.

VIRGINIA. At *Frederickſburg*, of a hydrophobia, (from the bite of a mad dog about two months previous to his death) Francis Dade, a youth of 14.

SOUTH-CAROLINA. At *Charleſton*, Mr. John Dewees; Col. Richard Luſhington; Mrs. Mary Bowen; Mr. David Bogie; Dr. James Norris.

☞ *Accounts from London of the 31ſt May inform us, that no anſwer had been received from the Spaniſh court. Great-Britain, Spain, France, and Portugal, were all buſy in preparing for war.*

Philadelphia Prices-Current,

JULY, 31, 1790.

Ashes, pot, p. ton,	35*l.*
Brandy, French, p. gal.	6*s*3-6*s*6
Bread, ship, per cwt.	27*s.*
Beer — *American, in bottles, per dozen*	8*s*4
Beer — *Ditto, per bbl.*	30*s.*
Boards — *Oak, p. m. feet,*	67*s*6-85*s.*
Boards — *Merchant. pine*	60*s*-65*s.*
Boards — *Sap,*	40*s*-42*s*6.
Boards — *Cedar,*	55*s*-65*s.*
Chocolate, per lb.	1*s.*
Coffee, per. lb.	15*d.*
Flour. — *Superfine, p. bl.*	55*s.*
Flour. — *Common,*	51*s.*
Flour. — *Bur mid. best,*	40*s*-42*s*6.
Flour. — *Middlings,*	40*s.*
Flour. — *Ship stuff, p. cwt.*	18-20*s.*
Flax, per lb.	7½-9*d.*
Flaxseed, per bush.	4*s*3.
Ginseng, per lb.	2*s*-2*s*4.
Gin, Holland, per gal.	4*s*9
Grain — *Wheat. p. bush.*	9*s*6.
Grain — *Rye,*	6*s.*
Grain — *Oats,*	3*s.*
Grain — *Indian corn,*	3*s*9
Grain — *Barley,*	4*s*6
Grain — *best shelled,*	20*s.*
Grain — *Buckwheat,*	2*s.*
Hams, per lb.	5½d-6*d.*
Hogs-lard,	7*d*-7½*d.*
Honey,	3½d-4*d.*
Hemp, per. ton,	55*l.*
Hogshead hoops, p. m.	5-6*l.*
Hides raw, per lb.	9½-10*d.*
Indigo, Fr. per lb.	7*s*6-12*s.*
Carolina,	4*s*-6*s*6.

Iron. — *Cast, per cwt.*	22*s*6-30*s.*
Iron. — *Bar, per ton,*	27*l*-28*l.*
Iron. — *Pig,*	7*l.* 10*s*-8*l.*
Iron. — *Sheet,*	60-65*l.*
Iron. — *Nail rods,*	34*l.*
Meal, Indian, p. bbl.	25-26*s.*
Molasses, per gal.	2*s*4-2*s*5.
Nails, 10, 12 & 20d.	8½*d.*
Parchment, per doz.	30-37*s*6.
Porter, American,	16*s*6.
Pork. — *Burlington,*	80*s.*
Pork. — *Lower Co.*	57*s*6-60*s.*
Pork. — *Carolina,*	55-60*s.*
Pease,	6*s.*-7*s*6
Rice, per cwt.	23*s.*
Rum. — *Jamaica per g.*	4*s*10-5*s.*
Rum. — *Windward,*	4*s*3.
Rum. — *Antigua,*	4*s*6
Rum. — *Barbadoes,*	3*s*9-4*s.*
Rum. — *Country,*	3*s.*
Rum. — *Taffia,*	2*s*4
Steel. — *German, p. cwt.*	60-70*s.*
Steel. — *English, blistered,*	80*s.*
Steel. — *Amer. p. ton,*	40-60*l.*
Steel. — *Crowley's, p. fag.*	85*s.*
Snake root, p. lb.	2*s*8-3*s*6
Soap, common,	4-6*d.*
Soap, Castile,	9*d.*
Starch,	4-6*d.*
Sugar. — *Lump, per lb.*	13½*d.*
Sugar. — *Loaf, sing. refin.*	14½*d.*
Sugar. — *Ditto, double ditto.*	20*d.*
Sugar. — *Havannah, white,*	9*d.*
Sugar. — *Ditto, brown,*	6-8*d.*
Musco. p. cwt.	70-72*s*6.

Salt. — *Allum, p. bush.*	1*s*8
Salt. — *Liverpool,*	1*s*9
Salt. — *Cadiz,*	1*s*6-1*s*8
Salt. — *Lisbon,*	1*s*4
Tar. — *N. Jer. 24 g.*	7*s*6-9*s.*
Tar. — *Carolina, 32 g.*	10*s*9-12*s*6
Tar. — *Turpentine,*	22*s*6
Tobacco, 100lb. — *J. R. new, best,*	35-42*s*6
Tobacco, 100lb. — *Inferior,*	28-35*s.*
Tobacco, 100lb. — *Old,*	45-50*s.*
Tobacco, 100lb. — *Rappahan.*	25-27*s.*
Tobacco, 100lb. — *Coloured Maryl.*	40-60*s.*
Tobacco, 100lb. — *Dark,*	25-28*s.*
Tobacco, 100lb. — *Long leaf,*	25-28*s.*
Tobacco, 100lb. — *Eastern Shore,*	18-25*s.*
Tobacco, 100lb. — *Carolina, new,*	25-27*s.*
Tobacco, 100lb. — *Old,*	35*s.*
Tea. — *Hyson, p. lb.*	6-10*s.*
Tea. — *Souchong,*	4*s*1-6*s*8.
Tea. — *Congo,*	3*s*9-5*s*6
Tea. — *Bohea,*	2*s*2-2*s*3
Wine. — *Mad. p. p.*	40-82*l* 10*s.*
Wine. — *Lisbon,*	37*l.*
Wine. — *Teneriffe, p. g.*	3*s*9-4*s.*
Wine. — *Fayal, p. g.*	3*s*4-3*s*6
Wine. — *Port, per pipe,*	42*l* 10*s.*
Wine. — *Ditto, per gal.*	5*s*10
Wine. — *Ditto, per doz. bot.*	30*s.*
Wine. — *Claret,*	30-45*s.*
Wine. — *Sherry, p. gal.*	6*s*9-7*s*6
Wine. — *Malaga,*	4*s*6-5*s.*
Wax, bees, per lb.	1*s*10½-2*s.*

Current Prices of PUBLIC SECURITIES.

New-loans.	10—10*s*6.
Funded depreciation,	9*s.*
Unfunded ditto,	11*s*3.
Land-office certificates for warranting	9*s.*
Dollar money,	10 *advance on the face.*
Jersey money, discount,	25
Pennsylvania New Emission, advance,	12½
Shilling money of 81,	120 *for* 100
Continental certificates,	10—10*s*6
Facilities,	6*s*8—7

COURSE *of* EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,	90 *days,*	171½.
Ditto,	60 *days,*	172.
Ditto,	30 *days,*	174.
Amsterdam,	60 *days, per guilder,*	3*s.*
	30 *days,*	3*s*1
France,	60 *days, per 5 livres,*	6*s*9
	30 *days,*	7*s*1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, made in PHILADELPHIA, in the MONTH of JUNE, 1790.

Days.	Barom. Eng. foot. In.	Therm. of Farenh. D.	Therm. of Reaum. D.	Anemometer Prevail Wind	rain	thunder	tempest	WEATHER.
1	29 10 4	65 7	15	W				Fair
	29 10 1	81 5	22	W				Idem, with some clouds
2	30 1	59	12	E				Overcast
	30 1 8	75 9	19 5	E				Cloudy
3	30 2	54 4	10	S				Fair, cloudy
	30 2 1	71 4	17 5	S				Cloudy, some rain
4	30 1 14	56 7	11	E	1			Rainy
	30	70 2	17	ESE				Overcast
5	29 11 6	65 7	15	SSE				Idem
	29 10 11	83 7	23	SW				Fair, cloudy
6	29 10 10	65 7	15	SW				Idem
	29 9 12	91 6	26 5	SW				Idem, cloudy
7	29 9 5	65 7	15	SW	1			Rainy
	29 9 9	79 9	21 3	W				Cloudy
8	29 11	63 5	14	WSW				Fair
	29 11 7	82 2	22 3	WSW				Cloudy
9	30 3 5	56 7	11	WNW				Fair
	30 3 2	74 7	19	WNW				Idem
10	30 2 10	59	12	NE	1			Rainy
	30 2	63 5	14	NE				Idem
11	30 2 9	54 5	10	SW				Fair
	30 2 6	74 7	19	SW				Idem
12	30 10	61 2	13	SSE	1			Rainy
	29 10 7	70 2	17	SSE				Idem, thick fog
13	29 9 9	65 7	15	SW	1			Idem
	29 9 8	81 5	22	SW		1		Idem, with thunder
14	29 11 12	72 5	18	SW				Fair
	30	74 7	19	SW				Idem
15	30 4	63 5	14	SW				Idem, cloudy
	30 1	84 9	23 5	Calm				Idem
16	30 1 11	65 7	15	S				Idem
	30 1 9	87 1	24 5	S				Idem
17	30	66 9	15 5	S				Idem
	29 11 3	92 7	27	SW	1	1		Idem, cloudy, lt. thun.

Days.	Barom. Eng. foot. In.	Therm. of Farenh. D.	Therm. of Reaum. D.	Anemometer Prevail. Wind	rain	thunder	tempest	WEATHER.
18	29 11 5	72 5	18	SW				Cloudy
	29 10 3	86	24	E		1		Idem, light thunder
19	29 10 3	65 7	15	W				Overcast
	29 10 2	77	20	W				Fair, cloudy
20	30 12	54 5	10	WNW				Fair
	30 10	81 5	22	WNW				Cloudy
21	30 1 7	63 5	14	WNW				Fair, cloudy
	30 2 2	79 2	21	SW				Cloudy
22	30 2 9	63 5	14	SW				Fair, cloudy
	30 1 11	82 6	22 5	SW				Cloudy
23	30 1 4	65 7	15	W				Idem
	30 1 11	79 2	21	W				Idem
24	30 2	63 5	14	S				Idem
	30 1 6	83 7	23	S. SE				Idem
25	29 11 6	65 7	15	SE	1			Rainy
	29 10 11	67 5	15 8	SE				Idem
26	29 9 4	65 7	15	SE				Idem, overcast
	29 8 8	79 2	21	SE	1	1		Cloudy, thuder, rainy
27	29 9 11	65 7	15	NE				Overcast
	29 9 8	81 5	22	SSW				Cloudy
28	29 9 2	68	16	S	1			Idem, some rain
	29 9	86	24	SW		1		Cloudy, thunder
29	29 10	69 1	16 5	W				Idem
	29 10	81 5	22	W				Idem
30	29 10 3	66 9	15 5	W				Idem
	29 10	79 2	21	W				Idem

RESULT.								
	9th gr. ele.	17th gr. de. of heat	SW & W	8	5		Fair and Cloudy
	30 3 5	92 7 27					
	26th least do	3d least de. of heat					
	29 8 8	54 5 10					
	Variation	Variation					
	6 13	38 2 17					
	Mean eleva.	Temperature					
	1 30 3	71 6 17 6					

THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND Columbian Magazine,

FOR AUGUST, 1790.

BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

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ORNAMENTED with a FAVOURITE PIECE of MUSIC.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED, FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY *WILLIAM YOUNG*, BOOKSELLER, THE CORNER OF SECOND AND CHESNUT-STREETS.

To *CORRESPONDENTS.*

AGREEABLY to our original propoſals, the preſent number contains eight pages more than uſual, in lieu of an engraving.

Want of room has obliged us to poſtpone, till next month, the continuation of the *Hiſtory of the life and character of Dr. Franklin.*

We have had it in contemplation, for ſome time paſt, to publiſh occaſionally, accurate maps of the different States in the Union. We are, therefore, thankful to the gentleman who has favoured us with *A manuſcript map of the State of Delaware ;* but as accuracy is here neceſſary, above all things, an interview is requeſted. A brief hiſtory of the ſettlement, progreſs, and preſent ſituation of the reſpective States would be very acceptable.

A friend to the fair ſex is not a *friend* to decency. Merited ſatire will find a ready inſertion, at all times, in the Aſylum ; provided it be neither perſonal, nor expreſſed in too groſs terms. If our correſpondents feel a diſpoſition to attack foibles, perhaps a little laughter might anſwer their purpoſe better than the moſt ſerious and ſevere ſatire.

Some literary gentlemen, for whoſe opinions we entertain a high reſpect, have ſuggeſted hints for the improvement of our *Review.* We think, with thoſe gentlemen, that an *American Review* of important *foreign* publications is much wanted, and ought to be given. The difficulty, however, of obtaining new books from the continent of Europe will, we fear, be an inſuperable bar to this deſirable undertaking, for ſome time. Till an extenſive correſpondence can be eſtabliſhed, we ſolicit the friendly aid of thoſe, whoſe literary connections in Europe enable them to obtain new and uſeful publications from that country.

The length of *Conſtantia's* poem has rendered the poſtponement of ſundry poetical favours unavoidable. Our *Parnaſſian* correſpondents, however, ſhall be attended to, as ſpeedily as poſſible.

THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND Columbian Magazine,

FOR AUGUST, 1790.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

THOUGHTS *upon the* AMUSEMENTS *and* PUNISHMENTS *which are proper for Schools. Addreſſed to* George Clymer, *Eſq. by* Benjamin Ruſh, *M. D.*

DEAR SIR,

THE laſt time I had the pleaſure of being in your company, you did me the honour to requeſt my opinion upon the AMUSEMENTS and PUNISHMENTS which are proper for ſchools. The ſubjects are of a very oppoſite nature, but I ſhall endeavour to comply with your wiſhes, by ſending you a few thoughts upon each of them. I am ſure you will not reject my opinions becauſe they are contrary to received practices, for I know that you are accuſtomed to think for yourſelf, and that every propoſition that has for its objects the intereſts of humanity and your country, will be treated by you with attention and candor.

I ſhall begin with the ſubject of AMUSEMENTS.

Monteſquieu informs us that the exerciſes of the laſt day of the life of Epaminondas, were the ſame as his amuſements in his youth. Herein we have an epitome of the perfection of education. The amuſements of Epaminondas were of a military nature; but as the profeſſion of arms is the buſineſs of only a ſmall part of mankind, and happily much leſs neceſſary in the United States than in ancient Greece, I would propoſe that the amuſements of our youth, at ſchool, ſhould conſiſt of ſuch exerciſes as will be moſt ſubſervient to their future employments in life. Theſe are; 1. agriculture; 2. mechanical occupations; and 3. the buſineſs of the learned profeſſions.

1. There is a variety in the employments of agriculture which may readily be ſuited to the genius, taſte, and ſtrength of young people. An experiment has been made of the efficacy of theſe employments, as amuſements, in the Methodiſt College at Abington, in Maryland; and, I have been informed, with the happieſt effects. A large lot is divided between the ſcholars, and premiums are adjudged to thoſe of them who produce the moſt vegetables from their grounds, or who keep them in the beſt order.

2. As the employments of agriculture cannot afford amuſement at all ſeaſons of the year, or in cities,

I would propoſe, that children ſhould be allured to ſeek amuſements in ſuch of the mechanical arts as are ſuited to their ſtrength and capacities. Where is the boy who does not delight in the uſe of a hammer—a chiſſel—or a ſaw? and who has not enjoyed a high degree of pleaſure in his youth, in conſtructing a miniature houſe? How amuſing are the machines which are employed in the manufactory of cloathing of all kinds! and how full of various entertainment are the mixtures which take place in the chemical arts! each of theſe might be contrived upon ſuch a ſcale, as not only to amuſe young people, but to afford a profit to their parents or maſters. The Moravians, at Bethlehem in our ſtate, have proved that this propoſition is not a chimerical one. All the amuſements of their children are derived from their performing the ſubordinate parts of ſeveral of the mechanical arts; and a conſiderable portion of the wealth of that worthy and happy ſociety is derived from the labour of their little hands.—

If, in theſe amuſements, an appeal ſhould be made to that ſpirit of competition which is ſo common among young people, it would be the means of producing more pleaſure to the children, and more profit to all who are connected with them. The wealth of thoſe manufacturing towns in England, which employ the children of poor people, is a proof of what might be expected from connecting amuſement and labour together, in all our ſchools. The product from the labour obtained in this way, from all the ſchools in the United States, would amount to a ſum which would almoſt exceed calculation.

3. To train the youth who are intended for the learned profeſſions, or for merchandize, to the duties of their future employments, by means of uſeful amuſements, which are *related* to thoſe employments, will be impracticable; but their amuſements may be derived from cultivating a ſpot of ground; for where is the lawyer, the phyſician, the divine, or the merchant, who has not indulged or felt a paſſion, in ſome part of his life, for rural improvements?—Indeed I conceive the ſeeds of knowledge in agriculture will be moſt productive, when they are planted in the minds of this claſs of ſcholars.

I have only to add under this head, that the common amuſements of children have no connection with their future occupations. Many of them injure their clothes, ſome of them waſte their ſtrength, and impair their health, and all of them prove, more or leſs, the means of producing noiſe, or of exciting angry paſſions, both of which are calculated to beget vulgar manners. The Methodiſts have wiſely baniſhed every ſpecies of play from their college. Even the healthy and pleaſurable exerciſe of ſwimming, is not permitted to their ſcholars, except in the preſence of one of their maſters.

Do not think me too ſtrict if I here exclude *gunning* from among the amuſements of young men. My objections to it are as follow.

1. It hardens the heart, by inflicting unneceſſary pain and death upon animals.

2. It is unneceſſary in civilized ſociety, where animal food may be obtained from domeſtic animals, with greater facility.

3. It conſumes a great deal of time, and thus creates habits of idleneſs.

4. It frequently leads young men into low, and bad company.

5. By impoſing long abſtinence

from food, it leads to intemperance in eating, which naturally leads to intemperance in drinking.

6. It expoſes to fevers, and accidents. The news-papers are occaſionally filled with melancholy accounts of the latter, and every phyſician muſt have met with frequent and dangerous inſtances of the former, in the courſe of his practice.

I know the early uſe of a gun is recommended in our country, to teach our young men the uſe of fire-arms, and thereby to prepare them for war and battle. But why ſhould we inſpire our youth, by ſuch exerciſes, with hoſtile ideas towards their fellow creatures?—Let us rather inſtill into their minds ſentiments of univerſal benevolence to men of all nations and colours. Wars originate in error and vice. Let us eradicate theſe, by proper modes of education, and wars will ceaſe to be neceſſary in our country. The divine author and lover of peace "will then ſuffer no man to do us wrong; yea he will reprove kings for our ſake, ſaying, touch not my anointed and do my people no harm." Should the nations with whom war is a trade, approach our coaſts, they will retire from us, as Satan did from our Saviour, when he came to aſſault him; and for the ſame reaſon, becauſe they will 'find nothing in us' congenial to their malignant diſpoſitions; for the flames of war can be ſpread from one nation to another, only by the conducting mediums of vice and error.

I have hinted at the injury which is done to the health of young people by ſome of their amuſements; but there is a practice common in all our ſchools, which does more harm to their bodies than all the amuſements that can be named, and that is, obliging them to ſit too long in *one place*, or crowding too many of them together *in one room*. By means of the former, the growth and ſhape of the body have been impaired; and by means of the latter, the ſeeds of fevers have often been engendered in ſchools. In the courſe of my buſineſs, I have been called to many hundred children who have been ſeized with indiſpoſitions in ſchool, which evidently aroſe from the action of morbid effluvia, produced by the confined breath and perſpiration of too great a number of children in one room. To obviate theſe evils, children ſhould be permitted, after they have ſaid their leſſons, to amuſe themſelves in the open air, in ſome of the uſeful and agreeable exerciſes which have been mentioned. Their minds will be ſtrengthened, as well as their bodies relieved by them. To oblige a ſprightly boy to ſit *ſeven* hours in a day, with his little arms pinioned to his ſides, and his neck unnaturally bent towards his book; and for *no crime!*—what cruelty and folly are manifeſted, by ſuch an abſurd mode of inſtructing or governing young people!

I come next to ſay a few words upon the ſubject of PUNISHMENTS which are proper in ſchools.

In barbarous ages every thing partook of the complexion of the times. Civil, eccleſiaſtical, military, and domeſtic puniſhments were all of a cruel nature. With the progreſs of reaſon and chriſtianity, puniſhments of all kinds have become leſs ſevere. Solitude and labour are now ſubſtituted in many countries, with ſucceſs, in the room of the whipping-poſt and the gallows.—The innocent infirmities of human nature are no longer proſcribed, and puniſhed by the church. Diſcipline, conſiſting in the vigilance of officers, has leſſened the ſuppoſed neceſſity of military executions; and huſbands—fathers—

and maſters now bluſh at the hiſtory of the times, when wives, children, and ſervants, were governed only by force But unfortunately this ſpirit of humanity and civilization has not reached our ſchools. The rod is yet the principal inſtrument of governing them, and a ſchool-maſter remains the only deſpot now known in free countries. Perhaps it is becauſe the little ſubjects of their arbitrary and capricious power have not been in a condition to complain. I ſhall endeavour therefore to plead their cauſe, and to prove that corporal puniſhments (except to children under four or five years of age) are never neceſſary, and always hurtful, in ſchools.—The following arguments I hope will be ſufficient to eſtabliſh this propoſition.

1. Children are ſeldom ſent to ſchool before they are capable of feeling the force of rational or moral obligation. They may therefore be deterred from committing offences, by motives leſs diſgraceful than the fear of corporal puniſhments.

2 By correcting children for ignorance and negligence in ſchool, their ideas of *improper* and *immoral* actions are confounded, and hence the moral faculty becomes weakned in after life. It would not be more cruel or abſurd to inflict the puniſhment of the whipping-poſt upon a man, for not dreſſing faſhionably or neatly, than it is to ferule a boy for blotting his copy-book, or miſſpelling a word.

3. If the natural affection of a parent is ſometimes inſufficient, to reſtrain the violent effects of a ſudden guſt of anger upon a child, how dangerous muſt the power of correcting children be, when lodged in the hands of a ſchool-maſter, in whoſe anger there is no mixture of parental affection! Perhaps thoſe parents act moſt wiſely, who never truſt themſelves to inflict corporal puniſhments upon their children, after they are four or five years old, but endeavour to puniſh, and reclaim them, by confinement, or by abridging them of ſome of their uſual gratifications, in dreſs, food or amuſements.

4. Injuries are ſometimes done to the bodies, and ſometimes to the intellects of children, by corporal puniſhments. I recollect, when a boy, to have loſt a ſchool-mate, who was ſaid to have died in conſequence of a ſevere whipping he received in ſchool. At that time I did not believe it poſſible, but from what I now know of the diſproportion between the violent emotions of the mind, and the ſtrength of the body in children, I am diſpoſed to believe, that not only ſickneſs, but that even *death* may be induced, by the convulſions of a youthful mind, worked up to a high ſenſe of ſhame and reſentment.

The effects of thumping the head, boxing the ears, and pulling the hair, in impairing the intellects, by means of injuries done to the brain, are too obvious to be mentioned.

5. Where there is *ſhame*, ſays Dr. Johnſon, there may be *virtue*. But corporal puniſhments, inflicted at ſchool, have a tendency to deſtroy the ſenſe of ſhame, and thereby to deſtroy all moral ſenſibility. The boy that has been often publicly whipped at ſchool, is under great obligations to his maker, and his parents, if he afterwards eſcape the whipping-poſt or the gallows.

6. Corporal puniſhments, inflicted at ſchool, tend to beget a ſpirit of violence in boys towards each other, which often follows them through life; but they more certainly beget a ſpirit of hatred, or revenge, towards their maſters, which too often becomes a ferment

of the ſame baneful paſſions towards other people. The celebrated Dr. afterwards Baron Haller declared, that he never ſaw, without horror, during the remaining part of his life, a ſchool-maſter, who had treated him with unmerited ſeverity, when he was only ten years old. A ſimilar anecdote is related of the famous M. de Condamine. I think I have known ſeveral inſtances of this vindictive, or indignant ſpirit, to continue towards a cruel and tyrannical ſchool-maſter, in perſons who were advanced in life, and who were otherwiſe of gentle and forgiving diſpoſitions.

7. Corporal puniſhments, inflicted at ſchools, beget a hatred to inſtruction in young people. I have ſometimes ſuſpected that the devil, who knows how great an enemy knowledge is to his kingdom, has had the addreſs to make the world believe that *feruling*, *pulling* and *boxing ears*, *cudgelling*, *horſing*, &c. and, in boarding-ſchools, a *little ſtarving*, are all abſolutely neceſſary for the government of young people, on purpoſe that he might make both ſchools, and ſchool-maſters odious, and thereby keep our world in ignorance; for ignorance is the beſt means the devil ever contrived, to keep up the number of his ſubjects in our world.

8 Corporal puniſhments are not only hurtful, but altogether unneceſſary, in ſchools. Some of the moſt celebrated and ſucceſsful ſchool-maſters, that I have ever known, never made uſe of them.

9. The fear of corporal puniſhments, by debilitating the body, produces a correſponding debility in the mind, which contracts its capacity of acquiring knowledge. This capacity is enlarged by the tone which the mind acquires from the action of hope, love, and confidence upon it; and all theſe paſſions might eaſily be cheriſhed, by a prudent and enlightened ſchool-maſter.

10. As there ſhould always be a certain ratio between the ſtrength of a remedy, and the excitability of the body in diſeaſes, ſo there ſhould be a ſimilar ratio between the force employed in the government of a ſchool, and the capacities and tempers of children. A kind rebuke, like freſh air in a fainting fit, is calculated to act upon a young mind with more effect, than ſtimulants of the greateſt power; but corporal puniſhments level all capacities and tempers, as quack-medicines do all conſtitutions and diſeaſes. They diſhonour and degrade our ſpecies; for they ſuppoſe a total abſence of all moral and intellectual feeling from the mind. Have we not often ſeen dull children ſuddenly improve, by changing their ſchools? The reaſon is obvious. The ſucceſsful teacher only accommodated his manner and diſcipline to the capacities of his ſcholars.

11. I conceive corporal puniſhments, inflicted in an arbitrary manner, to be contrary to the ſpirit of liberty, and that they ſhould not be tolerated in a free government. Why ſhould not children be protected from violence and injuries, as well as white and black ſervants?—Had I influence enough in our legiſlature to obtain only a ſingle law, it ſhould be to make the puniſhment for ſtriking a ſchool-boy, the ſame as for aſſaulting and beating an adult member of ſociety.

To all theſe arguments I know ſome well diſpoſed people will reply, that the *rod* has received a divine commiſſion from the ſacred Scriptures, as the inſtrument of correcting children. To this I anſwer that the *rod*, in the Old Teſtament, by a very common figure

in rhetoric, ſtands for puniſhments of *any* kind, juſt as the *ſword*, in the New Teſtament, ſtands for the faithful and general adminiſtration of juſtice, in ſuch a way as is moſt calculated to reform criminals, and to prevent crimes.

The following method of governing a ſchool, I apprehend, would be attended with much better effects, than that which I have endeavoured to ſhew, to be contrary to reaſon, humanity, religion, liberty, and the experience of the wiſeſt and beſt teachers in the world.

Let a ſchool-maſter endeavour, in the firſt place, to acquire the confidence of his ſcholars, by a prudent deportment. Let him learn to command his paſſions and temper, at all times, in his ſchool.—Let him treat the name of the Supreme Being with reverence, as often as it occurs in books, or in converſation with his ſcholars.—Let him exact a reſpectful behaviour towards himſelf, in his ſchool; but in the intervals of ſchool-hours, let him treat his ſcholars with gentleneſs and familiarity. If he ſhould even join in their amuſements, he would not loſe, by his condeſcenſion, any part of his authority over them. But to ſecure their affection and reſpect more perfectly, let him, once or twice a year, lay out a ſmall ſum of money in pen-knives, and books, and diſtribute them among his ſcholars, as rewards for proficiency in learning, and for good behaviour. If theſe prudent and popular meaſures ſhould fail of preventing offences at ſchool, then let the following modes of puniſhment be adopted.

1. *Private* admonition. By this mode of rebuking, we imitate the conduct of the divine Being towards his offending creatures, for His *firſt* puniſhment is always inflicted *privately*, by means of the *ſtill* voice of conſcience.

2. Confinement after ſchool-hours are ended; but with the knowledge of the parents of children.

3. Holding a ſmall ſign of diſgrace, of any kind, in the middle of the floor, in the preſence of a whole ſchool.

If theſe puniſhments fail of reclaiming a bad boy, he ſhould be diſmiſſed from ſchool, to prevent his corrupting his ſchool-mates. It is the buſineſs of parents, and not of ſchool-maſters, to uſe the laſt means for eradicating idleneſs and vice from their children.

The world was created in love. It is ſuſtained by love. Nations and families that are happy, are made ſo only by love. Let us extend this divine principle, to thoſe little communities which we call ſchools. Children are capable of loving in a high degree. They may therefore be governed by love.

The occupation of a ſchool-maſter is truly dignified. He is (next to mothers) the moſt important member of civil ſociety. Why then is there ſo little rank connected with that occupation? Why do we treat it with ſo much neglect, or contempt? It is becauſe the voice of reaſon, in the human heart, aſſociates with it the idea of deſpotiſm and violence. Let ſchool-maſters ceaſe to be tyrants, and they will ſoon enjoy the reſpect and rank, which are naturally connected with their profeſſion.

We are groſly miſtaken in looking up wholly to our governments, and even to miniſters of the goſpel, to promote public and private order in ſociety. Mothers and ſchool-maſters plant the ſeeds of nearly all the good and evil which exiſt

in our world. Its reformation muſt therefore be begun in nurſeries and in ſchools. If the habits we acquire there, were to have no influence upon our future happineſs, yet the influence they have upon our governments, is a ſufficient reaſon why we ought to introduce new modes, as well as new objects of education into our country.

You have lately been employed in an attempt to perpetuate our exiſtence as a free people, by eſtabliſhing the means of national credit and defence;* but theſe are feeble bulwarks againſt ſlavery, compared with habits of labour and virtue, diſſeminated among our young people. Let us eſtabliſh ſchools for this purpoſe, in every townſhip in the United States, and conform them to reaſon, humanity, and the preſent ſtate of ſociety in America. Then, Sir, will the generations who are to follow us, realize the precious ideas of the dignity and excellence of republican forms of government, which I well recollect you cheriſhed with ſo much ardor, in the beginning of the American revolution, and which you have manifeſted ever ſince, both by your public and private conduct.

We ſuffer ſo much from traditional error of various kinds, in education, morals, and government, that I have been led to wiſh, that it were poſſible for us to have ſchools eſtabliſhed, in the United States, for teaching *the art of forgetting*. I think three-fourths of all our ſchool-maſters, divines, and legiſlators would profit very much, by ſpending two or three years in ſuch uſeful inſtitutions.

An apology may ſeem neceſſary, not only for the length of this letter, but for ſome of the opinions contained in it. I know how apt mankind are to brand every propoſition for innovation, as viſionary and Utopian. But good men ſhould not be diſcouraged, by ſuch epithets, from their attempts to combat vice and error. There never was an improvement, in any art or ſcience, nor even a propoſal for meliorating the condition of man, in any age or country, that has not been conſidered in the light of what has been called, ſince Sir Thomas More's time, an *Utopian ſcheme*. The application of the magnet to navigation, and of ſteam to mechanical purpoſes, have both been branded as Utopian projects. The great idea in the mind of Columbus, of exploring a new world, was long viewed, in moſt of the courts of Europe, as the dream of a viſionary ſailor. But why do we go to ancient times, for proofs of important innovations in human affairs having been treated as Utopian ſchemes. You and I recollect the time, when the abolition of negro ſlavery in our ſtate, as alſo when the independence of the United States, and the preſent wiſe and happy confederacy of our republics, were all conſidered by many of our ſober prudent men, as ſubjects of an Utopian nature.

If thoſe benefactors of mankind, who have levelled mountains in the great road of human life, by the diſcoveries or labours which have been mentioned, have been ſtigmatized with obloquy, as viſionary projectors, why ſhould an individual be afraid of ſimilar treatment, who has only attempted to give to

* Mr. Clymer is one of the Repreſentatives of Pennſylvania, in the Congreſs of the United States.

that road, from its beginning, a ſtraight direction.

If only a dozen men like yourſelf, approve of my opinions, it will overbalance the moſt illiberal oppoſition they may meet with, from all the learned vulgar of the United States.

For the benefit of thoſe perſons who conſider opinions as improved, like certain liquors, by time; and who are oppoſed to innovations, only becauſe they did not occur to their anceſtors, I ſhall conclude my letter with an anecdote of a miniſter in London, who, after employing a long ſermon, in controverting what he ſuppoſed to be an heretical opinion, concluded it with the following words, "I tell you, I tell you my brethren,—I tell you again,—that an old error is better than a new truth."

With great regard I am,
Dear Sir,
Your's ſincerely,
BENJ. RUSH.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20th, 1790.

P. S. Since writing the above letter, an ingenious German friend of mine has informed me, that a curious work has lately appeared in Germany, entitled, "A treatiſe on human miſery," written by a Mr. Salzman, an enlightened ſchool-maſter, in which a ſtriking view is given of the miſery inflicted upon part of the human race, by the preſent abſurd, and cruel modes of conducting education in public ſchools. The author concludes this part of his work, my friend informs me, with a dream, in which he beholds with ineffable joy, the avenging angel deſcending from heaven, and afterwards conſuming in an immenſe bonfire, certain abſurd ſchool-books, and *all the ferules* in the world.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

COPY *of a* PETITION *in favour of* Barrach Martin, *a free Negro, who was condemned to be hanged, in April* 1787, *for burning a barn in Philadelphia county.*

To His Excellency the Preſident and Executive Council of Pennſylvania.

"THE petitioner, Barrach Martin, having been deprived, by his birth in Africa, of education; or if educated, was only taught perhaps that revenge was a virtue, and having lived in SLAVERY for many years in America,—(a condition equally unfavourable to the acquiring of knowledge and juſt principles,) We, the ſubſcribers, taking theſe circumſtances into conſideration, together with the teſtimonies in favour of his former good character, beg leave to recommend him to the mercy of the Preſident and Council of Pennſylvania."

In conſequence of the above petition, which was ſigned by a number of reſpectable citizens of Philadelphia, the pardon of the unfortunate criminal was obtained.

TRANSLATED FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

EXTRACTS *from the correſpondence of the preſent* KING *of* SWEDEN, *when a young man, with the ſuperintendents of his education.*

(Continued from page 10 *)*

His Royal Highneſs to Count Scheffer.

A LONG peace would naturally introduce indolence and effeminacy; but it is poſſible to deviſe preſervatives from this evil. The Swiſs give an example of it; they have for two hundred years enjoyed peace, without any ſuch corruption. I propoſe therefore, as the principal expedient, a good militia, kept at all times in perfect diſcipline, by all the martial exerciſes that are requiſite in real war. In addition to this, I would permit citizens of a military ſpirit to ſerve in foreign armies, that ſuch, inſtead of being uſeleſs to their country, in time of peace, may qualify themſelves for its defence, in time of need. The Swiſs are alſo in the practice of this: an enlightened government may improve what this people has commenced.

A nation thus preparing for war in profound peace, will probably acquire ſuch a reſpect from its neighbours, as will check hoſtile deſigns, and ſecure a laſting tranquility.

Yours, &c.

Anſwer from the Count.

YOUR plan is founded in reaſon: I ſhall take the liberty to add ſomething on this moſt important ſubject. A nation cannot run any riſk of contempt by pacific principles, while it keeps up a reſpectable ſtate of defence. For this purpoſe it muſt with unwearied care provide means from within and without: augmenting its internal power, by agriculture and other branches of uſeful induſtry; forming advantageous connections abroad; and vigilantly obſerving the deſigns and movements of other ſtates. A prince, who underſtands theſe maxims, will not permit his people to ſink into ſloth and voluptous eaſe. When by ſalutary laws he animates them in the purſuits of agriculture, he forms a multitude of ſtrong and laborious men. In promoting the other uſeful trades, he prepares materials for commerce. In extending commerce, eſpecially by navigation, he enriches the country, and provides a navy that is neceſſary for its defence.* He is moreover buſy in ſuch foreign affairs as concern his own ſtate, anxious to acquire good allies, and to preſerve them by a punctual obſervance of his contracts. In the midſt of all theſe occupations he is particularly attentive to military affairs; collecting ſtores and magazines; keeping the forts and ſhips of war in good repair; forming excellent troops by hardy, warlike and ſkilful exerciſes, and by an high ſenſe of honour, and patriotic virtue. By theſe means a nation may, in the ſweets of a long peace, preſerve activity, ſtrength, and courage. But, my dear prince, will ſuch a wiſe and virtuous conduct infallibly ſecure the happineſs of permanent peace? The queſtion merits your conſideration.

* Sweden is a maritime country, with a coaſt of two thouſand miles.

His Royal Highneſs to Count Scheffer.

I THINK that no people can hope for this felicity. If a nation becomes formidable to its neighbours, they will combine, and force it into an hazardous war. If again a people is weak, it becomes an inviting prey to avarice and ambition. Sometimes a neutral country is made a theatre of war by contending powers.

The example of Switzerland is perhaps without a parallel. It is a country fortified by the ramparts of nature, and not opulent enough to attract invaſion.

The Count's reply.

THERE is much good ſenſe in your anſwer to my queſtion. In the preſent ſtate of the great Chriſtian Republic,* a nation will generally avoid envious conſpirations from its neighbours, by a conſtant adherence to the ſalutary principles which we have treated of in theſe letters: to wit, by a ſincere love of peace; by never doing the leaſt injury to other ſtates, yet being always prepared to repel wrongs. It is perhaps more difficult to avoid a part in the wars of our allies. Alliances are, as I have ſaid, neceſſary for our ſecurity; and a faithful obſervance of them is both our duty and intereſt. Yet our allies may, by their own fault or by the injuſtice of enemies, be involved in a critical war, and involve us much againſt our inclinations. Thus evil and good are inſeparable in this world. While men are governed by men, the beſt and wiſeſt people cannot always enjoy permanent peace; but it will certainly have more of this felicity than imprudent, effeminate, proud, and ſelfiſh nations.†

(To be continued.)

Curious particulars in the Natural Hiſtory *of the* RURICOLA, *or* LAND-CRAB.

THE ruricola, land-crab, or violet-crab, has a ſmooth entire thorax, and the two laſt joints of the feet armed with ſpines. It inhabits the Bahama iſlands, as well as moſt lands between the tropics; and feeds upon vegetables.

Theſe animals live not only in a kind of orderly ſociety in their retreats in the mountains, but regularly once a year march down to the ſea-ſide, in a body of ſome millions at a time. As they multiply in great numbers, they chooſe the month of April or May to begin their expedition; and then ſally out by thouſands from the ſtumps of hollow trees, from the clefts of rocks, and from the holes which they dig for themſelves under the ſurface of the earth. At that time the whole ground is covered with this band of adventurers; there is no ſetting down one's foot without treading upon them: The ſea is their place of deſtination, and to that they direct their march with right-lined preciſion. No geometrician could ſend them to their deſtined ſtation by a ſhorter courſe; they neither turn to the right nor left, whatever obſtacles intervene; and even if they meet with a houſe, they will attempt to ſcale the walls to keep the unbroken tenor of their way. But though this be the gen-

* Europe is frequently ſo called by politicians, becauſe it conſiſts, almoſt entirely, of Chriſtian ſtates.

† The tranſlator felicitates the United States on their happily ſequeſtered ſituation, and heartily wiſhes that they may always keep clear from entangling connections.

eral order of their route, they, upon other occaſions, are obliged to conform to the face of the country; and if it is interſected with rivers, they are then ſeen to wind along the courſe of the ſtream. The proceſſion ſets forward from the mountains with the regularity of an army, under the guidance of an experienced commander. They are commonly divided into three battalions; of which the firſt conſiſts of the ſtrongeſt and boldeſt males, that, like pioneers, march forward to clear the route and face the greateſt dangers. Theſe are often obliged to halt for want of rain, and to go into the moſt convenient encampment till the weather changes. The main body of the army is compoſed of females, which never leave the mountains till the rain is ſet in for ſome time, and then deſcend in regular battalia, being formed into columns of fifty paces broad, and three miles deep, and ſo cloſe that they almoſt cover the ground. Three or four days after this, the rear guard follows, a ſtraggling undiſciplined tribe, conſiſting of males and females, but neither ſo robuſt nor ſo vigourous as the former. The night is their chief time of proceeding; but if it rains by day, they do not fail to profit by the occaſion; and they continue to move forward in their ſlow uniform manner. When the ſun ſhines and is hot upon the ſurface of the ground, they then make an univerſal halt, and wait till the cool of the evening. When they are terrified, they march back in a confuſed diſorderly manner, holding up their nippers, with which they ſometimes tear off a piece of the ſkin, and then leave the weapon where they inflicted the wound.

When, after a fatiguing march, and eſcaping a thouſand dangers, (for they are ſometimes three months in getting to the ſhore) they have arrived at their deſtined port, they prepare to caſt their ſpawn. The peas are as yet within their bodies, and not excluded, as is uſual in animals of this kind, under the tail; for the creature waits for the benefit of ſea-water to help the delivery.—For this purpoſe the crab has no ſooner reached the ſhore, than it eagerly goes to the edge of the water, and lets the waves waſh over its body two or three times. This ſeems only a preparation for bringing their ſpawn to maturity; for, without farther delay, they withdraw to ſeek a lodging upon land: in the mean time the ſpawn grows larger, is excluded out of the body, and ſticks to the barbs under the flap, or more properly the tail. This bunch is ſeen as big as an hen's egg, and exactly reſembling the roes of herrings. In this ſtate of pregnancy they once more ſeek the ſhore for the laſt time; and ſhaking off their ſpawn into the water, leave accident to bring it to maturity. At this time whole ſhoals of hungry fiſh are at the ſhore, in expectation of this annual ſupply; the ſea to a great diſtance ſeems black with them; and about two thirds of the crabs' eggs are immediately devoured by theſe rapacious invaders. The eggs that eſcape are hatched under the ſand; and, ſoon after, millions at a time of theſe little crabs are ſeen quitting the ſhore, and ſlowly travelling up to the mountains. The old ones, however, are not ſo active to return; they have become ſo feeble and lean, that they can hardly creep along, and the fleſh at that time changes its colour.—The moſt of them, therefore, are obliged to continue in the flat parts of the country till they recover, making holes in the earth, which they cover at the mouth with leaves and

dirt, ſo that no air may enter. There they throw off their old ſhells, which they leave, as it were, quite whole; the place where they opened on the belly being unſeen. At that time they are quite naked, and almoſt without motion for ſix days together, when they become ſo fat as to be delicious food. They have then under their ſtomachs four large white ſtones, which gradually decreaſe in proportion as the ſhell hardens, and when they come to perfection, are not to be found. It is at that time that the animal is ſeen ſlowly making its way back; and all this is moſt commonly performed in the ſpace of ſix weeks.

Theſe crabs are of various ſizes, the largeſt about ſix inches wide; they walk ſide-ways like the ſea-crab, and are ſhaped like them: ſome are black, ſome yellow, ſome red, white, and yellow mixed. Some of theſe are poiſonous: and ſeveral people have died of eating of the crabs, particularly of the black kind. The light coloured are reckoned beſt; and when full in fleſh, are very well taſted.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

A Charge *which* ought *to be delivered to the* Graduates *in the* Arts, *in all the* Colleges *in the* United States.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

YOU have this day received the honours of what is called a learned education. But to be plain with you, theſe honours are an empty ſhadow, and your learning is the reverſe of a uſeful education. We have employed four years out of the five, in which you have been under our care, in teaching you to read the languages of two nations, with whom you will never converſe, and from whoſe writings you can derive not half the inſtruction and pleaſure, that are contained in the language of your own country. We have taught you a few definitions in Logick and metaphyſicks, and a few technical phraſes in moral and natural philoſophy, and here our inſtructions have ended. You have much to unlearn, and ſtill more to learn. The firſt and beſt thing you can do, is to forget all that you have been taught within theſe walls; afterwards let me adviſe you to apply yourſelves to the ſtudy of the Engliſh language. It is well known we have neither taught you grammar, orthography, nor compoſition. I am ſorry to ſay, that the orations you have delivered were compoſed by your friends, or extracted from books.—Next, let me adviſe you to learn the French, German, and Spaniſh languages. You may acquire each of them in three months, provided you uſe the aſſiſtance of your *ears* for that purpoſe. Theſe languages will be uſeful to you, whether ſcience or commerce be your future purſuits in life. Do not neglect to improve yourſelf in arithmetic. It is the *ready change* of human life, and you cannot advance a ſtep in any uſeful or profitable employment without it.——Make yourſelves as early as poſſible familiar with the works of nature, as they appear to us on our globe. You are not to live in the ſun, nor moon, nor to ride upon the tails of a comet, and it will be of infinitely more conſequence to you to know the names and uſes of the vegetable, animal, and mineral productions of your coun-

try, than to know the distances and revolutions of all the planets in the solar system.—A *few* astronomers are enough for an age, but *every* man should know the history of the substances from which his food, his cloathing—his dwelling—his remedies in sickness—and his pleasures in health, are derived. Lastly let me advise each of you to employ a writing-master, at least three months, to teach you to write a fair and intelligible hand. Among learned men a good hand is considered as a mark of a vulgar education,—And hence for many centuries, lawyers, doctors, and clergymen have been distinguished by writing a difficult, or an unintelligible hand. Perhaps this is one cause of the universal prejudices of the common people against the gentlemen of those three professions; for it is easy to trace the origin of their difficult hand into a design to increase the disputes, diseases, and vices of mankind, by creating mistakes in their opinions, and prescriptions whether for the body or the soul, and thereby to render themselves more necessary in society.

In a word, learn to be *useful* citizens. You did not come into the world to decypher inscriptions on ancient monuments, nor to derive English words from their Greek or Roman originals.——The man who will discover a method of preventing the fly from destroying turnips, or who will point out a new and profitable article of agriculture and commerce, will deserve more from his fellow-citizens and from heaven, than all the Latin or Greek scholars, or all the teachers of technical learning, that ever existed, in any age or country.

I shall conclude my charge to you, my beloved pupils, after expressing my tendereſt sympathy with you, by declaring, that were I an arbitrary prince, instead of endowing Colleges, instituted for teaching the dead languages and definitions of useless sciences, I would erase all such institutions from my dominions, as the receptacles of idleness, and the nurseries of learned ignorance, and in the room of them I would establish seminaries, in which young men should be taught those things only, which are calculated to enlighten and enrich their understandings, and to direct their passions to noble objects.

Such an education would exalt the character of our species, and diffuse its influence not only into the occupations, and families, of our citizens, but into the governments of our country. We should then indeed become the envy and admiration of the world.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

THEATRICAL JEUX D'ESPRIT.

THE celebrated author of the seasons was rather unfortunate in some of his tragedies. His Sophonisba contains some very interesting scenes; but one line, curiously parodied, rendered the whole ridiculous. When Masiniſſa, with great emotion, cried out,

Oh Sophoniſba! Sophoniſba, oh!

A wag instantly exclaimed from the pit, with a strong Scottish accent,

Oh Jemmy Thomſon! Jemmy Thomſon oh!

This unfortunate line is to be found in some of the early editions of Thomſon's works; in the later

editions it has been judiciously suppressed. Fielding, in his Tom Thumb, the Rehearsal of his time, whilst exposing to ridicule the faults of extemporary tragic writers, has not suffered this line to escape notice. One of his characters exclaims,

Oh Huncamunca! Huncam unca oh!

The following instance of readiness of reply is more extraordinary. In an English opera, a young hero is introduced, whose mistress has just been forcibly carried away. He entered in an agony of perturbation singing, "My love is torn from me, which way did they take her?" A voice instantly replied from the pit, in the exact tune. "Towards Long-Acre, towards Long-Acre." The audience were struck with surprize. The player was for a moment disconcerted; but, fortunately, collecting presence of mind, instead of endeavouring to finish his song, he replied, "Oh ho! did they so? then I'll soon overtake her, I'll soon overtake her;" and ran off the stage, amidst the loudest plaudits of the whole house.

In the early display of Mr. Garrick's powers at Drury-lane, a tragedy was brought forward, in which Roscius sustained the character of king. Though there was nothing remarkably brilliant in the play, it met with no opposition till the fifth act, when Garrick, as the dying monarch, bequeathed his empire between his two sons, in the following line:

"*Jointly 'twixt* you my crown I do bequeath."

When a humourous fellow, getting up in the pit, rejoined——

"Then, Gods, they've got just *half a crown a piece.*"

This threw the house into such a *comic convulsion*, that not another word of the tragedy was uttered upon the stage.

Villiers, the facetious duke of Buckingham, being present at the first representation of one of Dryden's pieces of heroic nonsense, where a lover says——

"My wound is great, because it is so small,"

The duke instantly exclaimed from the stage-box,

"Then 'twould be greater were there none at all.

The effect of this repartee was such, that the play was instantly damned.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

Observations *on the* Weather *in the* Month *of* July, 1790.

FROM the 1st to the 8th a gradual fall of the mercury in the barometer, temperature moderate, westerly winds, and the weather mostly fair, or overcast, and but once some rain.

On the 9th a sudden rise of 3½ lines, with the wind at W N W, and fair weather, and continuing high till the 16th, so that a storm must have preceded somewhere in the country, though not felt here.

From the 16th it fell again to the 19th, winds and weather changeable, and rain every day, and indeed we hear from York, that a storm accompanied with hail has done considerable damage.

From the 20th to the 31st it rose and fell alternately, weather mostly fair, with some thunder and rain—In fine, this month was as favourable as could be expected, and tho' it rained eleven times, yet the quantity of water that fell, was not considerable. The temperature was very moderate throughout, and but three days that the heat was above the common level.

On the Benevolent Affections. *From* DR. REID'S Eſſays *on the* Active Powers *of* MAN.

WE aſcribe no dignity to inſtincts or to habits. They lead us only to admire the wiſdom of the Creator, in adapting them ſo perfectly to the manner of life of the different animals in which they are found. Much the ſame may be ſaid of appetites. They ſerve rather for uſe than ornament.

The deſires of knowledge, of power, and of eſteem, riſe higher in our eſtimation, and we conſider them as giving dignity and ornament to man. The actions proceeding from them, though not properly virtuous, are manly and reſpectable, and claim a juſt ſuperiority over thoſe that proceed merely from appetite. This, I think, is the uniform judgment of mankind.

If we apply the ſame kind of judgment to our benevolent affections, they appear not only manly and reſpectable, but amiable in a high degree.

They are amiable even in brute animals. We love the meekneſs of the lamb, the gentleneſs of the dove, the affection of a dog to his maſter. We cannot without pleaſure obſerve the timid ewe, who never ſhewed the leaſt degree of courage in her own defence, become valiant and intrepid in defence of her lamb, and boldly aſſault thoſe enemies, the very ſight of whom was wont to put her to flight.

How pleaſant is it to ſee the family economy of a pair of little birds, in rearing their tender offſpring; the conjugal affection and fidelity of the parents; their cheerful toil and induſtry in providing food to their families; their ſagacity in concealing their habitation; the arts they uſe, often at the peril of their own lives, to decoy hawks, and other enemies, from their dwelling-place; and the affliction they feel, when ſome unluckly boy has robbed them of the dear pledges of their affection, and fruſtrated all their hopes of their riſing family!

If kind affection be amiable in brutes, it is not leſs ſo in our own ſpecies. Even the external ſigns of it have a powerful charm.

Every one knows, that a perſon of accompliſhed good breeding charms every one he converſes with. And what is this good breeding? If we analyze it, we ſhall find it to be made up of looks, geſtures, and ſpeeches, which are the natural ſigns of benevolence and good affection. He who has got the habit of uſing theſe ſigns with propriety, and without meanneſs, is a well-bred and polite man.

What is that beauty in the features of the face, particularly of the fair ſex, which all men love and admire? I believe it conſiſts chiefly in the features which indicate good affections. Every indication of meekneſs, gentleneſs, and benignity, is a beauty. On the contrary, every feature that indicates pride, paſſion, envy, and malignity, is a deformity.

Kind affections, therefore, are amiable in brutes. Even the ſigns and ſhadows of them are highly attractive in our own ſpecies. Indeed they are the joy and comfort of human life, not to good men only, but even to the vicious and diſſolute.

Without ſociety, and the intercourſe of kind affection, man is a gloomy, melancholy, and joyleſs being. His mind oppreſſed with cares and fears, he cannot enjoy the balm

of ſound ſleep; in conſtant dread of impending danger, he ſtarts at the ruſtling of a leaf. His ears are continually upon the ſtretch, and every zephyr brings ſome ſound that alarms him.

When he enters into ſociety, and feels ſecurity in the good affection of friends and neighbours, it is then only that his fear vaniſhes, and his mind is at eaſe. His courage is raiſed, his underſtanding is enlightened, and his heart dilates with joy.

Human ſociety may be compared to a heap of embers, which, when placed aſunder, can retain neither their light nor heat, amidſt the ſurrounding elements; but when brought together, mutually give heat and light to each other; the flame breaks forth, and not only defends itſelf, but ſubdues every thing around it.

The benevolent affections, though they be honourable and lovely, are not all equally ſo. There is a ſubordination among them; and the honour we pay to them generally correſponds to the extent of their object.

The good huſband, the good father, the good friend, the good neighbour, we honour as a good man, worthy of our love and affection. But the man in whom theſe more private affections are ſwallowed up, in zeal for the good of his country, and of mankind, who goes about doing good, and ſeeks opportunities of being uſeful to his ſpecies, we revere as more than a good man, as a hero, as a good angel.

Extract *from an* Original Letter *of* DEAN SWIFT *to* MISS JANE WARYNG.

I DESIRE you will let me know if your health be otherwiſe than it was when you told me the doctors adviſed you againſt marriage, as what would certainly hazard your life. Are they or you grown of another opinion in this particular? Are you in a condition to manage domeſtic affairs, with an income of leſs (perhaps) than three hundred pounds a-year? Have you ſuch an inclination to my perſon and humour, as to comply with my deſires and way of living, and endeavour to make us both as happy as you can? Will you be ready to engage in thoſe methods I ſhall direct for the improvement of your mind, ſo as to make us entertaining company for each other, without being miſerable when we are neither viſiting nor viſited? Can you bend your love, and eſteem, and indifference to others, the ſame way as I do mine? Shall I have ſo much power in your heart, or you ſo much government of your paſſions, as to grow in good humour at my approach, tho' provoked by a ——? Have you ſo much good nature as to endeavour, by ſoft words, to ſmooth any rugged humour occaſioned by the croſs accidents of life? Shall the place wherever your huſband is thrown be more welcome than courts and cities without him? In ſhort, theſe are ſome of the neceſſary methods to pleaſe men who, like me, are deep read in the world; and to a perſon thus made, I ſhould be proud in giving all due returns towards making her happy. Theſe are the queſtions I have always reſolved to propoſe to her with whom I meant to paſs my life; and whenever you can heartily anſwer them in the affirmative, I ſhall be bleſſed to have you in my

arms, without regarding whether your perſon be beautiful, or your fortune large. Cleanlineſs in the firſt, and competency in the other, is all I look for. I deſire indeed a plentiful revenue, but would rather it ſhould be of my own; tho' I ſhould bear from a wife to be reproached for the greateſt.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

ORATION *in praiſe of* Deliberate Batchelors, *delivered at the* public commencement *in the* Univerſity *of* Pennſylvania, *July 8th*, 1790, *by* MR. JAMES STUART.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

IT muſt, I am apprehenſive, prove painful to you to hear ſo many complaints of diffidence and inexperience, and ſo much pleading for compaſſion and indulgence, in the young orators who addreſs you on this occaſion. For my part, though I am not leſs diffident in reality, nor leſs ſolicitous for your approbation, than the reſt of my companions, yet I ſhall ſpare your feelings in theſe reſpects, and, without further introduction or apology, proceed to my ſubject.

There are two ways of promoting the general intereſts of virtue or good manners among men; either of which, in ſkilful hands, may be practiſed with good effect. One, which I would call the direct method, is by repreſenting in the moſt engaging and advantageous points of view, the particular virtue or practice we would recommend; and the other, or indirect method, by depicting, in all its deformity, the oppoſite vice or folly.

The character which I would, at preſent, wiſh to recommend to your good opinion, or imitation, is that of the deliberate batchelor; and in doing this I ſhall chiefly attempt the direct method.

I beg, ladies, that I may not be miſunderſtood, as though I were an advocate for final celibacy—Nothing is farther from my intention—It is only due deliberation, and prudent delay, in a matter of ſo much moment, I would wiſh to inculcate.

A good, or bad quality, it is obſerved, is ſeldom found alone, and accordingly in the deliberate batchelor, we may behold an aſſemblage of virtues:

I. He bears diſappointments with fortitude. Does a lady refuſe his addreſſes—he is not driven, with the impetuous inconſiderate youth, to the piſtol, precipice, or halter, for relief—he knows that time will cure all theſe ills; looks out, at leiſure, for ſome other fair, who may prove more propitious, and in the mean time, derives abundant conſolation from the many unhappy matches which fall under his obſervation, and of which he is no idle, or inattentive ſpectator.

II. He does nothing raſhly—The happineſs of the married ſtate, he juſtly conſiders as a matter, both of the greateſt moment and uncertainty. Having, therefore, no fixed principles on which to found his proſpects, in this reſpect, he calls in to his aid, the experience of others, who have made the trial; and agreeably to the principles of the true Newtonian philoſophy, reaſons from induction; ever paying due regard to theſe golden lines, in a famous claſſic author—

" Raſhneſs and haſte make all things inſecure;
" All great concernments muſt delay endure;
(and what greater than matrimony?)
" Think on the means the manner and the end,
" When any great affair thou doſt intend,
" And if uncertain thy pretenſions be
(and who can pretend to certainty in the lottery of love?)
" Stay till fit time wear out uncertainty."

III. He looks beyond the preſent moment, not
" Like the wild herd of nymphs and ſwains,
" Who thoughtleſs fly into the chains,"

without conſidering the conſequences—The concerns of a family are, in his eſtimation, juſtly conſidered as weighty concerns. After the example of the wiſe man, he ſits down firſt and counts the coſt, and then regulates his conduct accordingly. If he finds his preſent circumſtances inadequate to the probable expences of a family, he will prudently wait till better circumſtances may enable him to undertake that charge; for he knows very well, what I hope, ladies, none of you may ever experience, that " when poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the windows."

IV. He poſſeſſes one of the moſt ſublime, and, in others, the moſt difficult of human virtues—a power over his paſſions. The extravagant ranting of the modern modiſh lover, who talks of the " divine charms of his fair one"—" the all-conquering power of love"—" fetters"—" flames"—" darts," with ſuch unintelligible jargon, excites his contempt, or rather his pity. He forms his attachments, and is determined in his choice, from the dictates of calm reaſon alone, and is not hurried headlong by the impulſe of a blind impetuous paſſion, which often precipitates its unhappy ſubject into wretchedneſs and miſery; leaving him to bitter, but unavailing repentance.

You will probably call this a cold platonic lover—But you ought to remember, ladies, that nothing violent can be laſting; and that whatever may be wanting in the ardour of his paſſion, will be amply ſupplied by its duration. There is a great deal of good ſenſe, whatever may be ſaid of the elegance of expreſſion, in the proverbial ſaying, " Love me little, but love me long."

After what has been ſaid, I need hardly add, in the fifth place—that, being free from the influence of a blinded paſſion, he muſt be a better judge, and conſequently entertain a more honourable opinion, of the ſex than others—He never dreams that any woman is " an angel" or a " goddeſs"—coral lips, and roſy cheeks, and ſnowy neck, he knows very well, to be only ſtrong figurative expreſſions; and is not at all diſguſted to ſee, with the ſnow and roſes, a ſhade of the more natural and durable ruſſet—In ſhort, he conſiders women as fellow mortals, compoſed of the ſame frail materials with himſelf—that human nature is very much alike in both ſexes; and with the vicar of Wakefield, chooſes his wife, as ſhe would her wedding-gown—" not for a fine gloſſy ſurface, but for ſuch qualities as would wear well."

This view of the matter will, in ſome meaſure, enable us to account for a fact, the truth of which none can deny; namely, that the character I have been attempting to deſcribe—the deliberate batchelor,

when he has once formed the tender tie, always makes the beſt of huſbands

The reaſons of this are pretty obvious—From his very character, he is moſt likely to make a prudent choice; and good wives, it is univerſally acknowledged, make good huſbands—In this contract, eſpecially if taken from the claſs of old batchelors, he looks upon himſelf as the party obliged; and from a principle of gratitude, will endeavour to repay the kindneſs—Beſides, as his ideas of the female character are founded on truth, and not upon romantic notions of female perfection, he is ever ready to make all reaſonable allowances, not only for the frailties incident to human nature, but for thoſe alſo which may be peculiar to the ſex; conſcious that he himſelf will often ſtand in need of ſimilar allowances; and mutual good offices, of this negative kind, will, in generous minds, form as firm a bond of friendſhip, as the greateſt poſitive favours—

I hope I may be permitted to conclude theſe few imperfect obſervations with a ſhort hint to the ladies. That the number of old batchelors, in moſt of the faſhionable, or, as they are called, civilized parts of the world, is ſo great, I cannot help attributing, in ſome meaſure, to that rage for extravagance, in dreſs and amuſements, which is indeed, but too prevalent with many of the ſex. A man of a generous mind cannot bear the thought, of bringing a woman into worſe circumſtances than thoſe in which he finds her; nor, indeed, is it every woman that is willing to be abridged in this reſpect. No wonder then that a prudent man, of but moderate income, when he calculates the expence of ſupporting, in rank, a lady, who has been indulged in all the extravagancies of gay life, though, perhaps, neither in family nor fortune his ſuperior, is deterred from forming the connexion, and conſtrained to ſubmit to the leſſer evils of a ſingle life.

If therefore celibacy be thought an evil, and perhaps it is peculiarly ſo, in a country like this, the only radical cure lies with the ladies—Let them but once convince the men, from their frugality and economy, that it would be, in every ſenſe of the word, their intereſt to marry, and they will immediately, and joyfully, obey the voice of nature, and cloſe the happy union.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

SIR,

NOTWITHSTANDING the ſevere ſtrictures, and pointed ridicule, of *Lexiphanes* and others, the learned *Johnſonian* ſtyle is ſtill far from being extinct. A *man of letters*, who diſdained to uſe the ſimple milk and water language, which is becoming ſo faſhionable at preſent, lately aſked a pinch of ſnuff, in the following pompous, and very *learned* manner:

"Permit me, Sir, to introduce the *ſummits* of my *digits* into your *ſpacious receptacle* of *odoriferous atoms*, that I may *ſatiate* the *cravings* of my *olfactory nerves*."

X.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

HISTORY *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

(Continued from page 14.)

HAVING taken a view of the military operations in Maſſachuſetts, till the cloſe of the year, let us next turn our attention to the affairs of Canada.

1775

By the taking of Ticonderoga and Crown-Point, in the beginning of the ſummer, it might be ſaid that the gates of Canada were thrown open. Colonel Arnold urged Congreſs to improve this advantage, by carrying an expedition into that province; but his propoſal was not agreed to, till the experience of a few months convinced them of the policy of the meaſure.

So extraordinay an undertaking certainly required the moſt ſerious conſideration. Such a ſtep would, at once, change the whole nature of the war, on their parts, from defenſive to offenſive. To reſiſt or oppoſe arbitrary meaſures was not only juſtified, but warmly approved of, by a reſpectable body of people in Great Britain. But to render themſelves the aggreſſors, and, not content with vindicating their own rights, to fly wantonly in the face of the ſovereign, carry war into his dominions, and invade a province to which they could lay no claim, ſeemed to overthrow every plea of juſtifiable reſiſtance, to endanger the loſs of many of their friends in Britain, and to militate with the eſtabliſhed opinions and principles of mankind.

On the other hand, the danger was preſſing and great. Congreſs were well acquainted with, and had therefore much to dread from, the zeal, the ſpirit of enterprize, and the military talents, of general Carleton. He was intruſted with almoſt abſolute power in the province. He was commiſſioned to embody the Canadians and Indians; and to march at their head againſt the colonies. Though the Canadians were tardy in their obedience, yet he would, on the arrival of reinforcements from Britain, be able to compel them to it. He had already collected a numerous body of Indians, and was buſily employed in increaſing their number. It was publicly known that he expected large reinforcements in the enſuing ſpring, which, with the Canadians, would conſtitute a formidable army.

Under theſe circumſtances, Congreſs deemed it inconſiſtent with reaſon and ſound policy, to wait to be attacked by a powerful force at their backs, in the very inſtant that their utmoſt exertions would be requiſite, to protect their coaſts, againſt the fleets and armies that were expected to arrive from Great Britain in the ſpring. They argued, that preventing the known hoſtile intentions of an enemy, by foreſtalling his deſigns, was as much a matter of ſelf-defence as reſiſting his attack, under every diſadvantage, when he had arrived at his utmoſt force. Queſtions in caſuiſtry, however edifying on other occaſions, muſt ever be diſregarded when the fate of nations is at ſtake. It ill became men of ſenſe and courage to heſitate, about the propriety of any meaſure, that could baffle the intentions of an enemy outrageouſly bent on their deſtruction: an enemy, whoſe fixed determination to conquer, or ravage their country, was openly avowed.

Happily for America he could not

be sufficiently strong to attack their frontiers, before the next spring. Now, therefore, was the season for action. They had sufficient numbers to spare for such an expedition. It would be undertaken with alacrity, as the public mind was now arrived at a high degree of irritation, and as the object was, to secure the frontiers, from the barbarous incursions of the Indians, multitudes of whom would readily join the foe, when enticed by the threefold motive of pay, plunder, and carnage.

The discontents of the people of Canada, excepting the nobless and clergy, were known to be great, in consequence of their new system of government. It therefore seemed probable, that these discontents, operating with the strong aversion which they bore to their ancient proud and oppressive tyrants, the nobless, and the dread of being reduced to their former state of feudal and military vassalage, would induce them to consider the Provincials rather as friends than invaders, and to embrace so favourable an opportunity, of obtaining a share in that freedom for which they were contending.

Congress, having duly considered all these circumstances, resolved not to lose the present moment, while the British arms were weak and cooped up in Boston; but to anticipate, and overthrow the designs of the enemy, by carrying war into his precincts, and attempting the reduction of Canada. The generals Schuyler and Montgomery, therefore, received orders to proceed, with a body of New-York and New-England troops, to Lake-Champlain, whence they were to be conveyed, in flat-bottomed boats, to the river Sorel, which forms the entrance into Canada, it being composed of the surplus waters of the lakes, which it empties into the river St. Lawrence.

General Schuyler, who was superior in command, remained at Albany, to attend an Indian treaty; while General Montgomery marched at the head of the first division, and arrived at Crown-Point.

Aug. 21*st.*

Here he received information that several armed vessels, stationed at St. John's, a strong fort on the Sorel, were about to sail, to prevent, if possible, his crossing the lake. He therefore marched, with all possible speed, without waiting for the arrival of more troops, and took possession of an island which commands the mouth of the Sorel, by which he could prevent their entrance into the lake.

Sept. 4*th.*

On his way to Isle aux Noix he was joined by general Schuyler, who had pushed forward with great celerity, though in a bad state of health.

From this place Schuyler circulated an address among the inhabitants, assuring them that he had no hostile views, except against the British garrisons; and that he had "positive orders to cherish every Canadian, every friend to the cause of liberty, and sacredly to guard their property." He next proceeded to St. John's, with his whole force, amounting to about 1000 men. This is the first British post in Canada. It is situated 115 miles to the northward of Ticonderoga, and about 12 from the lake. The fortifications were reconnoitred, and found to be much stronger than had been suspected. It was, therefore, thought advisable to return to Isle aux Noix; to secure the entrance into the lake; and to prepare, on the arrival of further reinforcements, to take advantage of any favourable events that might happen. Sickness having obliged general Schuyler to retire to Ticonderoga, the sole command devolved on general Montgomery.

Sept. 17*th.* This brave and enterprizing officer, being ſtrengthened by an addition of men and artillery, returned in a few days to St. John's, and opened a battery againſt the fort. In this buſineſs he was much retarded by a ſcarcity of ammunition. To remedy which majors Brown and Livingſton were ſent, with a ſmall detachment, to attempt the reduction of Fort-Chamblee, ſix miles diſtant. The enterprize was ſucceſsful, and a large quantity of powder was found in the fort. This ſupply enabled general Montgomery to puſh the ſiege of St. John's with vigour.

While Montgomery was employed in this ſiege, colonel Ethan Allen, with about 80 men, being on his return from an expedition, upon which he had been ſent by the general, formed a plan, in conjunction with major Brown, for ſurprizing Montreal. Brown propoſed that Allen ſhould return to Longueil, procure canoes, and croſs the river St. Lawrence, a little north of Montreal; while he, with about 200 men, croſſed a little to the ſouth of it. Allen accordingly croſſed in the night; but Brown failed on his part. Colonel Allen found himſelf, the next morning, in a critical ſituation; but determined to maintain his ground. General Carleton, knowing his weakneſs, marched out againſt him with a ſuperior force. The colonel defended himſelf with great bravery, but ſeveral of his men having deſerted, and 15 being killed, he was under the neceſſity of ſurrendering, with the remainder of his party, amounting to thirty eight, of whom ſeven were wounded. Allen and his reſolute followers were loaded with irons, and ſent priſoners to England.

General Carleton, knowing the importance of St. John's, made every poſſible exertion to relieve it. With this view he had come to Montreal. Here he collected about a thouſand men, compoſed of the militia of Montreal, a number of Canadians, ſome Indians, and a few regular troops. With this force he ſet out to join colonel Maclean, who with a body of Scotch Highlanders, and ſome Canadians, was poſted near the junction of the Sorel with the river St. Lawrence. Had he effected a junction with Maclean, his intention was, to march againſt the Americans before St. John's. But, in attempting to croſs the river St. Lawrence, he was totally routed by colonel Warner, who, with 300 Green-Mountain boys and a four pounder, was ſtationed at Longueil. They were ſuffered to come very near the ſhore; but ſo deſtructive a fire was then opened upon them, that they retired with the utmoſt precipitation, having ſuſtained great loſs.

About the ſame time, Maclean was puſhed, by another party, to the very mouth of the Sorel, where the Canadians, having received advice of the governor's defeat, immediately abandoned him to a man, and he was obliged to make the beſt of his way to Quebec, with the Highlanders.

In the mean time, general Montgomery had advanced conſiderably in the ſiege of St. John's, and was making preparations for an aſſault, when an account of Carleton's defeat, accompanied by the priſoners who were taken, arrived in camp. Upon this Montgomery ſent a flag and a letter, by one of the priſoners, to major Preſton, the commander of the fort, expreſſing a hope, that, as all means of relief were now cut off, he would, by a timely ſurrender, prevent that further effuſion of blood, which muſt neceſſarily attend a fruitleſs and obſtinate defence. The garriſon hav-

ing endeavoured, to no purpose, to obtain time, or to be permited to withdraw to Great Britain, surrendered themselves prisoners of war, being allowed to march out with military honours. Five hundred regulars and upwards of one hundred Canadians became prisoners. They were permitted to keep their private property; and were treated, in every respect, with that humanity which characterised general Montgomery. The ordinance and military stores found in the garrison were a valuable acquisition to the Americans.

Nov. 3.

General Montgomery advanced immediately, with his victorious forces, towards Montreal. Governor Carleton, with the few British troops in that town, repaired for safety, on board the armed vessels, in hopes of escaping down the river; but they were prevented by colonel Easton, who had erected batteries at the point of Sorel river, and fitted out an armed gondola, to obstruct their passage.

The inhabitants of Montreal applied to general Montgomery for a capitulation. He informed them that, being defenceless and entirely at his discretion, they could not expect such a concession. He assured them, however, that the continental army disdained every act of oppression and violence; that they came for the express purpose of giving protection and freedom. He engaged that the inhabitants should remain in the unviolated possession of their property, and the free exercise of their civil and religious rights. He hoped that the Canadians would speedily have an opportunity of settling their government, conformably to their own desire, in a provincial Congress, chosen by them for that purpose. This would establish their freedom on a permanent basis, and deliver them from the tyrannical form of government lately imposed upon them. He engaged that, in the mean time, courts of justice should be established, on a liberal plan, conformably to the spirit of the British constitution.

Having thus adjusted all matters, to the entire satisfaction of the inhabitants, he took peaceable possession of Montreal. His next object was to secure the armed vessels. With this intent he began to prepare batteaux, with light artillery, to attack them on the Montreal side, and force them down upon the batteries. The capture of Carleton now seemed inevitable. But he found means, in a dark night, to escape down the river in a boat with muffled paddles, and arrived safe at Quebec. The armed vessels, consisting of eleven sail, surrendered next day; and general Prescot with a number of privates and several officers of rank became prisoners.

Nov. 13.

In Montreal general Montgomery obtained comfortable cloathing for his soldiers, who had hitherto suffered severely, from being almost naked in so cold a climate.

General Carleton, on his arrival at Quebec, found that city threatened with danger, from an unexpected quarter. Colonel Arnold, with eleven hundred men, had been detached from the army before Boston, about the middle of September, on the bold design of invading Canada, by a route hitherto unexplored. He marched to Newberry-Port, at the mouth of the river Merrimack, where he embarked for the mouth of the river Kennebeck, in New-Hampshire. This river was to form the line of his expedition. Having ascended to its source, he was to march to the head of the Chaundiere, by which he was to descend to the river St. Lawrence.

On the 22d of September the

troops began this laborious navigation, with 200 batteaux. Innumerable were the hardships they sustained in this extraordinary expedition. In ascending the Kennebeck, they had to contend with a rapid stream, the bottom and shores of which abounded with dangerous rocks. Their boats were frequently overset, or filled with water, by the impetuosity of the current, in consequence of which, much of their provisions, arms, and ammunition was lost. They were often compelled, by cataracts and other impediments, to continue their march on shore, loaded with their boats and stores. Of the numerous carrying places one was twelve miles across. Their being obliged to traverse the same ground several times, encumbered with heavy burdens, would, in itself, have been extremely fatiguing; but their hardships were rendered still greater, by the many difficulties which impeded their march by land. They had thick forests, deep swamps, difficult mountains, and craggy precipices, successively to encounter. In some places they were obliged to cut their way through the woods, for miles together. So much were they retarded in their march by these various obstructions, that their progress was sometimes not more than four or five miles a day. Sickness increased their difficulties; and provisions became so scarce, from the frequent losing of them by accidents on the water, and from the tedious and unexpected length of this painful journey, that the most persevering firmness might have been shaken. To such straits were they at length reduced, that dogs, cartouch-boxes, breeches, and shoes, were eaten by some of the men.

Having arrived at the head of the Kennebeck, Colonel Arnold proceeded, with his own division, to cross the heights, which lay between him and the head of the Chaundiere. To rid himself of all incumbrances, he dismissed the sick on quitting the Kennebeck. Here he was deserted by one third of the detachment, with Colonel Enos at their head. Enos was tried by a court-martial on his return to Cambridge, and acquitted. His excuse was, the scarcity of provisions.

The desertion of Enos, however, did not deter the others from proceeding. They nobly persevered in spite of every obstacle. Having reached the head of the Chaundiere, they continued their march by land, along the banks of that river. Towards the close of their journey many were ready to perish with hunger. From this horrible situation they were happily rescued by the activity of Colonel Arnold, who pushed forwards, with a small party, to the inhabited parts of the country, and obtained some cattle, with which he returned *Nov.* 3. to his brave but distressed soldiers, many of whom could never have proceeded further, but for this timely relief.

The next day they arrived at a French house, twenty-five leagues from Quebec. This was the first house they had seen for thirty-one days. Here they were treated with the utmost hospitality. They received no inconsiderable pleasure from the recollection of the numerous difficulties which they had encountered; and of their own fortitude and perseverance in surmounting them.

The Canadians were lost in astonishment, when they beheld an embodied force emerging, as it were, from the bosom of the wilderness. It had never entered into their conceptions, that it was possible for human beings to traverse such immense wilds, where obstruc-

tions, that had hitherto been deemed insurmountable, arose at every step; and where nature itself seemed to have forbidden such an attempt. The novelty of the enterprise, the spirit that gave it birth, the intrepidity and genius that conducted it, the courage and constancy with which it was atchieved, all contributed to render it the most striking and memorable event that happened during the war. Perhaps it surpassed the celebrated march of Hannibal over the Alps, with which some have compared it. It did the highest honour to its conductor, and to those brave men he commanded. They were chiefly New-England men, the greater part of whom had never been in war.

The detachment arrived at Point Levi on the 9th November. The Canadians received them kindly, and rendered them every service in their power. Arnold dispatched an express to Montgomery to inform him of his arrival. He also published an address to the people, signed by General Washington, inviting them to join with the other colonies in defence of American liberty. He informed them, that the armament was sent into the province, not to plunder, but to protect them; that they were strictly enjoined to consider the Canadians, as their best friends, with whom they were to co-operate in expelling the common enemy. They were requested, therefore, not to desert their habitations, nor fly from their friends; but to provide them with every necessary in their power, for which they might rely upon receiving ample compensation.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

On the Cruelties perpetrated *in settling newly-discovered countries.*

IT is to be lamented that the settlement (for it ought not to be called the civilization) of newly discovered countries, has generally been effected at the expense of humanity. Ambition, and not the good of mankind, being the ruling principle, empire, in those countries, has been established, and maintained, by the destruction of the unfortunate natives. A review of the circumstances attendant on the discovery and settlement of America, and the East-Indies, by different European powers, will furnish innumerable instances of cruelty, too shocking to be even conceived of without horror. Need we wonder, then, if men thus oppressed abhor their tyrants! A strong love of liberty is implanted in the breast of every man; and will not fail to shew itself, whenever a favourable opportunity is presented. The following fact exemplifies, in a most striking manner, the force of this universal passion.

When the Spaniards discovered, and sent missionaries to, the Ladrones, those islands contained upwards of sixty thousand inhabitants. Since that period upwards of two centuries have elapsed, and the natives, instead of increasing in number, have become nearly extinct. They, some years ago, were reduced to eight or nine hundred. This fierce people had supported a long and bloody war against the Spaniards, in defence of their free-

dom; but being vanquiſhed, they gave themſelves up to deſpair. So great was their abhorrence of the Spaniſh yoke, that they formed the extraordinary reſolution, of adminiſtering potions to their women, to produce abortions and ſterility, that they might not be acceſſary to the entailment of ſlavery upon an innocent and helpleſs off-ſpring. So generally was this practice obſerved, and ſo ſtedfaſtly was it perſevered in, that their annihilation was nearly effected, when the few who were ſcattered over the different iſlands in the Archipelago, were collected, and formed into one body, on the iſland of Guam. Here a more lenient government, better adapted to the genius of thoſe people, has been inſtituted; and their population already begins to increaſe. Ye ſcourges of mankind! ye votaries of ambition! reconcile, if you can, to juſtice or humanity, the cruel, the barbarous oppreſſion, which could force men, formed like yourſelves, into ſuch a ſtate of deſpair!

X.

ON GOOD HUMOUR.

OF all the qualifications of the mind, which are not poſitive virtues, I do not know any that is more deſirable than Good Humour. No quality renders the poſſeſſor more eaſy and happy in himſelf, or recommends him more forcibly to other people. Virtue itſelf receives additional luſtre, abates the rigid ſeverity of its character, and takes its moſt raviſhing graces and embelliſhments from ſuch a diſpoſition; a diſpoſition ſo amiable in its nature, that even a man of looſe principles, when of ſo agreeable a turn, often conciliates to himſelf many friends and well-wiſhers. The men at leaſt allow that he is a pleaſant fellow, court his company, and account him no-body's enemy but his own; while the women call him a dear agreeable creature, and declare, that though, to be ſure, he is a wild devil, it is quite impoſſible to be angry with him.

It is hardly ſaying too much in favour of this quality, to aſſert that it is one of the firſt requiſites in ſociety; for though ſtrict honour and integrity are of more eſſential value in the grand purpoſes of human life, yet Good Humour, like ſmall money, is of more immediate uſe in the common commerce of the world. There is no ſituation in life, no engagement in buſineſs, or party of pleaſure, wherein it will not contribute to mitigate diſappointments, or heighten enjoyment. A huſband, friend, acquaintance, maſter, or even ſervant, however faithful or affectionate, will occaſion many miſerable hours to himſelf, as well as to thoſe with whom he is connected, if his virtues are not ſeaſoned with Good Humour; and whether he is a partner for life, or a partner in a country-dance, an aſſociate in great and mighty undertakings, or a companion in a ſtage, he ſhould, on every occaſion, cheriſh and keep alive this agreeable diſpoſition.

Some perſons may almoſt be ſaid to be of a good-humoured complexion, and ſeem to be conſtitutionally endued with this amiable turn of mind: a bleſſing for which they may thank heaven, with the ſame kind of gratitude that he ought to feel,

who experiences the comforts of being born in a delighful and temperate climate.

Good Humour is the fair-weather of the ſoul, that calms the turbulent guſts of paſſion, and diffuſes a perpetual gladneſs and ſerenity over the heart; and he that finds his temper naturally inclined to break out into ſudden burſts of fretfulneſs and ill-humour, ſhould be as much upon his guard to repreſs the ſtorm, that is for ever beating in his mind, as to fence againſt the inclemencies of the ſeaſon. We are naturally attached even to animals that betray a ſoftneſs of diſpoſition. We are pleaſed with the awkward fondneſs and fidelity of a dog: Montaigne could diſcover agreeable muſic in the good-humoured purring of his cat; and, though our modern grooms and jockies beſtow all their attention on make, colour, eyes, and feet, yet the beſt writers on horſe-manſhip conſider a good temper as one of the beſt qualities in a horſe.

We ſhould be the more attentive to encourage and preſerve this pleaſing quality, becauſe many people loſe it by little and little in the progreſs of their lives. The thoughts of intereſt frequently prove a growing ruſt and canker in the mind; and the many troubles and embarraſſments attending worldly purſuits often ſour the temper, and entirely deſtroy the ſpirit of chearfulneſs and Good Humour, that prevailed in the artleſs and undeſigning ſeaſon of our youth. I do not know a more diſagreeable companion, than a man, who, having ſet out in life with vaſt and vain hopes of advancement, together with a mighty conſciouſneſs of his own merit, has not been able to ſuſtain the ſhock of diſappointment, but has permitted his misfortunes to embitter his diſpoſition. Such a man overflows with gall on every occaſion, and diſcharges the ſpleen, that riſes within him, on all his fellow-creatures. He diſturbs the peace of the family to which he belongs, and poiſons the happineſs of every company to which he is admitted. But the diſquiet that he brings with him, wherever he comes, is nothing but an evidence of his own miſery and weakneſs of ſoul. How much more is he to be imitated, who meets the ſtrokes of fortune with an even temper, who ſuffers neither reproach nor diſtreſs to ruffle his Good Humour, and is, as Hamlet deſcribes his friend, "As one, in ſuffering all, that ſuffers nothing!" Life is like a game at backgammon; and if an unlucky throw comes, we muſt make the beſt of it, and play on without grumbling at our ill luck: but who would venture to ſit down to the table with a man who could not bear an adverſe caſt without turning over the board in a fury, and throwing the dice-box at the head of his companion? The character of Sir Thomas More, tho' peculiarly illuſtrious for unſhaken integrity, was in no inſtance more winning and amiable, than in true pleaſantry and Good Humour. His chearful behaviour on the ſcaffold, and in every particular relative to his death, is familiar to all; but there is no circumſtance in which the evenneſs of his mind is more truly delineated, than in his behaviour to his family on his reſignation of the chancellorſhip. The way in which he diſcovered it to his wife beſpoke the moſt genuine Good Humour. When he went out of church, it was always uſual for ſome of his officers to go to his lady and acquaint her of his departure: but the Sunday after his reſignation, he went himſelf up to her pew, and, bowing, gravely ſaid, "*Madam, My Lord is gone.*" She, though accuſtomed to the

facetiouſneſs of his manner, did not immediately comprehend his meaning; but on his explaining the matter to her, as they went home, ſhe began to upbraid him for his ſhameful inattention to his intereſt; upon which, without being at all diſconcerted by this conjugal lecture, he took occaſion to turn the diſcourſe, by finding fault with ſome part of her dreſs.—This abſolute command of temper, and pleaſant vein, is ſurely to be envied; and he who ſees the good of fortune fall from him, not only without ſhaking his fortitude, but alſo without abating the gaiety of his heart, may fairly be ſaid to poſſeſs an uncommon ſhare of Good Humour.

The want of Good Humour renders a man ſo extremely diſagreeable, that few wiſh to cultivate his acquaintance. But of how many charms does the want of this amiable quality deprive the gentler ſex! ſoftneſs is their diſtinguiſhing characteriſtick; but though, like milk, they are naturally ſmooth, yet, like milk, they create particular diſguſt when they turn ſour. No female character is more offenſive than a ſhrew. The greateſt reproach on an old maid, that character ſo much dreaded and ridiculed in the female world, is her ill-humour; and croſſneſs is the worſt part of a prude. On the contrary, Good Humour, like the Ceſtus, encircles the fair one with new beauties, and is an antidote to the ravages of age and the ſmall pox. It is the beſt part of the portion with a virtuous wife, and a moſt amiable feature in the face of a queen.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

On the Affections *ſubſiſting between* Parent *and* Child.

THAT the affections ſubſiſting between parent and child are not, as is generally ſuppoſed, derived from nature, but owe their origin to other cauſes, I ſhall in this eſſay endeavour to prove.

As many philoſophers contend, that the firſt ideas of civil government aroſe from the influence of a father over his family, and the domeſtic management of the ſame; ſo I am of opinion that the connection between parent and child is of the ſame nature, and depends upon the ſame principles as civil government.—Protection on the one part, and obedience on the other, are the moſt powerful, if not the only ties of both. Long cuſtom and habit make us conceive them an unknown ſomething elſe, and we ſo imperceptibly become familiarized to theſe ideas, that, before we are ſenſible of it, we accuſtom ourſelves to believe implicitly in them. If a parent withdraw his protection from his helpleſs offspring, they are no longer bound unto him, but their affection and duty are transferred to that perſon, who kindly patronizes them in their affliction.—If, on the other hand, the child, by an obſtinate and perverſe diſobedience, provokes a parent and renders his life miſerable, he is diſcharged from that protection which he would owe to a worthy child.—The affection which a parent feels for his child, before it is capable of manifeſting an obedience to his will, or a de-

ſire to give him pleaſure, may ariſe from ſentiments of pity and humanity; it may ariſe from the love he bears to the mother of the helpleſs infant.—When we behold a fellow creature overwhelmed with wretchedneſs, miſery, and want, how quick will ſympathy beat ſtrong in a generous mind! how quick will emotions ariſe which will keep time with what the wretched object feels! each pang he endures pierces us to the ſoul, each pain he ſuffers tortures, as a rack.—If this is the effect, which an object not *particularly* dependent upon us, will produce; how would our hearts yearn toward one committed to our peculiar charge, and looking to us as its only earthly ſupport; and even theſe ſentiments will be heightened, when we reflect, that it is to us he owes his exiſtence, and that we have brought him to that helpleſs condition.

If in confutation of this doctrine, it is urged, that when a child is arrived to maturity, and both his immediate obedience and the father's protection has ceaſed, his reſpect for his father ſtill continues, and that his affection has not diminiſhed; that the father ſtill has that fond regard for his child, and his anxiety for his welfare is the ſame.—To this I would anſwer—that there is implanted in the human ſoul, that noble principle,—gratitude, ever anxious to repay any obligation or benefit received.—It is this, which prompts, which in a manner impels a ſon to endeavour to render the life of him happy, who has ſpared no pains, no expence to render him capable of conducting himſelf with propriety, through the mazes of a deceitful word.

It is from the influence of this, and all-prevailing habit, that he ſtill ſoſters his infantine love and reſpect, and ſtill is anxious to pleaſe an aged parent, and cauſe his declining years to glide eaſy to the grave.—The remaining tenderneſs of the father is alſo the effect of habit,—perhaps of ſomething more.—A man unavoidably conceives an affection for thoſe objects which he has long been uſed to behold around him; and a celebrated philoſopher declares, that he would not chuſe to have an old poſt removed, to the ſight of which he had long been accuſtomed.—The father has additional motives.—It was he that reared the tender body, and cultivated the no leſs tender mind of his offspring.—He firſt perceived and cheriſhed the faint dawnings of glimmering reaſon, and under his foſtering care, they daily encreaſed to vigor and maturity.—By thus being the guardian of, he unavoidably feels an intereſt in, the proſperity or adverſity of his ward, who, by his conſtant aſſiduity, and regard, more firmly grafts it in his parent's breaſt.

Experience ſo far from invalidating ſerves but to ſtrengthen and confirm this opinion. Let an infant be ſeparated from its parent, before his underſtanding is ripe enough to diſtinguiſh him from the maſs of mankind, and let the parent be ignorant of the features and likeneſs of his child.—When of age, preſent this child to it's parent, and ſee if—that pretended language of nature will direct either the one or the other; ſee if the eager parent will claſp his long loſt child in his enraptured arms, or if the child will bow with reverential awe to receive the bleſſings of a long ſought father—No—The experiment has been tried but theeffect (I believe) never produced.

Self-intereſt, and a regard to the opinion of the world, may form no weak ties in a parent's breaſt to urge him to protect his offspring—A long and uninterrupted cuſtom

has laid the obligation upon him; and he fears the juſt cenſure of mankind, if without manifeſt and ſatisfactory cauſe, he break this what was ſo long and ſo firmly, been eſtabliſhed.—The voices of all men would be turned againſt him, and unhappily would he linger out the decaying lamp of life, if hated and deſpiſed by his fellow creatures, at a time when he moſt needs their aid, when an affectionate and cheering friend is wanted to ſupport his drooping ſpirits, and charm him from the verge of a yawning grave. But how vaſtly different is his ſituation if a loving ſon bears up his aged limbs, ſoothing the pains and misfortunes ever attendant on the latter period of our exiſtence! and if a grateful world applaud the old man for the advantages they receive from the virtues which his ſon has acquired under his inſpection and influence!

All the arguments and inſtances that might be adduced in ſupport of my opinion, would far exceed the limits which cuſtom has preſcribed to eſſays of this nature; and although I have only brought forward thoſe, which to me ſeemed the moſt obvious, yet very probably the reader's patience is already wearied with (comparatively ſpeaking) the ſmall catalogue.—It is therefore high time to draw to a concluſion, which ſhall conſiſt only of a repetion of what has before been ſaid.—That as the affections ſubſiſting between parent and child, owe their *origin* to protection and obedience, ſo when either of theſe is withdrawn or withheld, the other ceaſes to be a duty.

H.

HUMANITY OF A RAVEN

(FROM THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.)

MR. URBAN,

LET me give you an inſtance of the tenderneſs, I was a bout to ſay *humanity*, of a raven. He lives, or did live three years ſince, at the Red Lion at Hungerford; his name, I think, is Rafe. You muſt know then, that coming into that inn, my chaiſe run over, and bruiſed the leg of my *Newfoundland* dog; and, while we were examining the injury done to the dog's foot, *Rafe was evidently a concerned ſpectator;* for, the minute the dog was tied up under the manger with my horſes, *Rafe* not only viſited, but fetched him bones, and attended upon him with particular and repeated marks of kindneſs. The bird's notice of the dog was ſo *marked*, that I obſerved it to the hoſtler, for I had not heard a word *before* of the hiſtory of this benevolent creature. *John* then told me, that he had been bred from his pin-feather in intimacy with a dog; that the affection between them was mutual; and that all the neighbourhood had often been witneſſes of the innumerable acts of kindneſs they had conferred upon each other. Rafe's poor dog, after a while, unfortunately broke his leg, and, during the long time he was confined, *Rafe* waited upon him conſtantly, carried him his proviſions daily, and never ſcarce left him alone! One night, by accident, the hoſtler had ſhut the ſtable door, and *Rafe* was deprived of the company of his friend the whole night;

but the hostler found, in the morning, the bottom of the door so picked away, that, had it not been opened, *Rafe* would, in another hour, have made his own entrance-port. I then enquired of my landlady (a sensible woman) and heard what I have related confirmed by her, with several other singular traits of the kindnesses this bird shews to all dogs in general, but particularly to *maimed* or wounded ones.

CRITICISM ON MODERN MUSICK.

LETTER FROM DR. B. FRANKLIN, TO MR. P. FRANKLIN, AT NEWPORT.

DEAR BROTHER,

I LIKE your ballad very well, and I think it well adapted for your purpose of discouraging expensive foppery, and encouraging industry and frugality. If you can get it generally sung in your country, it may probably have a good deal of the effect you hope and expect from it. But as you aimed at making it general, I wonder you chose so uncommon a measure in poetry, that none of the tunes in common use will suit it. Had you fitted it to an old one, well known, it must have spread much faster than I doubt it will do from the best new tune we can get composed for it. I think too, that if you had given it to some country girl in the heart of Massachusetts, who has never heard any other than psalm tunes or *Chevy Chace*, the *Children* in the *Wood*, the *Spanish Lady*, and such old simple ditties, but has naturally a good ear, she might more probably have made a pleasing popular tune for you, than any of our masters here, and more proper for your purpose, which would best be answered, if every word, as it is sung, be understood by all that hear it, and if the emphasis you intend for particular words, could be given by the singer as well as by the reader; much of the force and impression of the song depending on those circumstance. I will however get it as well done for you as I can.

Do not imagine that I mean to depreciate the skill of our composers of musick here; they are admirable at pleasing *practised* ears, and know how to delight *one another;* but in composing for songs the reigning taste seems to be quite out of nature, or rather the reverse of nature, and yet like a torrent, hurries them all away with it; one or two perhaps only excepted.

You, in the spirit of some ancient legislators, would influence the manners of your country, by the united powers of poetry and musick. By what I can learn of their *songs*, the musick was simple, conformed itself to the usual pronunciation of words, as to measure, cadence, or emphasis, &c. never disguised, or confounded the language, by making a long syllable short, or a short one long, when sung; their singing was only a more pleasing, because a melodious manner of speaking; it was capable of all the graces of prose oratory, while it added the pleasure of harmony.

A modern song, on the contrary, neglects all the proprieties and beauties of common speech, and in their place introduces its *defects* and *absurdities* as so many graces. I am afraid you will hardly take my

word for this, and therefore I muſt endeavour to ſupport it by proof. Here is the firſt ſong I lay my hand on. It happens to be a compoſition of one of our greateſt maſters, the ever famous *Handel*. It is not one of his juvenile performances, before his taſte could be formed and improved. It appeared when his reputation was at the higheſt, is greatly admired by all his admirers, and is really excellent in its kind. It is called, the *additional* Favourite Song, in Judas Maccabeus. Now I reckon among the defects and improprieties of common ſpeech, the following, viz.

1. Wrong placing the accent, or emphaſis; by laying it on words of no importance, or on wrong ſyllables.

2. Drawling; or extending the ſound of words, or ſyllables, beyond their natural length.

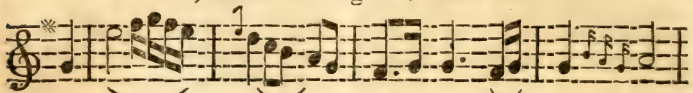
3. Stuttering; or making many ſyllables of one.

4. Unintelligibleneſs; the reſult of the three foregoing united.

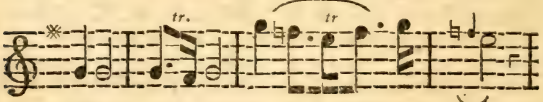
5. Tautology; and,

6. Screaming, without cauſe.

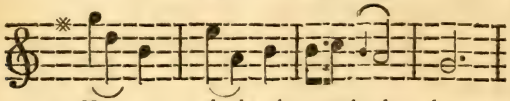
For the wrong placing of the accent, or emphaſis, ſee it on the word *their*, inſtead of being on the word *vain*:



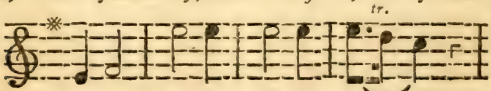
Alſo, on the word *from*, and the wrong ſyllable *like*.



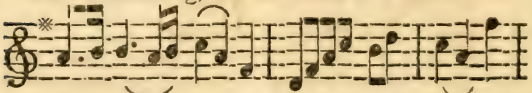
For the drawling, ſee the words *nor* and *heal*, and the laſt ſyllable of the word *wounded*:



Alſo, in the ſyllable *wiſ*, the word *from*, and ſyllable *bove*.



For the ſtuttering, ſee the words *ne'er* and *relieve*.

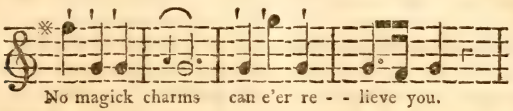


Here are four ſyllables made of one, and eight of three, but this is moderate. I have ſeen in another ſong, that I cannot now find, ſeventeen ſyllables made of three, and ſixteen of one; the latter I remember was the word charms; viz. Cha, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, arms—ſtammering with a witneſs!

For the unintelligibleneſs; give this whole ſong to any taught ſinger, and let her ſing it to any company that have never heard it before; and you will find that they will not underſtand three words in ten. It is therefore that at the oratorios and operas, one ſees with books in their hands all thoſe who deſire to underſtand what they hear ſung, by even our beſt performers.

For the tautology, you have, 'with their vain myſterious art,' twice repeated; 'magick charms can ne'er relieve you,' three times. 'Nor can heal the wounded heart,' three times; 'godlike wiſdom from above,' twice; and 'this alone can ne'er deceive you,' two or three times. But this is reaſonable when compared with 'the monſter Polypheme, the monſter Polypheme,' a hundred times over, and over, in his admired Acis and Galatea.

As to the *ſcreaming*; perhaps I cannot find a fair inſtance in this ſong, but whoever has frequented our operas will remember many. And yet here methinks the words *no* and *e'er*, when ſung to the notes, have a little of the air of *ſcreaming*, and would actually be ſcreamed by ſome ſingers.



I ſend you encloſed the ſong with its muſick. Read the words without the repetitions. Obſerve how few they are, and what a ſhower of notes attend them. You will then perhaps be inclined to think with me, that though the words might be the principal part of an ancient ſong, they are of ſmall importance in a modern one; they are in ſhort only *a pretence for ſinging*.

I might have mentioned *inarticulation* among the defects of common ſpeech, that are aſſumed as beauties in modern ſinging; but as that ſeemed more the fault of the ſinger than of the compoſer, I omitted it in what related merely to the compoſition. The fine ſinger, in the preſent mode, ſtifles all the hard conſonants, and poliſhes away all the rougher parts of words that ſerve to diſtinguiſh them one from another; ſo that you hear nothing but an admirable pipe, and underſtand no more of the ſong, than you would from its tune played on any other inſtrument. If ever it was the ambition of muſicians to make inſtruments that ſhould imitate the human voice, that ambition is now reverſed, the voice aiming to be like an inſtrument. Thus wigs were firſt made to imitate a good natural head of hair; but when they became faſhionable, though in unnatural forms, we have ſeen natural hair dreſſed to look like wigs.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

ACCOUNT *of an* EXTRAORDINARY VOYAGE, *performed in an* OPEN BOAT, *on the vaſt* Pacific Ocean.*

AMONG the various advantages of commerce, a very important one has been, the introduction of valuable productions of different countries into each other. Moſt of the uſeful vegetables and animals of the eaſtern continent have been thus introduced into America, which, in return, has given to Europe her potatoes, her maiz, &c. The diſcoveries made within theſe laſt thirty years in the Pacific ocean, have made us acquainted with ſeveral plants ſuited to afford nouriſhment. Amongſt theſe the bread-fruit holds a diſtinguiſhed place. It is a wholeſome and agreeable food, and is the principal ſupport of the inhabitants of the numerous iſles which are ſcattered over the Pacific.† As the climate of theſe iſlands nearly reſembles that of the Weſt-Indies, it is highly probable that the bread-fruit tree might be made to grow in the latter.

In the year 1787 the court of Great-Britain determined to make an experiment of this kind. The Bounty, a ſhip of two hundred and fifteen tons burthen, carrying forty ſix men, was fitted out for this purpoſe, and furniſhed with every neceſſary for ſo long a voyage. The command of the expedition was given to Lieut. Bligh, who had formerly accompanied Capt. Cook, and was conſequently well acquainted with the South Sea. He ſailed from England in December 1787, and arrived at Otaheite in October 1788. After remaining here twenty-three weeks, he departed on the 4th of April 1789, with every proſpect of ſucceſsfully executing the important truſt committed to him. His ſhip was in excellent condition, well ſtored with neceſſaries and conveniencies; his crew was in perfect health; and one thouſand and fifteen bread-fruit plants, which he had taken on board, were in the moſt flouriſhing ſtate of preſervation. Theſe favourable appearances continued until the morning

* A lengthy narrative of this ſurprizing voyage, publiſhed in London, by Lieutenant Bligh, was forwarded to a gentleman of this city, by the laſt Britiſh Packet. This gentleman has obligingly favoured us with the narrative, which we have abridged, for the information and entertainment of our readers.

† The bread-fruit tree, ſays Monſieur Crozet, is one of the fineſt vegetable productions in nature. It is tall, and riſes with an erect ſtem. Its bark is ſmooth like that of the beech, the branches begin to iſſue from the trunk, at the height of ten or twelve feet, and are alternate, like the leaves. Theſe leaves are generally eighteen inches or two feet long, deeply cut, like thoſe of the fig; they are firm, thick, of a beautiful green colour, and are an excellent food for the cattle. With ſuch a foliage the bread-fruit furniſhes a thick and delightful ſhade; from the alæ of the leaves proceeds the fruit, which is of the ſize of a large cantaloupe melon, but more oval, and of the length of eight or ten inches. Its pulp is farinaceous and pleaſant, even to thoſe who taſte it for the firſt time. It has exactly the taſte of bread, and along with its nutritive quality, this fruit poſſeſſes an agreeable and delicate freſhneſs, which the moſt expert bakers cannot communicate to our bread. It is fit for eating when it has attained its full ſize, and is ſtill green; it is freed from its ſkin, and cut into ſlices like bread. It is alſo uſed dried in the ſun, or in an oven, and in this ſtate it may be preſerved for ſeveral years, and much longer than our beſt ſea-biſcuit.

When this fruit arrives at maturity, it is no longer fit to be eaten, it becomes yellow and ſoft; its ſmell is ſweet, but it loſes its farinaceous taſte, and becomes inſipid: and in that ſtate is laxative and heating.

of the 29th, when the ſcene was ſuddenly changed, and the intention of the voyage entirely fruſtrated, by a mutiny of the greater part of the crew. This had been concerted in ſo private a manner, that though the mutineers had a conſtant familiar intercourſe with the reſt of the men, none but themſelves entertained the leaſt ſuſpicion of it. The ringleader was the maſter's mate, one Chriſtian, with whom Mr. Bligh had been on terms of intimacy. The commander and moſt of the officers were ſuddenly ſeized and bound. Every exertion was made to reſtore the men to a ſenſe of their duty; but in vain. Mr. Bligh and eighteen of his men were forced on board the ſhip's launch; and after enduring various indignities from the mutineers, were caſt adrift into the ocean, unprovided with almoſt every neceſſary.

The motive of this revolt appears to have been a deſire of returning to Otaheite, and ſettling there, where the men had probably formed ſome female connections. "The women at Otaheite," ſays Mr. Bligh, "are handſome, mild, and cheerful in their manners and converſation, poſſeſſed of great ſenſibility, and have ſufficient delicacy to make them admired and beloved. The chiefs were ſo much attached to our people, that they rather encouraged them to ſtay among them than otherwiſe, and even made them promiſes of large poſſeſſions. Under theſe, and many other attendant circumſtances, equally deſirable, it is now perhaps not much to be wondered at, though ſcarcely poſſible to have been foreſeen, that a ſet of ſailors, moſt of them void of connections, ſhould be led away; eſpecially, when, in addition to ſuch powerful inducements, they imagined it in their power to fix themſelves in the midſt of plenty, in the fineſt iſland in the world, where they need not labour, and where the allurements of diſſipation are beyond any thing that can be conceived." Deſertion had been tried before by Capt. Cook's men; but in every inſtance the chiefs had been prevailed upon, by preſents or menaces, to ſurrender the deſerters. To ſeize the ſhip, then, muſt have appeared to theſe men a leſs hazardous mode of effecting their deſigns. When they turned the boat off they gave three cheers, and a "Huzza for Otaheite;" tho' they affected to ſteer a contrary way.

When Mr. Bligh and his men were caſt off, they were about ten leagues from Tofoa, the northweſternmoſt of the Friendly Iſles. Their whole ſtock of proviſion conſiſted of one hundred and fifty pounds of bread, thirty-two pounds of pork, ſix quarts of rum, ſix bottles of wine, and twenty-eight gallons of water. They were allowed to take with them the carpenter's cheſt of tools, four cutlaſſes, and ſome clothes. The clerk conveyed into the boat a quadrant and compaſs, and a few papers. The gunner had a watch, and one of the men brought off a copper pot.

Mr. Bligh's firſt intention was to take in ſome bread-fruit and water at Tofoa, to ſail from thence to Tongataboo, another of the Friendly Iſles, and there ſolicit from Poulaho, the king, whom he had formerly known, a ſupply of proviſions, to enable him to purſue his voyage to the Eaſt-Indies. He reached Tofoa that evening, but could not land until the next morning. Parties were ſent out to look for water and proviſions; a few gallons of rain-water were collected from holes in the rocks, and a few cocoa nuts and plantains were gathered. On theſe they ſubſiſted,

willing to ſpare their ſhip's proviſions for their voyage. On the third day they diſcovered ſome of the natives, who immediately conveyed intelligence to the reſt, a number of whom ſoon repaired to the boat with bread-fruit, plantains, and water, which they exchanged for buttons, beads, &c. They enquired for nails; but theſe were too valuable and ſcarce an article to be parted with. Proviſions were brought in ſuch ſmall quantities, that there was no proſpect of procuring ſufficient for the voyage. The number of natives ſoon encreaſed, and two chiefs made their appearance, with a young man whom Mr. Bligh had formerly known at Annamooka. They profeſſed the moſt friendly intentions, and ſome of them offered to accompany the boat to Tongataboo. But theſe ſymptoms of friendſhip were of ſhort duration. They ſoon found that the white men were unprovided with fire-arms, and that they could expect no aſſiſtance from their ſhip. They determined therefore to attack and plunder them, and gave notice of an approaching aſſault by knocking ſtones together. Mr. Bligh and part of his crew were at this time on ſhore, in a cave, about one hundred and fifty yards from the water, with no means of defence but two cutlaſſes. Some of the men were out in ſearch of water and proviſions. They determined to remain on ſhore until evening, expecting that the ſavages would then diſperſe, as they had before done. But finding they made preparations for paſſing the night there, Mr. Bligh, after ſending his proviſions and other things on board the boat, marched towards the ſhore. The chiefs preſſed him to remain on ſhore that night, and promiſed to accompany him to Tongataboo the next morning. This he declined, and they left him with aſſurances of attacking him. They now were all on board, except one man, who remained on ſhore to caſt off the boat, when the attack commenced by a diſcharge of ſtones from two hundred men. The man who remained on the beach was inſtantly knocked down and murdered, and more of the men were bruiſed by the ſtones, before they could get under way. The natives then filled two of their canoes with ſtones, and paddled after them, continuing the attack with great violence. As the boat's crew were deſtitute of means of returning the aſſault, they would probably have been either killed or taken, had they not thrown overboard ſome of their clothes, which attracted the attention of the ſavages, and whilſt they were buſied in picking them up, the boat eſcaped.

Had the attack commenced while Mr. Bligh was in the cave, it is morally impoſſible that he could have eſcaped. But, fortunately for him, the ſavages conceived that they could attack him to greater advantage in his boat.

The treatment experienced at Tofoa, rendered the crew fearful of landing at any other iſland, in their preſent defenceleſs ſituation. They, therefore, all united to ſolicit their commander to take them towards home. He informed them that the neareſt place from which they could expect aſſiſtance was Timor, an Eaſt-India iſland, on which the Dutch have a ſettlement, and that as they could hope for no refreſhment by the way, unleſs perhaps on the coaſt of New Holland, they muſt neceſſarily agree to live on a ſmall allowance of bread and water daily. To this they conſented, and they ſet ſail for Timor in an open boat, only twenty-three feet long, in a ſea almoſt unknown, without a

chart to direct them, and with a ſcanty ſtock of proviſions. Relying upon the great abilities of their commander, they felt the moſt ſanguine expectations of ſucceſs. Nor could theſe be removed by a ſucceſſion of hardſhips, the account of which will appear almoſt incredible. The rains were almoſt inceſſant, and the ſea was continually breaking over them, ſo that two men were conſtantly employed in baling the boat, and they were perpetually wet to the ſkin; and although they were never farther removed from the line than nineteen degrees ſouth, they felt great inconveniencies from the cold. The conſequences were violent pains in their bowels and bones. Theſe were ſome what alleviated by a teaſpoonful or two of rum, given occaſionally; and they found that wringing their clothes in the ſea imparted a degree of warmth, and rendered them leſs liable to ſuffer from colds, or rheumatic complaints. This was frequently repeated, and they always found themſelves refreſhed by it. Unfortunately, part of their bread had been wetted, and greatly damaged. Even in this ſtate it was too precious to be thrown away, and it was ſerved out in ſmall quantities, after the bread-fruit and cocoa-nuts, brought from Tofoa, were conſumed. In addition to the diſtreſs of hunger, they ſuffered greatly from a want of repoſe. One half ſat up, while the other half lay on the boat's bottom, without any covering, expoſed to the continual rains, and the ſeas breaking over them, and even in this ſituation unable to extend their limbs. Fortunately they felt little or no thirſt, as they were continually wet, and moiſture was imbibed by the pores of the ſkin. The rains, too, had enabled them to make ſome addition to their ſtock of water, but it was found neceſſary to diminiſh the allowance of bread to three twenty-fifths of a pound daily, to which was added, occaſionally, half an ounce or an ounce of pork.

In this courſe they obſerved ſome iſlands, which had been heretofore undiſcovered. Some of them appeared to conſtitute a part of the New Hebrides; and another cluſter they called Bligh's Iſlands, after their gallant commander.

The rains continued with great violence; the fatigue of baling the boat, the want of reſt, and extreme hunger, ſoon reduced many of the crew to the moſt diſtreſſing ſituation. The weather at length cleared up, and produced ſome alleviation of their ſufferings. But now, ſmall as their allowance of bread had hitherto been, Mr. Bligh, apprehenſive leſt they ſhould miſs Timor, and be obliged to ſteer for Java, propoſed to leſſen it to two twenty-fifths of a pound daily; and he repreſented ſo ſtrongly the neceſſity of this, that it was agreed to. Some noddies and boobies now came ſo near them as to be caught by the hand. Theſe are ſea-fowls, the noddy of the ſize of a pigeon, the booby of that of a duck. A ſingle bird, divided equally between eighteen men, occaſionally made an addition to their ſcanty meal of bread and water. The blood was divided between three of the men, who were moſt reduced. How much they ſuffered may be conceived, when we are told, that when two boobies were caught and divided amongſt them, each man thought he had feaſted.

They now drew nigh New-Holland, at the N. E. coaſt of which they arrived on the 29th of May, and landed on an uninhabited iſland, at ſome diſtance from the main land, which Mr. Bligh named Reſtoration-Iſland. The general ſymptoms of

diſeaſe at this time were a dizzineſs in the head, great weakneſs of the joints, and violent tenesmus, moſt of them having had no evacuation by ſtool, ſince they left the ſhip. They found here a plenty of freſh water, and excellent oyſters. A fire was kindled by means of a ſmall magnifying glaſs, and in their copper pot they prepared a ſtew of the oyſters, with ſome pork and bread, which might have been reliſhed even by dainty palates, and which, to men almoſt famiſhed, muſt have afforded a repaſt ſuperior to the richeſt dainties of the moſt pampered epicure. To this meſs was ſometimes added a ſmall bean, a ſpecies of dolichos, which grew on the iſland, and the inner part of the palm-tree, which was ſoft and not unpleaſant, and ſome berries. Add to this, that they enjoyed ſound reſt at night, and it will readily be ſuppoſed that they were much refreſhed.

After remaining here a few days they coaſted along to another iſland, which they called Sunday Iſland. Here they gathered ſome clams and oyſters, and a few dog-fiſh. They found alſo a conſiderable ſupply of rain water in the rocks. They caught alſo a few noddies, and but for the imprudence of one man, who ſeparated from the reſt, and ſcared the birds, they would have caught more. This man afterwards confeſſed, that, after leaving his companions, he had devoured nine birds.

After remaining ſix days on the coaſt of New-Holland, they departed much refreſhed. Some of the men had ſuffered from eating too greedily of the berries and raw beans, but they ſoon recovered. Mr. Nelſon, the Botaniſt, was in a very weak ſtate, when they left the iſland; but by giving him now and then a ſmall quantity of wine he recovered. They were now reduced to their former allowance, to which now and then was added part of a booby, and once they caught a young dolphin, which proved a great refreſhment to them. The ſea was ſtill very rough, and was continually breaking over them, keeping them conſtantly wet, and requiring unremitted baling. This, added to the want of reſt, and ſcanty fare, ſoon broke the little ſtrength which they had gotten at New-Holland, and reduced them to a ſtate of diſtreſs, greater if poſſible than that which they had before experienced. An extreme weakneſs, ſwelled legs, hollow and ghaſtly countenances, great propenſity to ſleep, with an apparent debility of underſtanding, ſeemed to be melancholy preſages of their approaching diſſolution. The ſurgeon and one of the men were moſt affected, and life was ſupported in them by a few ſpoonfuls of wine occaſionally given. When their diſtreſſes were at the height, they eſpied the coaſt of Timor. In forty one days, they had ſailed three thouſand ſix hundred and eighteen miles. Great was their joy, after all their diſtreſſes, to find a proſpect of immediate relief, and of being reſtored to their native country. Not knowing in what part of this iſland the Dutch ſettlement was ſituated, they coaſted along ſhore for a few days, until they met with ſome of the natives, who gave them ſome refreſhment, and one of whom conducted them to Coupang, at which place the governor reſided. The reception they here met with, was polite and humane beyond deſcription. The men were brought on ſhore immediately, and conducted to a houſe where refreſhments were prepared for them. "The abilities of a painter, ſays Mr. Bligh, perhaps could never have been diſplayed to more advantage, than in the de-

lineation of the two groups of figures, which at this time preſented themſelves. An indifferent ſpectator would have been at a loſs which moſt to admire; the eyes of famine ſparkling at immediate relief, or the horror of their preſervers at the ſight of ſo many ſpectres, whoſe ghaſtly countenances, if the cauſe had been unknown, would rather have excited terror than pity. Our bodies were nothing but ſkin and bones, our limbs were full of ſores, and we were clothed in rags; in this condition, with the tears of gratitude flowing down our cheeks, the people of Timor beheld us with a mixture of horror, ſurpriſe, and pity."

They received every mark of attention from theſe humane Dutchmen, during a ſtay of two months. They were furniſhed with lodgings and a plentiful ſtock of proviſions, and their ſick were carefully attended to by the ſurgeon, who ſteadily refuſed all offers of compenſation. After they had been at Timor ſome time, and had nearly recovered from the hardſhips of their voyage, Mr. Nelſon was ſeized with an inflammatory fever, of which, notwithſtanding every attention, he died. He had been ſent out by Sir Joſeph Banks, with Capt. Cook in his laſt voyage, and had accompanied Mr. Bligh, to make diſcoveries in Natural Hiſtory, in which he was a proficient. His amiable manners, good ſenſe, and patient reſignation under his diſtreſſes, had endeared him to all the crew, and his loſs was ſincerely and univerſally regretted.

After remaining two months at Timor, Mr. Bligh and his men ſailed for Batavia, in a ſchooner which he had purchaſed, and arrived there on the 1ſt of October. He was here ſeized with a ſevere fit of illneſs, of which he did not recover till he left this unwholeſome climate and got to ſea. He left Batavia in a Dutch packet, in the early part of October, leaving the reſt of the crew to follow him, in the fleet which would ſail towards the end of the month. He arrived at Portſmouth in the beginning of March 1790; and was himſelf the firſt who brought intelligence of the loſs of his ſhip, of his extraordinary diſtreſſes, and of the ſtill more extraordinary manner in which he was releaſed from them.—

We cannot better conclude this abſtract than with the following extract from Lieut. Bligh's narrative.

"When I reflect how providentially our lives were ſaved at Tofoa, by the inhabitants delaying the attack, and that with ſcarce any thing to ſupport life, we croſſed a ſea of more than one thouſand two hundred leagues, without ſhelter from the inclemency of the weather; when I reflect that in an open boat, with ſo much ſtormy weather, we eſcaped foundering; that not any of us were taken off by diſeaſe, that we had the great good fortune to paſs the unfriendly natives of other countries without accident, and at laſt happily to meet with the moſt friendly and beſt of people to relieve our diſtreſſes; I ſay, when I reflect on all theſe wonderful eſcapes, the remembrance of ſuch great mercies enables me to bear, with reſignation and cheerfulneſs, the failure of an expedition, the ſucceſs of which I had ſo much at heart, and which was fruſtrated at a time when I was congratulating myſelf, on the faireſt proſpect of being able to complete it, in a manner that would fully have anſwered the intention of his majeſty, and the honourable promoters of ſo benevolent a plan."

Remarks on the Manufacturing of MAPLE SUGAR; *by a Society of Gentlemen, in Philadelphia.*

HE who enables another to obtain any neceſſary of life, either cheaper or more independently than heretofore, adds a new ſource of happineſs to man; and becomes more or leſs uſeful, in proportion to the number of thoſe who participate in the benefits of his diſcovery. The tranſitions, however, made from one ſtage of improvement to another, are not ſudden, but gradual; which probably ariſes from that ſtrong and almoſt univerſal diſinclination, in the mind, at departing from the beaten path, or from long eſtabliſhed cuſtoms. Hence men, frequently, at firſt, treat with neglect or contempt, that which, afterwards, on better information, and a thorough knowledge of facts, they believe, and without reſerve, adopt in their ſubſequent practice. Were we to introduce, and embrace, as a maxim,—"That every new propoſition, merely on account of its novelty, muſt be rejected,"—our knowledge would no longer be progreſſive, and every kind of improvement muſt ceaſe.

That the juice of the Sugar-Maple would produce a ſaccharine ſubſtance, anſwering the purpoſes of ſugar, has been known many years, and particularly by the inhabitants of the Eaſtern States;—but that there was a ſufficient number of this kind of tree, in the States of New-York and Pennſylvania only, to ſupply the whole of the United States, with this article, is a fact which was not ſo well aſcertained, nor ſo ſatisfactorily authenticated, till within a year or two paſt;—and that the ſugar of this tree was capable of being grained, and produced, in quality, equal to the beſt imported,—was in ſome meaſure problematical, till within even two or three months paſt, when the arrival of ſeveral cheſts, in the city of Philadelphia, made laſt ſpring on the Delaware, removed every doubt, in the minds of thoſe who have ſeen it, as to the truth of this laſt fact.

The object which this publication has particularly in view, is, "A communication of ſuch obſervations and directions on *manufacturing the Maple-Sugar*, as will be moſt uſeful to thoſe, who, from ſituation, intereſt or patriotiſm, may be induced to engage in and carry on this buſineſs."——A perſon who had, many years, been acquainted with the uſual way of making this article, being deſirous of improving the method,—obtained the inſtructions of a refiner of ſugar in this city, and, with theſe before him, began his experiments, in February laſt, at *Stock-Port*, about three miles below the junction of the Mohock and Popatchtunck branches of the Delaware. He ſoon diſcovered that the buſineſs was yet in its infancy, that great and even eſſential improvements might be made therein, which would require a departure from the methods heretofore in general uſe, in boiling down the green ſap, graining the ſyrup, &c. and which, if attended to and adopted, would enable him to produce ſugar, in colour, grain, and taſte, equal, if not ſuperior in reputation, to any imported. His ſentiments and hopes, on this head, have been fully confirmed, by the reſult of his experiments; for the ſugar he has made, and ſent down to this city, in the opinion of well qualified judges, is

equal to the beſt ſugar imported from the Weſt-India iſlands.

The perſon above-mentioned, whoſe judgment on this ſubject is much to be relied on, as well from his experience in the buſineſs, as his eſtabliſhed character for candour and integrity,—is clearly of opinion,—that four, active, induſtrious men, well provided with materials, and conveniences proper for carrying on the buſineſs, may turn out in a common ſeaſon, which laſts from four to ſix weeks,—*forty hundred weight of good ſugar*, that is, *ten hundred to each man*. If four men can effect this, how great muſt be the product of the ſeparate or aſſociated labours of the many thouſands of people who now inhabit, or may inhabit the immenſe tracts of land, which abound with the Sugar-Maple tree! What a new and extenſive field opens from theſe conſiderations! what an intereſting and important object to the cauſe of humanity, preſents itſelf to our view! an object that deſerves the countenance of every good citizen, and that highly merits even *national encouragement*.

The buildings, implements, and utenſils needful for this manufacture, and ſuited for the uſe of four good hands it is thought, may, together with the beſt proceſs yet known for boiling the ſap, granulating the ſyrup, &c. be uſefully pointed out, that thoſe perſons, who incline to enter upon it in the next year, may proceed on the beſt information to be had, and timely provide themſelves with every thing neceſſary for the purpoſe; particularly, with ſuch articles, made of wood, as require ſeaſoning.—Where a larger number than four men are intended to be employed, at one Sugar-Camp, the kettles and other articles to be provided, as well as the number of trees to be tapped, may be increaſed accordingly.

Detail and deſcription of the neceſſary utenſils and materials.

Kettles: Sixteen, of about fifteen gallons each.

Iron Ladles: Two, the bowls to contain three or four quarts, each, for ſhifting the ſyrup: the handles to have ſockets, which may be extended with wood to any convenient length.

Trammels or *Pot-Racks:* Sixteen, one for each kettle, eighteen inches long, the flat part; and the round or lower piece, the ſame; ſo as to lengthen to about three feet, occaſionally.

Screw Augers: Four, of an half, three quarters, and one inch, for boring the trees.—Although it has been found that the Sugar-Maple tree will bear much hardſhip and abuſe; yet the chopping notches into it, from year to year, ſhould be forborne; an auger hole anſwers the purpoſe of drawing off the ſap, equally well, and is no injury to the tree.

Buckets: Eight or ten, of three gallons each, at leaſt, for collecting the ſap.

Boards: Eight or ten, round pieces, to lay on the ſurface of the ſap, at the top of the buckets, to prevent its ſplaſhing over.

Coolers: Three or four tubs, of about fifteen gallons each (kettles will anſwer the purpoſe) to receive the ſyrup from the boilers, when, upon trial from the proof ſtick, it draws into a thread between the thumb and finger, as hereafter deſcribed.

Yokes: Four, to go acroſs the ſhoulders of the perſons employed in collecting the ſap, having a bucket ſuſpended at each end.

Troughs: Eight hundred ſhould be made of white pine, white aſh, water aſh, aſpen, linden or baſswood, poplar, common-maple or ſugar-maple:—avoid, for this uſe, the butter-nut, cheſnut and oak;

—theſe would either diſcolour the ſap, or give it an improper taſte.—A perſon, acquainted with the buſineſs, can cut down the timber proper for the purpoſe, and hollow out about twenty of theſe troughs in a day; they generally hold from two to three gallons: the largeſt ſhould be placed to receive the ſap of thoſe trees that are moſt thriving, and which yield the greateſt quantity.—It may alſo be noted, that white-aſh and white-pine will make the troughs when green; the other kinds of timber, above-mentioned, ſhould be ſeaſoned, or they will be liable to leak.

Store Troughs: Where large ciſterns, fit for the purpoſe, cannot be had, which will generally be the caſe in a new country, troughs may be made of the white-pine, by falling a large tree of that kind, and fixing it in a level poſition; the upper ſide to be dug out in the ſhape of a manger for feeding cattle:—the larger it can be made for receiving the green ſap, the better. White-aſh and linden or baſs-wood will alſo anſwer the purpoſe; ſhould any of them ſplit and leak, they may be caulked tight.—Theſe troughs ſhould be at a convenient diſtance from the boilers, in a cool place, and under cover, to prevent ſnow, rain, &c. mixing with the ſap.—A linen ſtrainer ſhould be ſo fixed that the ſap, when collected in buckets, may paſs through ſuch ſtrainer into theſe troughs, at one end, and at the other end, room ſhould be left to dip out for feeding the boilers.

Sheds, Walls, &c. The expoſed manner in which ſugar has been uſually made, in the back country, is attended with many inconveniences, eſpecially in windy weather, when the aſhes, leaves, &c. may be blown into the boilers, and thereby diſcolour the ſyrup, or injure its flavour; neither can the keeping up a proper degree of heat be always effected in an expoſed ſituation. To remedy theſe inconveniences, it is recommended that a back wall, for the fire-place, be erected, eighteen or twenty inches high, and to extend a ſufficient length for all the boilers employed. This wall may be made of ſtones laid in clay or loam, where lime-mortar is not readily to be had.—For ſaving the aſhes, and the greater convenience in making and continuing a regular fire, under the boilers, a hearth of flat ſtone, about three feet wide, ſhould be made to extend an equal length with the back wall. And further to obviate the ill effects, which too open an expoſure is ſubject to, (it being obſerved where a number of boilers are placed in a range, thoſe at, and near, the outer ends, don't ſucceed ſo well as the more central ones,) it is ſtrongly recommended that ſheds be erected, to extend over, and cover the whole length of the hearth, and ſo formed that the ſmoke may paſs off, and be at the ſame time a ſhelter from high winds, rain, ſnow, &c. For graining the ſyrup, after it is brought to a proper ſtate in the boilers, it will be right to have a ſeparate ſhed or building, in which two of the ſixteen kettles ſhould be fixed;—for this ſervice, charcoal is much better than wood, as the heat or flame ſhould be confined to the bottoms of the kettles, and be uniform and regular, to guard againſt burning or ſcorching. A wall, as above deſcribed, ſhould be made at the back of the fire-place, as well as at each end; and the hearth or bottom laid with flat ſtones, on which charcoal is to be placed.

And-Irons: Pieces of caſt-iron, ſomething like and-irons, and to ſerve the ſame purpoſe, will be very uſeful: they ſhould, in the long part, be two feet and an half, and

two inches ſquare; the turn at the inner end, four inches downwards, and a ſmall turn upwards, at the outer end, of about two inches, to prevent the wood from rolling. Of theſe, there ſhould be a number to ſuit the extent of the fire-place, to be placed at the diſtance of five or ſix feet from each other.

Sugar Moulds: Theſe ſhould be made of ſeaſoned boards, or of ſuch wood as will not impart a taſte to the ſugar. To anſwer the end of *earthen* moulds, uſed in the Weſt-Indies, and in our refining houſes, the uſe of ſugar moulds has been, in the preſent year, well ſupplied, by making them *of wood*, ſomewhat reſembling a mill-hopper, about twenty ſeven inches long, and ten or twelve inches wide, at the top, and tapered to the width of one inch, at the lower end.

Frames, to place the moulds in, above deſcribed, ſhould be formed ſo as to admit the moulds to reſt in them, about half their depth.

Gutters, ſpouts, or narrow troughs,—ſhould be fixed within the frames, under the moulds, in a deſcending poſition; the lower ends to enter covered caſks or veſſels, ſo that when the plugs or ſtoppers are drawn from the bottom of the moulds, which may be done, in about twenty-four hours after they are ſet, the molaſſes that will run therefrom, may fall into theſe gutters, and paſs readily into the *covered* veſſels, which, if open, would be expoſed to duſt and dirt.

Prickers: So termed by the ſugar-bakers, about twelve inches long and half an inch diameter, at one end, and the other, brought to a point; for want of iron, they may be made of hard wood:—a few hours after the moulds are unſtopped, the prickers ſhould be run up to the bottom of them, three or four inches, to make way for the whole quantity of molaſſes to paſs off.

(To be concluded in our next.)

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

A PROVIDENTIAL ANECDOTE.

IN the great earthquake which deſtroyed Port-Royal, in Jamaica, in the year 1692, a negro man, the property of a merchant, upon feeling the earth begin to quake under his feet, ran haſtily into his maſter's compting-houſe in order to reſcue his maſter. By miſtake he ſeized a captain of a veſſel into his arms, inſtead of his maſter, and eſcaped with him out of the compting-houſe. In attempting afterwards to ſave his maſter, he periſhed in the compting-houſe with him. After the earthquake was over a cradle was ſeen floating on the water, in which were found a female negro child alive, and a large ſilver diſh. The child upon examination appeared to be the daughter of the negro man, who had loſt his life in attempting to ſave his maſter's. The ſilver diſh belonged to the merchant who had periſhed in his compting-houſe. Both the child and the diſh were ſent to the eldeſt ſon of the merchant, who then lived in Philadelphia. The deſcendants of that ſon are now wealthy and reſpectable in this city. A free negro woman the daughter of the child that was ſaved in the cradle is now living in Philadelphia; and the ſilver diſh is ſtill the property of one of the family.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

IMPARTIAL REVIEW

OF LATE

American Publications.

AN EULOGIUM *in honour of the late* DR. WILLIAM CULLEN, *Profeſſor of the Practice of Phyſic in the Univerſity of* Edinburgh; *delivered before the College of Phyſicians of* Philadelphia, *on the 9th of July, agreeably to their Vote of the 4th of May*, 1790. By BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D. *Profeſſor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, in the College of* Philadelphia. *Publiſhed by order of the College of Phyſicians.*

EULOGIUM, when it has for its object the celebration of diſtinguiſhed genius and elevated virtue, is both pleaſing and inſtructive; for, however envy may caſt a ſhade over living merit, yet it generally ceaſes to perſecute in the grave. We even receive pleaſure from the recital of thoſe virtues in the deceaſed, which we have not candour enough to allow in the living. Hence the generality of mankind are more inſtructed by ſuch recitals, than by the contemplation of virtuous living characters; for inſtruction is founded on approbation. Thus it appears that eulogium, in honor of real worth, ſerves the beſt of purpoſes. It exhibits illuſtrious characters in the moſt agreeable view; and excites the living to admire and emulate the virtues of the dead.

The judicious author of the eulogium now before us, has beſtowed his panegyric on thoſe qualities and endowments of the mind, which deſignate the truly great and uſeful man. In the genuine ſpirit of philoſophy, he has applauded thoſe traits in the character of Dr. Cullen, which will ever be admired by the wiſe and good.

Dr. Ruſh elegantly deſcribes the genius, the literary endowments, and profeſſional character, of Dr. Cullen. He next does homage to his benevolence of heart, and mentions his polite gentlemanlike manners. The veneration in which he was held both at home and abroad, and a few pathetic obſervations on his death, complete the portrait. The Dr. concludes by exhorting his profeſſional brethren duly to eſtimate the medical character; to emulate the virtues of Dr. Cullen; and to endeavour, like him, to improve the ſcience of medicine. He cautions them, however, againſt an implicit and ſervile belief in the opinions of great men; and concludes by calling upon them to avail themſelves of their political advantages, to encourage free enquiry on medical ſubjects, and to contribute their ſhare towards forming a complete ſyſtem of medicine.

The following extracts will beſt ſhow the beautiful eaſe and ſimplicity in ſtyle, the correct language, the bold expreſſive metaphors, the judicious obſervations, and the exalted ſentiments, which characteriſe this elegant performance. It muſt be remembered, however, that theſe extracts are detached and uncon-

nected ſcraps, taken from different parts of the performance.

The Dr. introduces his eulogium with the following obſervations:

Mr. Preſident and Gentlemen.

BY your unanimous vote, to honour with an Eulogium, the diſtinguiſhed character of the late DR. WILLIAM CULLEN, profeſſor of medicine in the univerſity of Edinburgh, you have done equal homage to Science and Humanity. This illuſtrious phyſician was the preceptor of many of us:—He was moreover a diſtinguiſhed citizen of the republic of medicine, and a benefactor to mankind; and although, like the ſun, he ſhone in a diſtant hemiſphere, yet many of the rays of his knowledge have fallen upon this quarter of the globe. I riſe, therefore, to mingle your grateful praiſes of him, with the numerous offerings of public and private reſpect, which have been paid to his memory in his native country. Happy will be the effects of ſuch acts of diſtant ſympathy, if they ſhould ſerve to unite the influence of ſcience with that of commerce, to leſſen the prejudices of nations againſt each other, and thereby to prepare the way for the operation of that divine ſyſtem of morals, whoſe perogative alone it is, to teach mankind that they are brethren, and to make the name of a fellow-creature, in every region of the world, a ſignal for brotherly affection.

In mentioning the genius of Dr. Cullen, our author gives a definition of genius.

DR. CULLEN poſſeſſed a great and original genius. By genius, in the preſent inſtance, I mean a power in the human mind of diſcovering the relation of diſtant truths, by the ſhorteſt train of intermediate propoſitions. This precious gift of heaven, is compoſed of a vigorous imagination, quick ſenſibility, a talent for extenſive and accurate obſervation, a faithful memory, and a ſound judgment. Theſe faculties were all united, in an eminent degree, in the mind of Dr. Cullen. His imagination ſurveyed all nature at a glance, and, like a camera obſcura, ſeemed to produce in his mind a picture of the whole viſible creation. His ſenſibility was ſo exquiſite, that the ſmalleſt portions of truth acted upon it. By means of his talent for obſervation he collected knowledge from every thing he heard, ſaw, or read, and from every perſon with whom he converſed. His memory was the faithful repoſitory of all his ideas, and appeared to be alike accurate upon all ſubjects. Over each of theſe faculties of his mind a ſound judgment preſided, by means of which he diſcovered the relation of ideas to each other, and thereby produced thoſe new combinations which conſtitute principles in ſcience. This proceſs of the mind has been called invention, and is totally different from a mere capacity of acquiring learning, or collecting knowledge from the diſcoveries of others. It elevates man to a diſtant reſemblance of his Maker; for the diſcovery of truth, is the perception of things as they appear to the Divine Mind.

When giving an account of Dr. Cullen's learning, reading, and knowledge, it is obſerved, that,

Dr. Cullen's reading was extenſive, but it was not confined wholly to medicine. He read books upon all ſubjects; and he had a peculiar art of extracting ſomething from all of them, which he made ſubſervient to his profeſſion. He was well acquainted with ancient and modern hiſtory, and delighted in the poets, among whom Shakeſpear was his favourite. The hiſtory of our globe, as unfolded by books of geography and travels, was ſo familiar to him, that a ſtranger could not converſe with him, without ſuppoſing that he had not only travelled, but that he had lived, every where. His memory had no rubbiſh in it. Like a ſecretory organ, in the animal body, it rejected every thing in reading, that could not be applied to ſome uſeful purpoſe. In this he has given the world a moſt valuable leſſon, for the difference between error and uſeleſs truth is very ſmall; and a man is no wiſer for knowledge which he cannot apply, than he is rich from poſſeſſing wealth, which he cannot ſpend.

The overthrow of Boerhaave's pathology, by Dr. Cullen, who taught his pupils to ſeek for the cauſes of diſeaſes in the ſolids, is followed by theſe remarks on Dr. Cullen's diſcoveries in the the nervous ſyſtem:

Nature is always coy. Ever ſince ſhe was driven from the heart, by the diſcovery of the circulation of the blood, ſhe has concealed herſelf in the brain and nerves Here ſhe has been purſued by Dr. Cullen; and if he has not dragged her to public view, he has left us a clue

which muſt in time conduct us to her laſt receſs in the human body. Many, however, of the operations of nature in the nervous ſyſtem have been explained by him; and no candid man will ever explain the whole of them, without acknowledging that the foundation of his ſucceſsful inquiries was laid by the diſcoveries of Dr. Cullen.

His character as a teacher of medicine is thus deſcribed:

As a teacher of medicine, Dr. Cullen poſſeſſed many peculiar talents. He mingled the moſt agreeable eloquence with the moſt profound diſquiſitions. He appeared to *lighten* upon every ſubject upon which he ſpoke. His language was ſimple, and his arrangement methodical, by which means he was always intelligible.

We recommend the following beautiful extract to the ſerious peruſal of thoſe "good ſort of people," who loudly condemn all innovations in ſcience, as viſionary, and abſurd:

In the inveſtigation of truth, he ſometimes ventured into the regions of conjecture. His imagination was a hot-bed of hypotheſes, which led him to conſtant obſervation and experiment. Theſe often proved the ſeeds of ſubſequent diſcoveries. It was thus Sir Iſaac Newton founded an empire in ſcience; for moſt of his diſcoveries were the conſequence of preconceived hypotheſes. In delivering new opinions, Dr. Cullen preſerved the ſtricteſt integrity. I have known him more than once, refute the opinions which he had taught the preceding year, even before the fallacy of them had been ſuſpected by any of his pupils. Such inſtances of candour often paſs with the vulgar for inſtability; but they are the trueſt characteriſtics of a great mind. To be unchangeable, ſuppoſes perpetual error, or a perception of truth without the uſe of reaſon; but this ſublime act of intuition belongs only to the Deity.

Dr. Cullen's reputation, as a phyſician, is ſtrongly expreſſed by the following metaphor:

The city of Edinburgh, during his life, became the very atmoſphere of medicine.

His ſympathizing manner, when viſiting his patients; his affability and politeneſs, his economy of time, and punctual obſervance of engagements are thus deſcribed:

So gentle and ſympathizing was Dr. Cullen's manner in a ſick room, that pain and diſtreſs ſeemed to be ſuſpended in his preſence. Hope followed his footſteps, and death appeared frequently to drop his commiſſion in a combat with his ſkill.

In his intercourſe with the world he exhibited the manners of a well-bred gentleman. He exerciſed upon all occaſions the agreeable art, in which true politeneſs is ſaid to conſiſt, of ſpeaking with civility, and liſtening with attention, to every body. His converſation was at all times animated, agreeable, and inſtructing. Few perſons went into his company without learning ſomething; and even a common thought, by paſſing through his mind, received an impreſſion, which made it ever afterwards worthy of being preſerved.

He was a ſtrict economiſt of time. He ſeldom went out of his houſe in his carriage, or ſedan-chair, without a book in his hand; and he once told me that he frequently employed one of his ſons to read to him after he went to bed, that he might not loſe that portion of time which paſſes between lying down and falling aſleep.

He was remarkably punctual to all his profeſſional engagement. He appeared to conſider time as a ſpecies of property, which no man had a right to take from another without his conſent.

It was by means of his economy and punctuality in the uſe of time, that he accompliſhed ſo much in his profeſſion. I have read of ſome men who have ſpent more time in their cloſets, and of others who have done more buſineſs; but I have never read, nor heard of a man, who mingled more ſtudy and buſineſs together. He lived by rule, without ſubjecting himſelf to the ſlavery of forms. He was always employed, but never in a hurry; and amidſt the numerous and complicated avocations of ſtudy and buſineſs, he appeared to enjoy the pleaſures of ſociety, as if company-keeping and converſation were the only buſineſs of his life.

I ſhall mention but one more trait in the character of Dr. Cullen, and that is, that he was diſtinguiſhed by no one ſingularity of behaviour from other men. It is true he ſtood alone; but this ſingularity was occaſioned, not by his quitting the ſociety of his fellow-men by walking on their left, or right ſide, but by his walking before them. Eccentricities in behaviour are the offspring of a lively fancy only, but order is inſeparably connect-

ed with real genius. The actions of the former may be compared to the crooked flash of distant lightning, while the latter resembles in its movements the steady revolutions of the heavenly bodies.

What will some of our modern pretenders to genius say to the above!

Dr. Cullen's respectability in old age, is described in the following extract:

It pleased God to prolong his life to a good old age. He lived near 78 years. He lived to shew the different nature of the soul and body, by the increasing vigour of the former, under the gradual decay of the latter. He lived to demonstrate how much the duration of all the faculties of the mind depends upon their constant exercise. He lived to teach his brethren by his example, that the obligations to acquire and communicate knowledge, should cease only with health or life; and lastly, he lived to reap the fruits of his labours in the most extensive fame; for not only his pupils, and his works, had conveyed his reputation; but canvass, paper, and clay, had borne even the image of his person to every quarter of the globe.

The citizens of Edinburgh have done honour to themselves, by their attention to this venerable physician, during his life, contrary to the general practice of mankind:

During the interval between his resignation and his death, he received the most affectionate marks of public and private respect. The city of Edinburgh voted him their thanks, and presented him with a piece of plate. This instance of public gratitude deserves our particular attention; as it is more common for cities to treat their eminent literary characters with neglect during their lives, and centuries afterwards to contend for the honour of having given them birth.

The important services Dr. Cullen rendered mankind, having been mentioned, his loss is thus feelingly related:

DR. Cullen is now no more. What a blank has been produced by his death in the great volume of science! Behold! The genius of humanity weeping at his feet, while the genius of medicine lifts up the key, which fell from his hand with his last breath, and with inexpressible concern, cries out, "To whom shall I give this instrument? Who now will unlock for me the treasures of universal nature?"

The following extracts are taken from a few concluding observations which Dr. Rush addressed to the College of Physicians:

Let us learn from the character of Dr. Cullen duly to estimate our profession. While astronomy claims a Newton, and electricity a Franklin, medicine has been equally honoured by having employed the genius of a Cullen.

That physician has lived to little purpose, who does not leave his profession in a more improved state than he found it. Let us remember, that our obligations to add something to the capital of medical knowledge, are equally binding with our obligations to practise the virtues of integrity and humanity, in our intercourse with our patients. Let no useful fact therefore, however inconsiderable it may appear, be kept back from the public eye; for there are mites in science as well as in charity, and the remote consequences of both are often alike important and beneficial. Facts are the morality of medicine. They are the same in all ages and in all countries.

DR. Cullen used to say "It is a great "disadvantage to any science to have "been improved by a great man. His "authority imposes indolence, timidity, "or idolatry upon all who come after "him."—Let us avoid these evils in our veneration for Dr. Cullen. To believe in great men, is often as great an obstacle to the progress of knowledge, as to believe in witches and conjurers. It is the image worship of science; for error is as much an attribute of man, as the desire of happiness; and I think I have observed, that the errors of great men partake of the dimensions of their minds, and are often of a greater magnitude than the errors of men of inferior understanding.

The United States have perfected the science of civil government. The freedom of our constitutions, by imparting vigor and independence to the mind, is favourable to bold and original thinking upon all subjects. Let us avail ourselves therefore of this political aid to our researches, and endeavour to obtain histories and cures of all our diseases, that we may thereby contribute our part towards the formation of a complete system of medicine.

MEMOIRS OF THE BLOOMSGROVE FAMILY.

In a series of Letters to a respectable Citizen of Philadelphia. Containing sentiments on a Mode *of* domestic Education, *suited to the present state of society, government, and manners, in the United States of America; and on the dignity and importance of the* Female Character. *Interspersed with a variety of interesting* Anecdotes. By ENOS HITCHCOCK, *D. D. In two volumes* 12mo. *Price one dollar and two thirds. Printed in Boston—published in Philadelphia, &c.*

(Continued from page 48.)

DR. HITCHCOCK, throughout the whole of these memoirs, has availed himself of the writings of Locke, Kaimes, Rousseau &c. He has adopted whatever seemed excellent in their systems, while he has rejected such of their principles as appeared erroneous, or improper for the United States. The ideas taken from those authors, however, are exhibited in a much more pleasing form than they had before appeared in. Most of the rules laid down are enforced, and rendered striking, by well chosen anecdotes and agreeable stories. Our author has also advanced many new thoughts on the important subject of education. The extract we have already given shows, that a litigious disposition and a revengeful spirit were early guarded against, in the Bloomsgrove family. Revenge, indeed, was suppressed in infancy. If either of the little ones, for instance, were hurt by falling, the floor or ground was not beaten "for having hurt the baby."—Fear arising from a superstitious dread of ghosts, witches, and hobgoblins, was prevented: no vulgar marvellous stories were suffered to reach the ears of the little Olander and Rozella.

Of the knowledge acquired in the first seven years of life, our author observes.

The period of which we now speak, is not a season for the acquisition of much understanding. But I will venture to say, in the first seven years of our life, we gain more knowledge, than in the same term, during any other part of life. Children are so inquisitive concerning the names, properties, and relations of things, that there are but few objects, with which we generally become acquainted, but fall within the limits of a child's knowledge. We afterwards view them in a different manner, because we have more understanding of their properties; we become more able to investigate the causes, and trace the effects of natural objects; for children acquire their knowledge, by perception only: but men gain understanding by reasoning, comparison, and deduction. After all our mighty boast of understanding, it is but a poor pittance compared with the knowledge we get by perception: and mankind, in general, are influenced more in their sentiments and manners, through life, by the latter, than by the former.

Of imitation, its powers and uses in education, he remarks,

Imitation is a very powerful spring of action in human nature, especially in children. In females, it operates more strongly than in our sex: they are quick to discern the peculiarities of female conduct and directly catch the manners of their own sex.

Great advantage may be made of this imitative propensity, in the progress of education.

An ill effect is produced, by speaking to children in a broken inarticulate language, or, what is called baby-talk. This ought never to be permitted; but the most plain, full, and distinct sounds should be employed, in speaking to children.

But the effect of any improper stamp, from this quarter, will be much more easily effaced from boys than girls; they are more abroad, and conversant with a greater variety of objects, which have a tendency to efface any unfavourable impression.

It was on account of this imitative proneness, and the advantages to be derived from it, that Mrs. Bloomsgrove con-

ceived a wish to procure a female companion for her little daughter, whose education had been such as would afford a good model for imitation; and of such an age, as not to have lost all relish for amusements suited to that of Rozella. This would be securing to her all the pleasures of company and amusement at home, and afford a constant stimulus to improvement, without the disadvantage of bad examples among other children. Nothing has a better tendency to elevate the mind, than to place those images before it, which though above our reach at present, yet appear not too far distant to encourage our hope of soon attaining the same excellence.

A female companion is therefore provided for Rozella, the daughter of an unfortunate relation. This young lady was about thirteen years old. She had enjoyed the advantages of a refined, and at the same time of a substantial education.

Fanny unites that delicacy, sensibility, and generosity of mind, to a fair form and graceful manners, which never fail to attract the notice, and secure the esteem, of all her acquaintance. Being the youngest of four sensible and amiable sisters, she had derived great advantage from the information they had acquired, and from the dignity of their manners. This lustre, she is now invited to reflect down upon the little Rozella, as a kind of preceptive companion.

Olander and Rozella are taught to be independent and industrious, even in childhood.

Great advantages arose to those children from their being left to invent amusements for themselves, and make their own toys. By this happy contrivance, their invention was put upon the stretch to form schemes for amusement, and construct machines for play: this inured them to think and recollect for themselves; and it brought into exercise, all those powers which are of constant use in the common affairs of life. While invention was employed in devising, action was necessary to carry into effect whatever they had planned; this induced the habits of activity and industry.

Olander cannot make his tools; but at the age of nine, he can dig up his ground in the garden and dress it; for on these conditions he holds it. He can make his own bow and arrows. His marbles are of his own construction. His ball, top, sled, and whatever serves for amusement, are the effect of his own handicraft, with very little assistance. These he continued to enjoy without being cloyed, or wishing for any others; because he was first employed in making, and then in using them.

Rozella cannot dig her garden, this would be too masculine an employment for a little girl; but she can pull out the weeds and keep the bed clean. She can dress and undress her doll; and carry it thro' all the ceremonies of giving and receiving visits. She nurses, instructs, and corrects it; and is never tired of the business, because it gives her exercise, and she enjoys the fruit of her own labor. Children are naturally active; and if this stimulus is kept alive by proper inducements to industry, they will never languish for want of occupation, nor will their amusements become insipid by familiarity.

Children love employment; but cannot bear long confinement. Their greatest pleasures would soon become irksome, if imposed as a task. Application and relaxation should, therefore, so divide their time, as to make both a pleasure. Nothing should be assigned children under the idea of a task, because the very idea is disgusting.

The benevolent affections are carefully cherished in this happy family:

The principles of benevolence had been early inculcated, by a variety of maxims and actions suited to their age. The little plant had been nourished with great care, was constantly cherished by exercise, and supported by their own example. Nothing could have given them more pleasure, than to see their youthful hearts dilating with this generous quality. Instead of laying out their money for toys or sweetmeats, as most other children did, they kept it to give to poor people, who frequented this hospitable dwelling; or to assist indigent families, in the neighbourhood.

The pleasure of doing good, is the noblest reward which generous minds can receive from beneficent actions.

With this sense then, should the young mind be inspired; and, by this consideration, it should be exercised in acts of beneficence.

The following extracts are worthy of particular attention,

A circumſtance in the management of their domeſtic concerns, in the Bloomſgrove family, which I think worthy of notice in this place, is the confidence they repoſed in the children. The voice of undoubted friendſhip has a great influence over the human heart. When parents have, by their prudent management with their children, convinced them that their good has been the object of all their care, even of the puniſhments they have inflicted, ſo as to cheriſh the natural ſpark of gratitude; they may venture to make them their confidents, both of ſecrets and of their intereſt. A greater inducement to fidelity, either in children or ſervants, can hardly be conceived of, than to be thought truſt-worthy. It lays hold of the beſt affections of human nature, the generous and grateful feelings; and gains an aſcendency over the mind, which an exertion of authority could not effect; and will afford an effectual ſecurity againſt betraying the truſt repoſed

It was a maxim with theſe parents to indulge their children in aſking queſtions for information; and to encourage the exertion of this faculty by proper anſwers. To check theſe inquiries by ſeverity, or pervert them by falſe, or evaſive anſwers, would be to ſtint a natural plant, which requires culture in order to bring it to perfection.

Reſtraint ſhould be ſo laid, as rather to call off the mind from the object, than to prohibit the enjoyment. To maintain that entire control over the appetites of children, which is the parent's prerogative, ſo as not to induce diſſimulation on the one hand, nor diſaffection on the other, is a critical point. When the parent, or the preceptor becomes a tyrant, and the child a ſlave, there is an end of all education.

It is with families, as with ſtates; they have been too buſy with laws, and too remiſs in education They contrive methods to puniſh, not to prevent crimes. But the Bloomſgrove family affords an exception from this general obſervation.

I am convinced, from the ſucceſs of their domeſtic diſcipline, that the uſual mode of government ſhould be inverted; and the paſſion, fear, which is commonly the firſt, become the laſt paſſion addreſſed by parental authority.

If you can, by any means, accuſtom your children to acknowledge their faults, it will leſſen their number, and it will preclude the neceſſity of puniſhment. This, though a difficult part of education, is an important one, and may be effected by beginning early with them, and letting them find that a candid acknowledgement always procures abſolution. The fineſt ſenſibility ſhould be cheriſhed in the young heart, with regard to right and wrong This can be effected only by appearing hurt and grieved, not angry, at their faults. If you are angry with a child for its faults and rave at it, you excite the ſame paſſion in the child; and the ſame paſſion in oppoſite bodies, like the repellent power in matter, drives them from each other. But ſoften the heart by grief, and you will attract the child to you; and its faults will become ſuch burdens, that it cannot retain them.

Children who are taught to be frank and candid, if they find they can always be ſo without danger, will never think of diſſembling, but when they are conſcious of having done wrong, and then, if they find as much ſecurity, and more comfort, in confeſſing, than in diſſembling, they will be candid and honeſt. Candor is the baſis of friendſhip and mutual confidence. It ſecures the good will of others; is the ſweetener of ſociety, and endears men even to their enemies; and a high degree of it is inconſiſtent with the practice of any vice.

Oſander and Rozella are taught to reſpect thoſe around them, not in proportion to their wealth or dreſs, but according to the good they do in ſociety.

Unconſcious of any merit from their own rank and fortune, Oſander and Rozella treat every one with affability and reſpect. Their parents never flattered them with any ideas of ſuperiority of rank; but taught them that all juſt claims to ſuperiority were, founded in real excellence and perſonal merit.

Mrs Bloomſgrove ſpoke ſlightly of dreſs before her daughter.—"Gay dreſs, ſhe obſerved, is ſeldom neceſſary, and ſhould never come into competition with the improvements of the mind; that dreſs may ſerve to recommend a female among ſtrangers, but that plain dreſs is more becoming a young lady of known excellence, and that a flaunting dreſs only derogates from her character. She did not mean, by theſe leſſons, to depreſs the ſprightly mind of Rozella, nor to hurt her taſte in dreſs, but to prevent any thing finical, and to elevate her mind to more ſuitable objects.

(To be continued.)

The CONTRAST, *a* Comedy *in five acts; written by a* citizen *of the* United States. *Published in Philadelphia. Price half a dollar.*

THE ſituation of our country hitherto has been ſuch, as would not admit of cultivating every part of knowledge. Moſt men have been aſſiduouſly employed in gaining a ſubſiſtence; and thoſe few, who have devoted themſelves to ſcience, have neceſſarily been more engaged in the acquiſition of what may be ſtrictly termed uſeful knowledge, than of that which is more properly called ornamental. Poetry and the drama have been little attended to. Some ſpecimens have indeed been given of the former, which ſhew that a poetic genius is not denied to America; and there is every reaſon to expect that, as we become more at leiſure to contemplate the numerous ſcenes of our extenſive territory, where grandeur, beauty, and novelty are combined, poetic imaginations will be formed amongſt us, which will rival the celebrated bards of the eaſtern continent. Many incidents of the late revolution, when time ſhall have ſpread over them the mantle of obſcurity, will afford excellent ſubjects for ſublime and pathetic tragedy. And it does not appear chimerical to aſſert, that the comic muſe may fix among us, under peculiarly favourable circumſtances. In Europe, comedy, like every other ſpecies of writing, has been carried to ſuch an extent, as almoſt to have exhauſted the ſubject matter. Scarcely a character has eſcaped the notice of the comic writers of the preſent or former days. Hence they are reduced now to this alternative, either to draw characters which are not in nature, or to atone for the want of novelty in character, by novelty of ſentiment. The former practice is frequently ridiculous, and ſometimes diſguſting; the latter has produced a motley ſpecies of writing, which might be termed, tragedy without bloodſhed.

As the ſtate of ſociety and manners in America differs materially from thoſe in Europe, new characters muſt neceſſarily be produced, of which the dramatic writer may avail himſelf. We have here people from every part of Europe, whoſe manners are variouſly intermixed and blended, producing a compound entirely unknown in Europe. We have foibles peculiar to ourſelves, which ſeem to require the aſſiſtance of the laughing muſe. Satire does not ſeem ſuited to our genius. We cannot bear its laſh. It would rather aggravate than reform. But we may perhaps be laughed out of our follies.

The comedy before us levels its attack principally againſt a character, which is not yet very frequent amongſt us, a travelled American, who returns to his native country, with a ſovereign contempt for its cuſtoms and manners, and a firm attachment to foreign vices and follies. Billy Dimple, or Van Dumpling, had been engaged to Maria, the daughter of Mr. Van Rough. On the death of his father, he went to England, whence he returned, a perfect man of faſhion, formed on Cheſterfield's plan, and deſtitute of the virtues of either country. Struck with the beauty and ſprightlineſs of Charlotte Manly, and the more ſolid charms of her friend Letitia, he wiſhes to break off with Maria, and conducts himſelf in a cool formal manner, which he hopes will compel her to decline the match, and enable him to make himſelf maſter of the fortune of Letitia, and the perſon of Charlotte.

Maria, a girl of great tenderneſs and good ſenſe, is diſguſted with the conduct of Dimple, and wiſhes to break the connection, but her father, on account of Dimple's poſſeſſions is obſtinately determined upon the union. At this time Col. Manly, the brother of Charlotte, arrives in New-York, who is in every reſpect the oppoſite of Dimple. His mind is replete with the moſt generous ſentiments, and his heart is open to the ſofteſt emotions. Meeting accidentally with Maria, they inſpire each other with a tender affection. In the mean time bills arrive from Europe, drawn upon Dimple for one thouſand ſeven hundred pounds, which coming to Van Rough's knowledge, determines him to break the treaty of marriage. Dimple's infamous deſigns are at length diſcovered and fruſtrated. Van Rough gives his daughter to Col. Manly, and the virtues of this amiable pair are recompenſed by an union with each other.

There is a kind of under-plot between Jonathan and Jeſſamy, the ſervants of Manly and Dimple, and Jenny, Maria's maid, which is very diverting.

The characters are well drawn, and well preſerved. No one is, perhaps, entirely new, except that of Jonathan, a plain, untutored Yankee. The characters of Dimple, Manly, and Maria have already been given. Charlotte is a lively, ſprightly, unthinking girl, fond to diſtraction of every thing faſhionable. Letitia is the ſame character in a leſs degree. Van Rough is an old merchant whoſe ideas are all directed in one channel, that of money, and whoſe only maxim is, to "mind the main chance."

The dialogue is ſprightly, and correct. There are many excellent ſtrokes of wit and humour; and ſome admirable ſentiments well expreſſed. The reader will not find the continued flaſhes of wit, of the comedies of the laſt century, nor an uninterrupted ſucceſſion of hacknied ſentiments, which tires and diſguſts us in the modern comedy. This ſeems to ſteer a middle courſe between the two. In ſome reſpects, we could wiſh that it bore leſs reſemblance to the comedies of Charles II. reign, as there are ſome paſſages which border on indelicacy.

We cannot by any means pronounce this a perfect comedy. Little or no adherence has been paid to rules. It approaches in ſome degree to thoſe performances, which have been called, farces in five acts. But as it is the firſt American attempt at this ſpecies of compoſition, and as it may induce others to follow and improve upon it, we think it worthy of the public attention, and cheerfully add our tribute of applauſe, to that which has been already beſtowed by the public on this performance, at its different repreſentations.

SCENE. DIMPLE AND MANLY.

Dimple.] You are Colonel Manly I preſume?

Manly.] At your ſervice, Sir.

Dimple.] My name is Dimple, Sir. I have the honour to be a lodger in the ſame houſe with you, and hearing you were in the Mall, came hither to take the liberty of joining you.

Manly.] You are very obliging, Sir.

Dimple.] As I underſtand you are a ſtranger here, Sir, I have taken the liberty to introduce myſelf to your acquaintance, as poſſibly I may have it in my power to point out ſome things in this city worthy your notice.

Manly.] An attention to ſtrangers is worthy a liberal mind, and muſt ever be gratefully received. But to a ſoldier, who has no fixed abode, ſuch attentions are particularly pleaſing.

Dimple.] Sir, there is no character ſo reſpectable as that of a ſoldier. And, indeed, when we reflect how much we owe to thoſe brave men who have ſuffered ſo

much in the ſervice of their country, and ſecured to us thoſe ineſtimable bleſſings that we now enjoy, our liberty and independence, they demand every attention which gratitude can pay. For my own part, I never meet an officer, but I embrace him as my friend, nor a private in diſtreſs, but I inſenſibly extend my charity to him.——I have hit the Bumkin off very tolerably. [*Aſide.*]

Manly.] Give me your hand, Sir! I do not proffer this hand to every body; but you ſteal into my heart. I hope I am as inſenſible to flattery as moſt men; but I declare, (it may be my weak ſide) that I never hear the name of ſoldier mentioned with reſpect, but I experience a thrill of pleaſure, which I never feel on any other occaſion.

Dimple.] Will you give me leave, my dear colonel, to confer an obligation on myſelf, by ſhewing you ſome civilities during your ſtay here, and giving a ſimilar opportunity to ſome of my friends?

Manly.] Sir, I thank you; but I believe my ſtay in this city will be very ſhort.

Dimple.] I can introduce you to ſome men of excellent ſenſe, in whoſe company you will eſteem yourſelf happy; and, by way of amuſement, to ſome fine girls, who will liſten to your ſoft things with pleaſure.

Manly.] Sir, I ſhould be proud of the honour of being acquainted with thoſe gentlemen;—but, as for the ladies, I don't underſtand you.

Dimple.] Why, Sir, I need not tell you, that when a young gentleman is alone with a young lady, he muſt ſay ſome ſoft things to her fair cheek—indeed the lady will expect it. To be ſure, there is not much pleaſure, when a man of the world and a finiſhed coquet meet, who perfectly know each other: but how delicious is it to excite the emotions of joy, hope, expectation, and delight, in the boſom of a lovely girl, who believes every tittle of what you ſay to be ſerious.

Manly.] Serious, Sir, in my opinion, the man, who, under pretenſions of marriage, can plant thorns in the boſom of an innocent, unſuſpecting girl, is more deteſtable than a common robber, in the ſame proportion, as private violence is more deſpicable than open force, and money of leſs value than happineſs.

Dimple.] How he awes me by the ſuperiority of his ſentiments. [*Aſide.*] As you ſay, Sir, a gentleman ſhould be cautious how he mentions marriage.

Manly.] Cautious, Sir! No perſon more approves of an intercourſe between the ſexes than I do. Female converſation ſoftens our manners, whilſt our diſcourſe, from the ſuperiority of our literary advantages, improves their minds. But, in our young country, where there is no ſuch thing as gallantry, when a gentleman ſpeaks of love to a lady, whether he mentions marriage, or not, ſhe ought to conclude, either that he meant to inſult her, or, that his intentions are the moſt ſerious and honourable. How mean, how cruel is it, by a thouſand tender aſſiduities, to win the affections of an amiable girl, and, though you leave her virtue unſpotted, to betray her into the appearance of ſo many tender partialities, that every man of delicacy would ſuppreſs his inclination towards her, by ſuppoſing her heart engaged! Can any man, for the trivial gratification of his leiſure-hours, affect the happineſs of a whole life! His not having ſpoken of marriage, may add to his perfidy, but can be no excuſe for his conduct.

Dimple.] Sir, I admire your ſentiments;—they are mine. The light obſervations that fell from me, were only a principle of the tongue; they came not from the heart—my practice has ever diſapproved theſe principles.

Manly.] I believe you, Sir. I ſhould with reluctance ſuppoſe that thoſe pernicious ſentiments could find admittance into the heart of a gentleman.

SCENE. JESSAMY *and* JONATHAN.

Jeſſamy.] Well, Mr. Jonathan, what ſucceſs with the fair?

Jonathan.] Why, ſuch a tarnal croſs tike you never ſaw!—You would have counted ſhe had lived upon crab-apples and vinegar for a fortnight. But what the rattle makes you look ſo tarnation glum.

Jeſſamy.] I was thinking, Mr. Jonathan, what could be the reaſon of her carrying herſelf ſo coolly to you.

Jonathan.] Coolly do you call it? Why, I vow, ſhe was fire-hot angry: may be, it was becauſe I buſs'd her.

Jeſſamy.] No, no, Mr. Jonathan; there muſt be ſome other cauſe: I never yet knew a lady angry at being kiſſed.

Jonathan.] Well, if it is not the young woman's baſhfulneſs, I vow I can't conceive why ſhe ſhou'd'nt like me.

Jeſſamy.] May be, it is becauſe you have not the Graces, Mr. Jonathan.

Jonathan.] Grace! Why, does the young

woman expects I must be converted before I court her?

Jeffamy.] I mean graces of perſon: for inſtance, my lord tells us, that we muſt cut off our nails even at top, in ſmall ſegments of circles;——though you won't underſtand that———In the next place, you muſt regulate your laugh.

Jonathan.] Maple-log ſeize it! don't I laugh natural?

Jeffamy.] That's the very fault, Mr. Jonathan. Beſides, you abſolutely miſplace it. I was told by a friend of mine, that you laughed outright at the play the other night, when you ought only to have tittered.

Jonathan.] Gor! I—what does one go to ſee fun for if they can't laugh?

Jeffamy.] You may laugh;—but you muſt laugh by rule.

Jonathan.] Swamp it—'laugh by rule! Well, I ſhould like that tarnally.

Jeffamy.] Why you know, Mr. Jonathan, that to dance, a lady to play with her fan, or a gentleman with his cane, and all other natural motions, are regulated by art. My maſter has compoſed an immenſely pretty gamut, by which any lady, or gentleman, with a few years cloſe application, may learn to laugh as gracefully as if they were born and bred to it.

Jonathan.] Mercy on my ſoul! A gamut for laughing—juſt like fa, la, ſol?

Jeffamy.] it compriſes every poſſible diſplay of jocularity, from an *affettuoſo* ſmile to a *piano* titter, or full chorus *fortiſſimo* ha, ha, ha! My maſter employs his leiſure-hours in marking out the plays, like a cathedral chanting-book, that the ignorant may know where to laugh; and that pit, box, and gallery, may keep time together, and not have a ſnigger in one part of the houſe, a broad grin in the other, and a d——d grum look in the third. How delightful to ſee the audience all ſmile together, then look on their books, then twitt their mouths into an agreeable ſimper, then altogether ſhake the houſe with a general ha, ha, ha! loud as a full chorus of Handel's at an Abbey-commemoration.

Jonathan.] Ha, ha, ha! that's dang'd cute, I ſwear.

Jeffamy.] The gentlemen you ſee will laugh the tenor; the ladies will play the counter-tenor; the beaux will ſqueak the treble; and our jolly friends in the gallery a thorough baſe, ho, ho, ho!

Jonathan.] Well, can't you let me ſee that gamut?

Jeffamy.] Oh! yes. Mr. Jonathan; here it is. [*Takes out a book.*] Oh! no, this is only a titter with its variations. Ah, here it is. [*Takes out another.*] Now you muſt know, Mr. Jonathan, this is a piece written by Ben Johnſon, which I have ſet to my maſter's gamut. The places where you muſt ſmile, look grave, or laugh outright, are marked below the line. Now look over me.——"There was a certain "man"———now you muſt ſmile

Jonathan.] Well, read it again; I warrant I'll mind my eye.

Jeffamy.] "There was a certain man, "who had a ſad ſcolding wife,"——now you muſt laugh.

Jonathan.] Tarnation! That's no laughing matter though.

Jeffamy.] "And ſhe lay ſick a-dying;" ——now you muſt titter.

Jonathan.] What, ſnigger when the good woman's a-dying! Gor I———

Jeffamy.] Yes; the notes ſay you muſt— "And ſhe aſked her huſband "leave to make a will,"—now you muſt begin to look grave;—"and her huſband ſaid"——

Jonathan.] Ay, what did her huſband ſay?—Something dang'd cute I reckon.

Jeffamy.] "And her huſband ſaid, you "have had your will all your life time, "and would you have it after you are "dead too?"

Jonathan.] Ho, ho, ho! There the old man was even with her; he was up to the notch—ha, ha, ha!

Jeffamy.] But, Mr. Jonathan, you muſt not laugh ſo. Why, you ought to have tittered *piano*, and you have laughed *fortiſſimo*. Look here; you ſee theſe marks, A. B. C. and ſo on; theſe are the references to the other part of the book. Let us turn to it, and you will ſee the directions how to manage the muſcles. This [*turns over*] was note D you blundered at.— "You muſt purſe the mouth into "a ſmile, then titter, diſcovering the low-"er part of the three front upper teeth."

Jonathan.] How! read it again.

Jeffamy.] "There was a certain man" ——very well!—"who had a ſad ſcolding wife,"———why don't you laugh?

Jonathan.] Now, that ſcolding wife ſticks in my gizzard ſo pluckily, that I can't laugh for the b—d and n—ns of me. Let me look grave here, and I'll laugh your belly full, where the old creature's a-dying.———

THE

Columbian Parnaſſiad.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

APOSTROPHE *to the Shade of the juſtly celebrated* FOUNDER *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

AUGUSTLY venerable ſhade deſcend,
While lowly at thy ſacred ſhrine I bend;
Urg'd by thy virtues, by thy worth inſpir'd,
To track thy ſplendid path my efforts fir'd;
Thy aid I ſeek, 'mid the celeſtial throng,
To mould and elevate the glowing ſong.
My wiſhes emulous would fain entwine,
The cluſtering honours round thy name which ſhine;
And on no bolder pinion aſk to ſoar,
Than that which bore thee to this diſtant ſhore:
On thy adventurous wing if I may mount,
And all thy enterpriſing life recount;
The Aonian maids their flowery paths may keep,
And in their beds Caſtalian rills may ſleep;
For Penn's vaſt mind ſuperior radiance lends,
And hallow'd truths with bright effulgence blends.
Till late a ſtranger to this beauteous ſpot,
The fields, the groves, the richly varied lot,
The ſoil luxuriant, ſpreading wide and far,
To all the beauties of thy Delaware,
Yet on my gladdened ear thy fame had roſe,
For goodneſs, like its ſource, unbounded flows;
But half thy excellence I never knew,
Till near thy favourite ſcene of life I drew;
And now as wide I trace the city o'er,
And all its walks and buſy haunts explore;
As pleas'd I trace the ample, length'ning ſtreet,
And at each well form'd turn fair order meet—
I hail its founder, great illuſtrious Penn,
Unequall'd 'mong the gathering ranks of men!
Here beamy Science ſpreads her fair domain,
And Genius mingles in her ſplendid train;
Where late the untutor'd ſavage wildly rov'd,
And vaſt Savannas ſcenes of rapine prov'd,
Where gloomy tribes, with murderous intent,
Track'd o'er the ſoil, on deathful carnage bent;
Where the tremendous ſong was heard from far,
And ſavage whoops proclaim'd deſtructive war;

Along thoſe banks where lawleſs prowlers ſtray'd,
And ſloth, and paſſion, each by turns obey'd—
Arts and profeſſions ſpread their forming hand,
With new-born ſtrength the faculties expand,
Induſtry yields her bright transforming aid,
Shapes the rich glebe, and beautifies the glade;
Her touch tranſmutes to all-compelling gold,
Her powers the vaunted ſecret can unfold;
For where ſhe comes, the face of want is chang'd,
And ſhining plenty's in gay order rang'd.
Increaſing numbers—how they throng around,
Bleſs the fair ſpot and hail the hallow'd ground!
Young population ſmiles with genial grace,
And grateful thouſands boaſt their native place,
While ſweet improvement waits to twine the wreath,
Inſtruction o'er the opening flower to breathe,
The youthful traveller waiting to inveſt,
To fan his virtues, and his faults arreſt,
Refining manners ſtudious to impart,
To dignify, and meliorate the heart.
Delightful ſpot!—on a broad baſis ſpread,
Whoſe verdant plains the ſons of freedom tread,
Whoſe laws corrected are advancing on,
To vaſt attainments hitherto unknown;
Whoſe poliſh'd citizens ſuperior riſe,
Demand their fame, and ſeize the glittering prize—
Here, if our ſteps in Peale's Muſeum ſtray,
And curious we the motley group ſurvey,
With reverence bend to that illuſtrious throng,
Who ſpread the length'ning gallery along—
Or mark how high the riſing Artiſt aims,
When nature's animating powers he claims,
When full in view the *moving* ſcene appears,
And buſy action every image wears,
When gradual light ſhines forth with glad ſurpriſe,
And all his ſun-beams glitter in our eyes,
Or when his water-falls impetuous roll,
And we exclaim—'tis nature forms the whole—
Or if we viſit Pine's hiſtoric room,
And mourn the painter in the ſilent tomb,
Admire that genius which could bring to view,
And Shakeſpear in his various viſions ſhew,
Could give to Garrick all his native force,
Tracing true worth, or fancy to their ſource—
Or if to Trumbull's pieces we attend,
And mark how ſoft the manly touches blend;
How to our gaze the very men confeſt,
The ſcene, the action, and their names atteſt,
Proclaiming that America ſhall live,
And the firſt honours of the arts receive.

Or, still the feast of reason fond to share,
Should we to academic scenes repair,
Listen when Smith bestows the well-earn'd wreaths,
And the Divine the soul of rhetoric breathes—
Where 'er we turn, glad admiration grows,
And some new beauty every vision shows.
Humanity with generous ardor reigns,
And noble efforts her soft sway sustains.
First in her list is Philadelphia's claim,
And white-rob'd mercy shall entwine her name;
Her institutions Virtue's self must love,
And her benevolence each breast approve.
I've seen that hospital where kind relief
Awaits the sick, and dissipates their grief;
Where the derang'd in tender safety dwell,
In a recess which might despair expel;
Whose elegant, serene, embosom'd shade,
Seems a fit haunt for contemplation made;
Whose neat apartments, and salubrious air,
Loudly proclaim the good conductors' care;
Yielding a hope that time may yet restore,
And health, and reason, future joys explore.
With kindling pleasure too, I've rov'd among
Those wards which to her destitute belong;
The spacious walls with tearful rapture view'd,
As I the banks or flowery walks pursu'd.
Extensive charity—broad as benign—
Which in thy grasp the wants of life combine!
But to investigate the circling round,
Where generous goodness is a science found,
Aspiring as I am, I'll not essay,
Nor count the gems which stud the azure way;
The prominents I only mean to sketch,
For nicer touches are beyond my reach:
The soft, refin'd, and delicate address,
Which can design, and under covert bless,
Which grants a boon, as it receiv'd a good,
And when conferring—would be understood
The equivalent to reap—which spares the blush,
And knows the rising sigh of grief to hush;
Which largely on distressed life bestows,
And at the shrine of merit lowly bows——
The worth of this—let modest Blagrove sing—
Touch, and retouch, the long resounding string.
Parental city, whose first budding laws.
Could ne'er admit one persecuting clause,
Thy equal sway, thy rapid growth I hail,
And supplicate for thee the breezy gale,
Whose prosperous breath thy early movements fann'd,
Gradual maturing what sage wisdom plann'd—

Thy cluſtering worthies in thy morn appear'd,
And many a Benezet thy ſoil hath rear'd:
In a long range full in my view they ſtand,
By friendſhip nurs'd their glowing hearts expand;
Emancipating principles their own,
No ſlave ſhall in their future walks be known,
No clanking chains again deform thy ſhore,
And groans of Africans be heard no more.
Prolifick worth—how fair its growth is found!
With claſſic eaſe thy Rittenhouſe is crown'd:
And while within his gaze the planets roll,
Truth, peace, and virtue form his manly ſoul.
With thee Philoſophy infix'd her ſeat,
And Franklin mark'd thee as his laſt retreat:
On a large ſcale he ſaw thy ſyſtems move,
And his capacious ſoul, form'd to approve
Whate'er was liberal—or whate'er was great,
With piercing eye glanc'd o'er the page of fate—
Watching thy progreſs, he beheld thee riſe,
Strong in thyſelf, deciſive, prudent, wiſe.
And ſee, to dignify thy brightening day,
Columbia's delegates their homage pay;
To thy green banks with gladdening ſpeed repair,
Before the Hudſon, chooſe thy Delaware;
And hence we truſt a genial ſtream ſhall flow,
Which peace and order for its ſource ſhall know;
That government which wiſely ſhall enact,
Coolly determine, and with care tranſact,
Whoſe energetic influence ſhall grow,
Which in the faireſt light ſhall juſtice ſhow,
Which lenity at all times ſhall prefer,
Yielding to clemency an ample ſhare,
Reſolv'd that rigor ne'er ſhall find a place,
While prudent council mercy can embrace.
But why ſhould Congreſs on theſe banks attend?
Or why the ſtates to Pennſylvania bend?
A younger ſiſter—what can urge her claim—
Of this new world to boaſt the foremoſt name?
The union many an *older* city knows,
Its capitals in goodly order ſhows:
The gay metropolis roſe full to view,
Ere Philadelphia an exiſtence knew.
This queſtion, fixing the digreſſive mind,
Recalls my thoughts, reſponding truth to find:
Thy genius, Penn, ſtill thro' theſe haunts pervades,
Thy venerable name each effort aids;
From thee originate thoſe wholeſome laws,
More than Lycurgan wiſdom in each clauſe,
Founded in juſtice, on the broadeſt baſe,
Riſing to moderate, and fraught with grace;

Abounding with ſuch ſalutary ſway,
That the revering people muſt obey,
Securing them from the deſpotic hand,
Which clothes in tears a deſolated land:
That wiſe rotation with judicious care,
Which gives the governed an equal ſhare,
And which America has ſince confeſt,
Adopting as of rules the firſt and beſt,
With thee originated—'twas thy ſcheme,
And of thy wiſdom juſtly we eſteem.
From thy philanthropy and poliſh'd ſoul,
Form'd every harſher movement to controul,
Thy tolerance, and thy expanſive plan,
Fruit of that goodneſs, which could nicely ſcan,
Thy Pennſylvania hath her growth obtain'd,
Her laws, her worth, her population gain'd,
Rapid increaſe of wealth—of public zeal,
Thoſe virtues which can ſympathetic feel,
Her vaſt improvements, ſchools, and ſpreading ſeats,
Her Bethlehems and all her fam'd retreats—
And from this ſource Columbia ſhall receive,
The legiſlation potent to relieve—
While Philadelphia her broad wings expands,
And the metropolis confeſſed ſtands.

Prodigious man—greatly illuſtrious Penn,
Vaſt and extenſive was thy piercing ken!
Borne on prophetic wings, before thy view,
This ſtate, this city, to perfection grew;
You ſaw how nearly central was its ſcite,
You plac'd the viſion in the faireſt light;
Its future greatneſs you beheld with joy,
And nam'd the ſpot thy efforts to employ.

O'er the Atlantic I behold thee ſpeed,
And in thy train the gathering virtues lead,
In other worlds thy calm receſs to build,
Where mild religion might thy moments gild;
Where peace and induſtry might make a ſtand,
Diffuſing thence rich bleſſings o'er the land:

So when rapacious power the hive moleſts,
And murderous force the commonwealth infeſts,
To fairer haunts the uſeful labourer flies,
Where ſome emboſom'd ſhade a home ſupplies.

How my whole ſoul with veneration glows,
And but religious awe can interpoſe,
To bar proſtrations at thy hallow'd ſhrine,
Which to my view, is only not divine!

Thy hand o'er Indian bounds protecting ſpread,
Thy cautious ſteps by ſtricteſt juſtice led,
Thy dealings by integrity deſign'd,
Thy rule of right, not to thine own confin'd,

Uprightly purchaſing the grounds you fought,
With equity thy every movement fraught;
Inſtructing as you paſs'd, and bleſſing too,
No wonder that the untutor'd race purſue
With grateful praiſe thy fair unblemiſh'd courſe,
Which knew no wrong, and which employ'd no force—
Save what the rhetoric of reaſon forms,
And which the ſoul to godlike efforts warms;
No wonder that the natives, thus impreſs'd,
Thy right divine with honeſt joy confeſs'd,
Yielding the ſoil to him who could protect
Who thus could teach, and juſtly thus reflect;
No wonder that their tongues admiring hail,
Whenever fair Aſtrea liſts the ſcale—
Another Onas born to bleſs mankind,
As the beſt gift of righteous heaven deſign'd.
How ſpotleſs was thy life—ſupremely good,
As by a mortal ken 'tis underſtood!
I trace thy footſteps in thy breaking morn,
The ſon of patience and forbearance born——
Ah! what a ſource of grief was opened wide,
What pangful ſufferings grew on every ſide,
Paternal anger, public cenſures paſt,
And baniſh'd from thy native home at laſt;
While but a mother's ſmiles illum'd the ſcene,
Which God himſelf could only yield ſerene.
Impriſonments—reiterated wrongs—
Each hardſhip, which to deſperate crimes belongs,
Severely whelm'd upon a ſpotleſs life,
To vice abhorrent, and a foe to ſtrife!
Yet ſtill invincible thy patience roſe,
Integrity, her guards to interpoſe,
Around thy breaſt her tenfold barriers drew,
And with misfortunes ſtill her influence grew.
Diſintereſted preacher—how I love,
Thy temper'd zeal, and all thy worth approve!
Round thee itinerant my fancy ſtrays,
And admiration all my boſom ſways!
An exile now, meaſuring thy length'ning ſtep,
And now immur'd in a ſtate priſon kept!
From thence transferr'd—in Newgate's walls confin'd
Full many a gloomy month—yet ſtill reſign'd—
And rather than renounce thy honeſt faith,
Nobly awaiting the releaſe of death.
Tried by thy peers—and *ſtrangely guilty* found,
Of what?—that thou hadſt made the ſtreets reſound
With that emphatic name, which Chriſtians boaſt
Alone can juſtify the nature loſt—
Acquitted then—and with bright honour crown'd,
Triumphantly thou ſtood'ſt thy former ground,

Again arreſted, and again releas'd,
With every trial thy deſerts encreas'd;
Thy ſect on the aſcent of fame was plac'd,
Thy lov'd fraternity thy virtues grac'd,
Thy modeſt writings, candid, and ſincere,
Thy ſtile perſuaſive, elegant, and clear,
Thy diſpoſition ſweet, and manners mild,
That tolerance for which thy efforts toil'd,
That burſt of thought, that utterance full and ſtrong,
That love benignant, ſuffering much and long,
That noble frankneſs from deception free,
That boundleſs charity, which ne'er could ſee
A child of want, by grief and care oppreſs'd,
But that thy liberal hand each ill redreſt,
That clemency, ambitious to forgive,
In amity the offender to receive,
That information drawn from men and books,
That erudition which to cauſes looks,
That knowledge which humility creates,
And which the pride of arrogance defeats;
That wit refin'd, which mirth chaſtis'd inhales,
And with the ſmile of pleaſantry prevails,
That ſerious dignity—deliberate ſenſe—
Which truth, and judgment, only can diſpenſe,
That great, that vaſt—that all-capacious mind,
Which for moſt arduous efforts was deſign'd—
All theſe proclaim thy worth, illuſtrious Penn,
All theſe deſignate thee the beſt of men.

How ready was thy philanthropic zeal,
How deep another's woe thy breaſt could feel,
When fix'd the head of this delightful ſpot,
And ſovereigns might have bleſs'd thy happy lot,
When all thy labours by ſucceſs were crown'd—
When citizens—thy children throng'd around—
Entwin'd by intereſt—by affection too,
Serving each other, and revering you;
When to thy banner which indulgent ſpread,
Thoſe who were fond of peace obedient fled,
Under thy auſpices in ſafety dwelt,
And the protection of thy virtues felt;
When to thy wiſh, the friends in order roſe,
And no intolerance could interpoſe;
When young equality, with genial face,
Gave to the riſing ſtate the ſofteſt grace;
When no aſpiring mind could meet thy view,
And no oppreſſor could with goads purſue—
When induſtry diffus'd gay plenty round,
And knowledge was with approbation crown'd;
When virtue only veneration gain'd,
And rectitude the wreath of praiſe obtain'd;

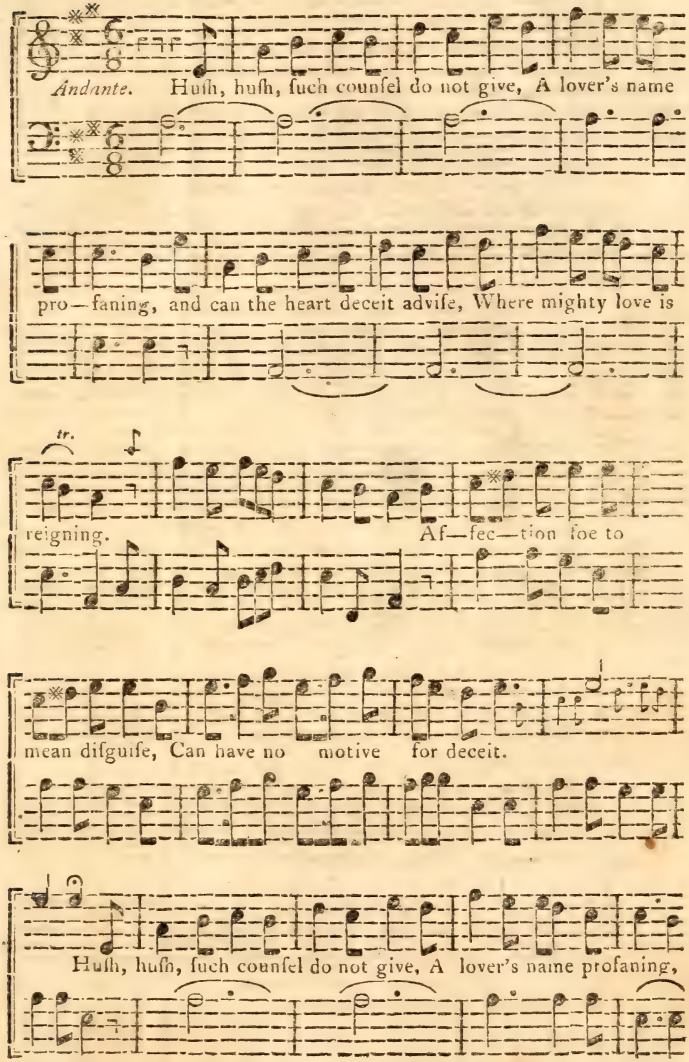
Lo then from Albion's coaſt the cry aroſe,
Which op'd again to thee thy early woes,
And, ſwift as mercy—on her pinions borne,
Though from thy colony untimely torn,
The Engliſh ſhore with rapid ſpeed was ſought,
Thy breaſt with pity, love, and juſtice fraught;
And, ſo prepar'd to advocate thy cauſe,
So vers'd in juſtice, and her righteous laws,
That thy return with vaſt effects was bleſt,
And thirteen hundred ſufferers redreſt—
If Roman worthies for one act were crown'd,
And civic honours the fair temples bound,
Say equity, what to thy Penn was due,
Who ſuch unequal powers and gifts could ſhew?
Whoſe liberated citizens in throngs,
Evince the praiſe which to his name belongs.
But black ſuſpicion o'er thy worth prevail'd,
And Hydra envy thy white name aſſail'd,
And though thy Tillotſon conviction knew,
Yet ſtabb'd by malice, thy misfortunes grew;
In vain thy ſtrict veracity averr'd,
In vain thy plea of innocence was heard
In ſolemn words which decently declar'd,
Thy country's faith, thy utmoſt reverence ſhar'd;
Yet held in durance—yet ſuſpected ſtill,
The wiſh of lawleſs clamour to fulfil,
From term, to term, uncandidly transferr'd,
Though 'gainſt thy honour no one fact appear'd;
And when acquitted, yet again arraign'd,
Repeated ordeals thy truth ſuſtain'd,
Till a fourth time triumphant it aroſe,
And ſpread confuſion o'er thy gloomy foes.
Shame on the bigotry which could involve
A life ſo fair, and 'gainſt its peace reſolve!
Thick clouds envelop'd, whelming ſorrow grew,
Till to the journey's verge thy footſteps drew:
So thicker darkneſs wraps ſweet nature's face
Till to the opening dawn the ſhades give place.
And now the heaven-taught ſage yon world hath gain'd,
A ſecond birth and better hopes obtain'd:
Emerging from his clod the embryo lives,
And information from his God receives.
Opening his eyes above yon ſtar-pav'd way,
He hail'd the morn of his celeſtial day:
While onward ſtill his bright'ning ſteps advanc'd,
Remember'd ills his growing joys enhanc'd—
Freely he roves o'er all the bliſsful ſcene,
And not a cloud again can intervene.

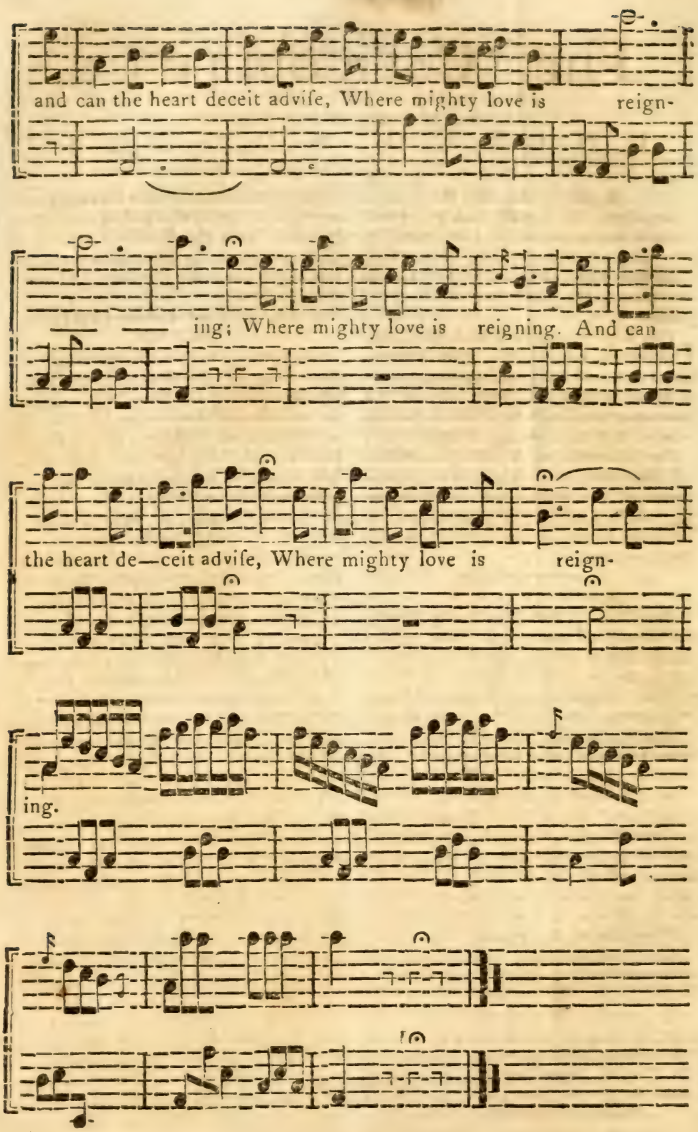
CONSTANTIA.

Philadelphia, July 19, 1790.

Song in the Haunted Tower,

A NEW OPERA.




and can the heart deceit adviſe, Where mighty love is reign-
ing; Where mighty love is reigning. And can
the heart de—ceit adviſe, Where mighty love is reign-
ing.

The CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON.

Auguſt 11. It is with real and great pleaſure we announce the ſafe arrival, in this port, on Monday laſt, of the ſhip Columbia, Capt. Grey, from a voyage of adventure to the north-weſt coaſt of America.

This ſhip, in company with the ſloop Waſhington, failed on the 30th September, 1787, and the year following reached their deſtination—from whence the Columbia ſailed with furs, which ſhe diſpoſed of in China, on her return home.

The Columbia and Waſhington are the firſt American veſſels which have circumnavigated the globe—and the Waſhington, which is only 90 tons burthen, is the firſt ſloop of any nation ever ſent on ſo long a voyage.

NEW-YORK,

Auguſt 14. Yeſterday a treaty of peace and friendſhip between the United States and the Creek nation was ſolemnly ratified by the contracting parties, in Federal-Hall, in preſence of a large aſſembly of citizens, the Vice Preſident of the United States—the great officers of ſtate—his Excellency the Governor—and ſeveral members of both Houſes of Congreſs.

At 12 o'clock the Preſident of the United States and his ſuit—General Knox, the commiſſioner; the clerks of the department of the ſecretary at war; Col. M'Gillivray, and the kings, chiefs, and warriors of the Creek nation being aſſembled, the treaty was read by the ſecretary of the Preſident of the United States.

The Preſident then addreſſed Col. M'Gillivray, the Kings, chiefs, and warriors; he ſaid he thought the treaty juſt and equal: and ſtated the mutual duties of the contracting parties; which addreſs was communicated ſentence after ſentence, by Mr. Cornell, ſworn interpreter: to all of which the Creeks gave an audible aſſent.

The Preſident then ſigned the treaty—after which he preſented a ſtring of beads as a token of perpetual peace; and a paper of tobacco to ſmoke in remembrance of it; Mr. Gillivray roſe, made a ſhort reply to the Preſident, and received the tokens.

This was ſucceeded by the ſhake of peace, every one of the Creeks paſſing this friendly ſalute with the Preſident; a ſong of peace performed by the Creeks concluded this highly intereſting, ſolemn, and dignified tranſaction.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO RHODE-ISLAND.

Auguſt 26. On Sunday morning, the 16th inſt. the Preſident of the United States embarked for New-Port, on a viſit to the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, accompanied by Governor Clinton, Mr. Jefferſon, ſecretary of ſtate, the hon. judge Blair, Mr. Smith, of South-Carolina, and three gentlemen of his family. The Preſident arrived at Newport, at eight o'clock on Tueſday morning, at which time he was welcomed to the ſtate by a ſalute from the fort. From the landing place he was attended to his lodgings by the principal inhabitants of the town, who were ſeverally preſented to him. He then walked round the town, and ſurveyed the various beautiful proſpects from the eminences above it.

At four o'clock, he was waited on by the moſt reſpectable citizens of the place, who conducted him to the town hall, where a very elegant dinner was provided, and ſeveral federal toaſts drunk. After dinner he took another walk, accompanied by a large number of gentlemen.

On Wedneſday morning, at nine o'clock, the Preſident and his company embarked for Providence, where they arrived early in the afternoon. The governor of the ſtate, and the principal inhabitants received the Preſident at the wharf, and formed a grand proceſſion through the main ſtreet to Daggett's tavern, where he lodged. At night the college was beautifully illuminated, and made a brilliant appearance. The next morning the Preſident took a very extenſive round, viſited the College, and alſo went to ſee the fine Indiaman building by Mr. Brown, and afterwards every part of the town and its environs. At three o'clock, he ſat down to a ſuperb entertainment at the Town-Hall, and at five the ſame afternoon embarked for this city, where he arrived on Sunday, after a ſhort and agreeable paſſage of 24 hours.

Many excellent toaſts were drunk at Newport and Providence, particularly at Newport, "May the laſt be firſt"—and, at Providence, "Faithfulneſs in the collection, and œconomy in the expenditure of the public revenue."--Addreſſes were preſented at Newport from the clergy and the town, and at Providence from the Cincinnati, the college and the town.

This viſit was as gratifying to the citizens as it was unexpected All claſſes vied with each other in demonſtrations of joy, reſpect, and admiration; The pleaſing affability and gracious manners of the Preſident, and his polite attention to the great number of citizens, who were ſucceſſively preſented to him, added, if poſſible, to that love which was felt before. When he withdrew from the table at Newport, the company riſing, drank the following toaſt—*The man we love!*—and never was a toaſt drunk with more ſincerity.—When "the *Preſident of the United States*" was given at Providence, the huzzas, plaudits, and ſhouts of the company within and without the Town-Hall continued for ſome time. There never was perhaps a greater exhibition of ſincere public happineſs than upon this occaſion; every individual thought he beheld a friend and patron; a father or a brother after a long abſence; and, on his part, the Preſident ſeemed to feel the joy of a father on the return of a prodigal ſon.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from one of the Pennſylvania delegates, in Congreſs, to his friend in this city, dated New-York, Auguſt 1.

"I hope to have the pleaſure of taking you by the hand in a few days, as we have now little buſineſs to do but the bill for raiſing an additional reveaue, and that we expect from the ſenate to-morrow. You have no doubt ſeen our plan for funding the debt, which, though it may appear ſomewhat complex, is upon the whole a good proviſion. Some of our public creditors will probably find fault with our conduct, but the good effects of the ſyſtem already appear. I am told public ſecurities are now ſelling here at 1 3/4, and real eſtates it is expected will riſe in proportion. The whole ſum to be raiſed annually is leſs than 3,400,000 dollars, which can be done by adding a few pence per lb. on tea, and ſomething more on ſpirits and wine, not a ſhilling on lands or houſes; on the contrary, we have rendered it unneceſſary for the ſtates to lay any ſuch taxes, as we have taken the burthen of debt off their ſhoulders. Pennſylvania, beſides being relieved from two millions of dollars of her debt, will be entitled to receive from the treaſury of the United States, intereſt on three millions, which may be employed in improving her roads and navigation, while the property of her citizens in the funds, to the amount of ſeven or eight millions, will be greatly enhanced.——Add to this, the benefit that will accrue from the temporary reſidence of Congreſs, &c. and you muſt allow, that our time here, however uſefulelſly employed, as to ourſelves, has not been ſo, as it reſpects the ſtate."

Extract of a letter from Marblehead, July 30.

"Notwithſtanding all the arguments I have heard upon the ſubject, I ſtill retain my old opinion that lotteries are of a pernicious tendency to every community. That anxious hope which every one entertains who has been more or leſs an adventurer, cannot but relax the nerves of induſtry, fill the mind with romantic ideas, and keep thouſands in a miſerable ſtate of ſuſpence, who thus catch eagerly at the moſt diſtant proſpect of making their fortunes, to the utter diſcouragement of ſimple labour, and the drying up of thoſe little imperceptible ſources which, with the induſtrious and frugal, always keep the cruſe full. Among us in particular, I am ſorry to obſerve, lotteries are becoming too common—every thing of a public as well as many matters of a private nature muſt now be encouraged by a lottery.—Does a pedant want a ſchool-houſe built;---he immediately propoſes a lottery---Is an old woman's barn unroofed in a gale of wind; immediately a lottery is advertiſed, and the whole neighbourhood is running mad to grow rich by covering the old woman's barn.—Does the parſon want a new wig;—To be ſure, it muſt be paid for by means of a lottery alſo, as lotteries always anſwer good and pious purpoſes, &. &c.—Upon women, the fatal influence of lotteries is moſt remarkable. The idea of the higheſt prize is always aſſimilated with other miſchievous ideas of coaches, fine furniture, routs, balls, &c. to the utter excluſion of all future peace of mind, while the prize is depending. I never in my life paſſed ſo many unhappy hours as during the time our lottery was drawing laſt winter—My wife had a ticket therein, and nothing but reſtleſs anxiety was obſervable upon her countenance till the fate of the ticket was determined

—with the drawing of a *blank* happineſs gradually returned, and we now once more ride in our two horſe cart, with ſome peace of mind—Farewell, and avoid lotteries.

MAPLE-SUGAR.

Extract of a letter from Mr. William Cooper, at Cooper's-Town, Pennſylvania.

"It is a certain fact, that Henry Drinker, of Philadelphia, has made on his farm, on the banks of the Delaware, near half a ton of ſugar, ſome of which has already arrived in Philadelphia, equal in grain, colour, and taſte, to the very beſt ſugar of Jamaica; and numerous ſamples have been ſent to France, England, the Weſt-Indies, &c. Edward Penington, now of Philadelphia, but formerly an eminent ſugar-boiler in the Weſt-Indies, gives it as his opinion, that it has every requiſite in good ſugar, and that it will refine well into loaf. To ſhew that the quantity which may be collected is very great, the curious will pleaſe to calculate on the following ſtatement: I have actually collected this unfavourable ſeaſon, (the moſt unfavourable one ever remembered by the oldeſt man in this country,) from a tract of land, leſs than ten miles ſquare, between forty and fifty hogſheads of excellent grained ſugar; moſt of which is expected to be forwarded to the markets of Philadelphia and New-York; and not one tenth part of the trees in that ſpace were made uſe of. Now, if ſuch a quantity can be procured on ſo ſmall a tract of country, what might be collected from five millions of acres which are covered in a great meaſure with this timber! Thoſe who think it more profit to clear them off the ground, to make way for wheat or paſture, will pleaſe to attend to the following receipt, taken from a farmer who had ſaved four acres, expoſed to the North-Weſt, and then recollect what employment is more profitable.

"Received, Cooper's town, April 30, 1790, of William Cooper, ſixteen pounds, for ſix hundred and forty pounds of ſugar, at ſix pence per pound; made every pound with my own hands, without any aſſiſtance, in leſs than four weeks; beſides attending to the other buſineſs of my farm, as providing fire-wood, taking care of cattle, &c.

"Witneſs, "*John Nicholls.*
"*Richard R. Smith.*

"It is written, that *every tree which bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down and caſt into the fire*, Mat iiid. and 10th. Although this was ſpoken by way of parable, yet it carries this argument with it, that the common underſtanding of all men taught them not to deſtroy and conſume thoſe trees which yielded good fruit, but on the contrary, to preſerve them for the purpoſes for which the Almighty Founder of the univerſe created them. Some will aſk, if we leave theſe trees ſtanding, what ſhall we do for farming land? I anſwer, that there is land enough where they ſtand thin, for the purpoſes of plowing, ſowing, mowing, and paſture, the laſt of which can be produced among them, although they are apt to blow down when the other trees are removed, having a heavy top with a root generally found in a looſe rich mould. The people have long been in the practice of uſing old troughs for the manufacturing of this ſugar; thoſe which have been left full of water the foregoing ſummer.——This, together with their ignorance of the Weſt-India method, had led them to believe, that they never can make it a ſaleable article among thoſe of a delicate and refined taſte, but this ſuppoſition is removed by Benjamin Ruſh, M. D. profeſſor of chemiſtry in the univerſity of Philadelphia;* who gives it as his opinion, that the maple-ſugar is the very ſame in its nature as that produced from the cane in the Weſt-India iſlands.——The frequent diſappointments which the farmers meet with, for want of care, ſuch as having their troughs filled with rain in the time of gathering ſap, or having the ſap deſtroyed by cattle, might very eaſily be prevented by tacking a broad ſhingle over the trough, leaving a hole not more than half an inch in diameter, through which the ſap would drop with a continual certainty. This method would alſo prevent the dirt and filth from getting into the ſap, which frequently hurts the proceſs of ſugar-making.

"As to tapping the trees, I have ſometimes thought of introducing the augre or ſaw; but this is not my object at preſent, whilſt thouſands are daily deſtroyed; beſides I find they bear hacking with the axe for forty years ſucceſſively; this is accounted for by the ſap paſſing up the body of the tree equally alike; and, not like moſt other timber, near the bark only, I have ſeen troughs of the maple, and the

* *Dr. Ruſh was formerly Profeſſor of Chemiſtry, in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania; but he is now Profeſſor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, in the College of Philadelphia.*

ſap would run through the pores as faſt as it fell from the tree.—A good thrifty ſugar tree will produce five pounds of ſugar annually, but by the common mode of conducting the buſineſs, it is expected that a leſs inſtead of a greater quantity is too frequently experienced.——I think myſelf clear of exaggeration, when I ſet every good ſugar tree at *twenty ſhillings* value, as it will, during the life of the tree, pay much more than the intereſt of that ſum. If this is the caſe, what muſt be the annual loſs, when, conſidering the great improvements now making, it may in moderation be ſuppoſed, that three millions are annually deſtroyed in the ſtate of New-York only.——It may not be amiſs for thoſe who cannot believe, to reflect, leſt in caſe of war, the precarioufneſs of trade may cauſe ſugar to be eighteen pence per pound, as we have heretofore experienced; in ſuch caſe, common ſenſe will lead us to believe, that ſome who are now oppoſed to the buſineſs, will look around and reflect on the havock univerſally made, and ſay, I now join in opinion with

WILLIAM COOPER.

Cooper's Town, 7th, Mo. 7th, 1790."

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

Commiſſioners of Loans.

New-Hampſhire,	Nathaniel Gilman.
Maſſachuſetts,	Nathaniel Appleton.
Rhode-Iſland,	Jabez Bowen.
Connecticut,	William Imlay.
New-York,	John Cochran.
New-Jerſey,	James Ewing.
Pennſylvania,	Thomas Smith.
Delaware,	James Tilton.
Maryland,	Thomas Harwood.
Virginia,	John Hopkins.
North-Carolina,	William Skinner.
South-Carolina,	John Neufville.
Georgia,	Richard Wylley.

Daniel Benezet, Collector for the port of Great-Egg-Harbour in the ſtate of New-Jerſey.

William Irvine, *John Taylor Gilman*, and *John Kean*, Commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts between the United States and individual States.

William Perry, of the ſtate of Delaware, one of the Judges of the territory of the United States, ſouth of the river Ohio. *John Stokes*, Judge of North-Carolina diſtrict, vice *William R. Davie*, declined. *Samuel Ruſſel Gerry*, Collector of the port of Marblehead, vice *Richard Harris*, deceaſed. *Zacharia Rhodes*, Surveyor of the port of Patuxet, vice. *John Anthony Aborn*, declined. *Thomas Arnold*, Surveyor of the port of Eaſt Greenwich, vice *Job Comſtock*, declined. *Joſhua Johnſon*, of Maryland, Conſul of the United States of America for the port of London. *Daniel Eldridge Updike*, Surveyor of the port of North-Kingſton, R. Iſland. *John Street*, of Fayal, Vice-Conſul of the United States, for the Iſland of Fayal. *Ebenezer Bruſh*, of New-York, Conſul of the United States for the port of Surinam.

MARRIAGES.

MASSACHUSETTS. Dr. William Cutler, of *Weſton*, to Miſs Betſey Henderſon.

NEW-YORK. In the *Capital*, Mr George Gray, jun. of Grays'-ferry, near Philadelphia, to Miſs Elizabeth Brannon; Samuel Bayard, Eſq; to Miſs Patty Pintard.

NEW-JERSEY. Mr. Joſeph Stockton, of *Springfield*, to Miſs Rachel Smith, of *Morriſtown*.

PENNSYLVANIA. In *Philadelphia*, Mr. John Smith, to Miſs Eliza Porterfield; Mr. James H. Stewart, to Miſs Maria Garrigues.

SOUTH-CAROLINA. At *Charleſton* Mr. William Rivers, of *James-Iſland*, to Miſs Hetty Shaw.

DEATHS.

MASSACHUSETTS. In *Boſton*, Mr. Cornelius Thayer, aged 71; Mr. Ichabad Jones, aged 73; Mr. Thomas Richardſon. At *Eaſt-Haddon*, Mr. Weeks Williams, aged 100.

RHODE-ISLAND. At *Portſmouth*, Jonathan Freeborn, Eſq.

NEW-YORK. In the city of *New-York*, Mrs. Lawrence, conſort of the Hon. John Lawrence, Eſq; Mr. Robert Roſs.

NEW-JERSEY. At his ſeat, near *Trenton*, the Hon. Judge Brearly, Chief-Juſtice of that ſtate.

PENNSYLVANIA. In *Philadelphia*, the Lady of his Excellency Thomas Mifflin, Eſq; Preſident of Pennſylvania; Alexander Johnſon, Eſq; of *Cheſter County*, aged 81; Mr. Iſrael Hallowell; Mr. John Baine; Mr. John Woods; the Rev. Caſpar D. Weiberg, D. D. miniſter of the German Reformed Church; Mr. Jonathan Scott, of *Barbadoes*; Mrs. Hannah Creſſon, wife of Mr. Jeremiah Creſſon: Major Samuel Nicholas.

SOUTH-CAROLINA. In *Charleſton*, Capt. Amos Minott; Mrs. Ann Hawes; Mr. David Warham.

Philadelphia Prices-Current,

AUGUST, 31, 1790.

Ashes, pot, p. ton,	35*l.*	*Iron.*	*Cast, per cwt.*	22*s*/6-30*s.*	*Salt.*	*Allum, p. bush.*	1*s*/8
Brandy, French, p. gal.	6-6*s*/4		*Bar, per ton,*	27*l*-28*l.*		*Liverpool,*	1/9
Bread, ship, per cwt.	26*s.*		*Pig,*	8-9*l.*		*Cadiz,*	1*s*/6-1*s*/8
Beer *American, in bottles, per dozen*	8*s*/4		*Sheet,*	60-65*l.*		*Lisbon,*	1*s*/4
Beer *Ditto, per bbl.*	30*s.*		*Nail rods,*	34*l.*	*Tar.*	*N. Jer. 24 g.*	7*s*/6-9*s.*
Boards *Oak, p. m. feet,*	67*s*/6-85*s.*	*Meal, Indian, p. bbl.*		20*s.*		*Carolina, 32 g.*	10*s*/9-12*s*/6
Boards *Merchant. pine*	60*s*-65*s.*	*Molasses, per gal.*		2/9		*Turpentine,*	22*s*/6
Boards *Sap,*	40*s*-42*s*/6.	*Nails, 10, 12 & 20d.*		7½*d.*	*Tobacco, 100lb.*	*J. R. new, best,*	35-42*s*/6
Boards *Cedar,*	55*s*-65*s.*	*Parchment, per doz.*		30-37*s*/6.		*Inferior,*	28-35*s.*
Chocolate, per lb.	11*d.*	*Porter, American,*		10*s*/6.		*Old,*	45-50*s.*
Coffee, per. lb.	15*d.*	*Pork.*	*Burlington,*	90*s.*		*Rappahan.*	25-27*s.*
Flour. *Superfine, p. bl.*	45*s.*		*Lower Co.*	57*s*/6-60*s.*		*Coloured Maryl.*	40-60*s.*
Flour. *Common,*	42*s*/6.		*Carolina,*	55-60*s.*		*Dark,*	25-28*s.*
Flour. *Bur mid. best,*	40*s.*	*Peafe,*		6*s.*-7*s*/6		*Long leaf,*	25-28*s.*
Flour. *Middlings,*	36-37*s*/6.	*Rice, per cwt.*		23*s.*		*Eastern Shore,*	18-25*s.*
Flour. *Ship ſtuff, p. cwt.*	16-18*s.*	*Rum.*	*Jamaica per g.*	4*s*10-5*s.*		*Carolina, new,*	25-27*s.*
Flax, per lb.	7½-9*d.*		*Windward,*	4/3.		*Old,*	35*s.*
Flaxſeed, per buſh.	4/3.		*Antigua,*	4/6	*Tea.*	*Hyſon, p. lb.*	6-8*s.*
Ginſeng, per lb.	2*s*-2/4.		*Barbadoes,*	3/9-4*s.*		*Souchong,*	4/1-6/8.
Gin, Holland, per gal.	4/9		*Country,*	3/1.		*Congo,*	3/9-5/6
Grain *Wheat. p. buſh.*	9*s.*		*Taffia,*	3*s.*		*Bohea,*	2/2-2/4
Grain *Rye,*	6*s.*	*Steel.*	*German, p. cwt.*	60-70*s.*	*Wine.*	*Mad. p. p.*	40-82*l* 10*s.*
Grain *Oats,*	3*s.*		*Engliſh, bliſtered,*	80*s.*		*Liſbon,*	35*l.*
Grain *Indian corn,*	3/9		*Amer. p. ton,*	40-60*s.*		*Teneriffe, p. g.*	3/9-4*s.*
Grain *Barley,*	3/9-4/6		*Crowley's, p. fag.*	85*s.*		*Fayal, p. g.*	3/4-3/6
Grain *beſt ſhelled,*	20*s.*	*Snake root, p. lb.*		1*s*/6-2*s*/8		*Port, per pipe,*	39-40*l.*
Grain *Buckwheat,*	2*s.*	*Soap, common,*		4-6*d.*		*Ditto, per gal.*	5/10
Hams, per lb.	6½*d*-7*d.*	*Caſtile,*		9*d.*		*Ditto, per doz. bot.*	30*s.*
Hogs-lard,	7*d*-7½*d.*	*Starch,*		4-6*d.*		*Claret,*	30-45*s.*
Honey,	3½*d*-4*d.*	*Sugar.*	*Lump, per lb.*	13½*d.*		*Sherry, p. gal.*	6/9-7/6
Hemp, per. ton,	50-55*l.*		*Loaf, ſing. refin.*	15½*d.*		*Malaga,*	4/6.
Hogſhead hoops, p. m.	5-6*l.*		*Ditto, double ditto.*	20*d.*	*Wax, bees, per lb.*		1/10½-2*s.*
Hides raw, per lb.	9½-10*d.*		*Havannah, white,*	9*d.*			
Indigo, Fr. per lb.	7*s*/6-12*s.*		*Ditto, brown,*	7-8*d.*			
Carolina,	4*s*-6/6.		*Muſco. p. cwt.*	60-75.			

Current Prices of PUBLIC SECURITIES.

New-loans.	11/9—12*s.*	*Jerſey money, diſcount,*	25
Funded depreciation,	9*s*/6-10*s.*	*Pennſylvania New Emiſſion, advance,*	12½
Unfunded ditto,	12*s*/6.	*Continental certificates,*	11/9—12
Land-office certificates,	9*s*/6---10.	*Facilities,*	6/9—7
Dollar money,	10 *advance on the face.*		

COURSE *of* EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,	90 *days,*	70-71½.	*Amſterdam,*	60 *days, per guilder,*	3-3/1.
Ditto,	60 *days,*	71½-72½.		30 *days,*	3/1-3/2
Ditto,	30 *days,*	73-74.	*France,*	60 *days, per 5 livres,*	6/6
				30 *days,*	7/2

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, made in PHILADELPHIA, in the MONTH of JULY, 1790.

Days.	Barom. Eng. foot. In.	Therm. of Farenh. 9 A.M.	Therm. of Reaum. 9 A.M.	Anem. Prevail. Wind	Rain		Atmosph.	WEATHER.
1	29 11 5	73 5	14	W				Overcaſt
	29 11	78 8	20 8	W				Fair
2	30 1 3	63 5	14	W				Idem
	29 11 6	81 5	22	W				Idem, cloudy
3	29 11 11	68	16	W				Idem
	29 9 10	82 6	2 5	W				Overcaſt
4	29 9 12	65 7	15	W				Idem
	29 9 9	86	24	W				Idem
5	29 9 10	66 4	15 3	W				Fair
	29 9 6	88 2	25	W				Idem
6	29 9 5	70 2	17	W				Overcaſt
	29 9	79 2	21	W	I			Rainy
7	29 7 6	69	16 5	W				Cloudy
	29 7 2	88 2	25	W				Fair, cloudy
8	29 8 14	63 5	14	W				Idem
	29 8 12	78 8	20 8	W				Cloudy
9	30 4	56 7	11	WNW				Fair
	30 7	77	20	W				Idem, cloudy
10	30 1 12	61 2	13	W				Overcaſt
	30 1 8	79 2	21	SW				Idem
11	30 1 9	65 7	15	SW				Idem
	30 1 3	79 2	21	SW	I			Idem, ſmall rain
12	30 1 1	54 5	10	SW	I			Idem, rainy
	30 12	79 9	21 3	SW				Cloudy
13	30 12	63 5	14	NE				Idem
	30 1 7	81 5	22	NE				Fair, cloudy
14	30 1 14	63 5	14	›				Thick fog, overcaſt
	30 1 10	84 9	23 5	S				Cloudy
15	30 1 4	65 7	15	S				Fair with clouds
	30 3	83 7	23	›	I			Cloudy, ſmall rain
16	29 10 14	68	16	S				Cloudy
	29 10 13	83	23	S	I			Small rain, rain in ni.
17	29 9 14	71 4	17 5	W				Cloudy
	29 9 5	86 91	24 41	W	I			Fair, lightning, rain
18	29 10 12	69	16	E				Overcaſt
	29 10 10	81 5	22	E	I			Idem, rainy
19	29 8 7	68	16	W				Overcaſt
	29 8 3	83 3	22 8	NW	I			Idem, rainy
20	29 9 13	65 7	15	NW				Idem
	29 10	79 9	21 3	NW				Cloudy
21	29 10 4	65 3	14 8	W				Fair
	29 11 2	83 7	23	W				Idem
22	30 7 3	65 3	14 8	SW				Very fair and warm
	29 11 6	86 9	24 4	SW				Idem
23	29 11	74 7	19	SW				Idem
	29 10 2	90 5	26	SW				Cloudy, very warm
24	29 9 5	77	20	SW				Overcaſt
	29 8 3	90 5	26	W				Cloudy
25	29 7 13	70 2	17	WNW	I	I		Fair, thunder, rain
	29 7 8	87 8	24 8	WNW		I		Idem, thunder
26	29 10 13	63 5	14	WNW				Idem
	29 10 11	82 4	22 4	WNW				Idem, cool, pleaſant
27	29 11 9	64 6	14 5	SW				Overcaſt
	29 10 9	86	24	SW	I			Frequent ſhowers
28	29 10 6	74 7	19	NW				Fair, cloudy
	29 11 14	83 7	23	NW				Idem
29	30 2 6	63	13 8	N				Idem
	30 2 1	81 5	22	NE				Idem
30	30 12	63 5	14	SW				Idem
	29 11	86	24	SW				Cloudy
31	29 9 14	65 7	15	SW				Idem
	29 9 6	86	24	WNW	I			Overcaſt, thunder

RESULT.							
Average height of the Barometer.	30 2 6	Average deg. of Therm.	99 5	26	N & SW	11	3	Fair and favorable to harveſt.
7 h leaſt deg.		7th leaſt deg. of heat						
29 7		84 5		10				
Variation		Variation						
7		36		16				
Mean elevation		Temperature						
29 10 14		74 7		19				

THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND Columbian Magazine,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1790.

BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

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ORNAMENTED with a FAVOURITE PIECE of MUSICK.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED, FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY *WILLIAM YOUNG*, BOOKSELLER, N°. 52, SECOND-STREET, THE CORNER OF CHESNUT-STREET.

To *CORRESPONDENTS.*

BENEVOLO's tranſlation is received; the ſubject is intereſting, and ſhould the propoſed continuation be found to have equal merit with this ſpecimen, it will be very acceptable. As our correſpondent's plan, however, is an extenſive one, we wiſh for an interview previous to our engaging in it.—We alſo requeſt an interview with the *Sentimental Rambler*. Detached eſſays, which have merit to recommend them, ſhall be cheerfully inſerted at all times, whether we have a knowledge of the author or not; but in entering on a long connected work, or a periodical paper, greater caution is neceſſary. Various cauſes might prevent the completion of ſuch an undertaking; and ſhould an objectionable clauſe occur, at any time, it would be extremely diſagreeable to be obliged to ſtop entirely, on that account, which muſt be the caſe, unleſs we were acquainted with our correſpondents. Theſe, and not an idle curioſity, are our reaſons for requeſting an interview, and we truſt they will appear proper to thoſe gentlemen to whom they are addreſſed.

A reply to Dr. Ruſh's Thoughts on the amuſements and puniſhments which are proper for ſchools muſt be "diſapprobated." We are ſenſible of the delicacy of our ſituation, in rejecting a reply to *thoughts* which have appeared *originally* in the *Aſylum*, particularly as they appear to claſh with the common practice and opinions of mankind. But we cannot hazard the reputation of this work, by the inſertion of any crude or ill-digeſted performance, which abounds with perſonal invective, and is ſhamefully inaccurate.

We are extremely happy to find the ladies of America beginning to aſſert the dignity and genius of their ſex. Our *Parnaſſiad* has, of late, been indebted to our fair correſpondents, for many pieces of original poetry.

Laura has our thanks, as well for the elegant productions of her own muſe, as the Lines *on reading Swift's works*, which ſhe has been ſo obliging as to communicate. Some of her favours are inſerted in the Aſylum of the preſent month, and ſome are reſerved for our next. This lady's future correſpondence is ſolicited.

The Lancaſter maiden in Philadelphia, and *The fall of the leaf*, ſhall appear next month.

ERRATA.

In the Aſylum for July, p. 35. col. 2. in the fifteenth line from the bottom, for "ſtone" read "iron." In the Aſylum for Auguſt, page 80. col. 1. line 5, for "extemporary" read "his cotemporary." In the preſent number, page 176. col. 2. laſt line, for "vivourous" read "vigourous."

THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND Columbian Magazine,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1790.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

HISTORY *of the Life and Character of* BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L. L. D. *&c. &c. &c.*

(Continued from page 4.)

THERE is nothing more dangerous to growing cities than fires. Other cauſes operate ſlowly, and almoſt imperceptibly; but theſe in a moment render abortive the labours of ages. On this account there ſhould be, in all cities, ample proviſions to prevent fires from ſpreading. Franklin early ſaw the neceſſity of theſe; and about the year 1738 formed the firſt fire-company in this city. This example was ſoon followed by others, and there are now numerous fire-companies in the city and liberties. To theſe may be attributed in a great degree the activity in extinguiſhing fires, for which the citizens of Philadelphia are diſtinguiſhed, and the inconſiderable damage which this city has ſuſtained from this cauſe. Some time after, Franklin ſuggeſted the plan of an aſſociation for inſuring houſes from loſſes by fire, which was adopted, and the aſſociation continues to this day. The advantages experienced from it have been great.

From the firſt eſtabliſhment of Pennſylvania, a ſpirit of diſpute appears to have prevailed amongſt its inhabitants. During the life-time of William Penn, the Conſtitution had been three times altered. After this period, the hiſtory of Pennſylvania is little elſe than a recital of the quarrels between the Proprietaries, or their Governors, and the Aſſembly. The Proprietaries contended for the right of exempting their lands from taxes, to which the Aſſemby would by no means conſent. This ſubject of diſpute interfered in almoſt every queſtion, and prevented the moſt ſalutary laws from being enacted. This at times ſubjected the people to great inconveniences. In the year 1744, during a war between France and Great Britain, ſome French and Indians had made inroads upon the frontier inhabitants of the province, who were unprovided for ſuch an attack. It became neceſſary that the citizens ſhould arm for their defence. Governor Thomas recommended to the Aſſembly, who were then ſitting, to paſs a militia law. To this they would agree, only upon condition that he ſhould give his aſſent to certain laws, which appeared to them calculated to promote the intereſts of the people. As he thought theſe laws would be

injurious to the Proprietaries, he refuſed his aſſent to them, and the Aſſembly broke up without paſſing a militia law. The ſituation of the province was at this time truly alarming; expoſed to the continual inroads of an enemy, and deſtitute of every means of defence. At this criſis Franklin ſtepped forth, and propoſed to a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, a plan of a voluntary aſſociation for the defence of the province. This was approved of, and ſigned by twelve hundred perſons immediately. Copies of it were circulated throughout the proviuce, and in a ſhort time the number of ſigners amounted to ten thouſand. Franklin was choſen colonel of the Philadelphia regiment; but he did not think proper to accept of the honour.

Purſuits of a different nature now occupied the greateſt part of his attention for ſome years. He engaged in a courſe of electrical experiments, with all the ardor and thirſt for diſcovery, which characterized the philoſophers of that day. Of all the branches of experimental philoſophy, electricity had been leaſt explored. The attractive power of amber is mentioned by Theophraſtus and Pliny, and, from them, by later naturaliſts. In the year 1600, Gilbert, an Engliſh Phyſician, enlarged conſiderably the catalogue of ſubſtances, which have the property of attracting light bodies. Boyle, Otto Guericke, a Burgomaſter of Magdeburg, celebrated as the inventor of the air pump, Dr. Wall, and Sir Iſaac Newton added ſome facts. Guericke firſt obſerved the repulſive power of electricity, and the light and noiſe produced by it. In 1709, Hawkeſbee communicated ſome important obſervations and experiments to the world. For ſeveral years electricity was entirely neglected, until Mr. Grey applied himſelf to it, in 1728, with great aſſiduity. He and his friend, Mr. Wheeler, made a great variety of experiments, in which they demonſtrated that electricity may be communicated from one body to another, even without being in contact, and in this way may be conducted to a great diſtance. Mr. Grey afterwards found, that, by ſuſpending rods of iron by ſilk or hair lines, and bringing an excited tube under them, ſparks might be drawn, and a light perceived at the extremities in the dark. M. Du Faye, intendant of the French king's gardens, made a number of experiments, which added not a little to the ſcience. He made the diſcovery of two kinds of electricity, which he called *vitreous* and *reſinous*, the former produced by rubbing glaſs, the latter from excited ſulphur, ſealing-wax, &c. But this idea he afterwards gave up as erroneous. Between the years 1739, and 1742, Deſaguliers made a number of experiments, but added little of importance. He firſt uſed the terms *conductors* and *electrics per ſe*. In 1742 ſeveral ingenious Germans engaged in this ſubject. Of theſe the principal were, Profeſſor Boze of Wittemberg, Profeſſor Winkler of Leipſic, Gordon a Scotch Benedictine monk, Profeſſor of philoſophy at Erfurt, and Dr. Ludolf of Berlin. The reſult of their reſearches aſtoniſhed the philoſophers of Europe. Their apparatus was large, and by means of it, they were enabled to collect large quantities of electricity, and thus to produce phenomena which had been hitherto unobſerved. They killed ſmall birds, and ſet ſpirits on fire. Their experiments excited the curioſity of other philoſophers. Collinſon, about the year 1745, ſent to the library-company of Philadelphia an account of theſe experiments,

together with a tube, and directions how to use it. Franklin, with some of his friends, immediately engaged in a course of experiments, the result of which is well known. He was enabled to make a number of important discoveries, and to propose theories to account for various phenomena, which have been universally adopted, and which bid fair to endure for ages. His observations he communicated, in a series of letters, to his friend Collinson, the first of which is dated March 28, 1747. In these he makes known the power of points in drawing and throwing off the electrical matter, which had hitherto escaped the notice of electricians. He also made the grand discovery of a *plus* and *minus*, or of a *positive* and *negative* state of electricity. We give him the honour of this, without hesitation, although the English have claimed it for their countryman Dr. Watson. Watson's paper is dated January 21, 1748, Franklin's July 11, 1747, several months prior. Shortly after, Franklin, from his principles of plus and minus state, explained, in a satisfactory manner, the phenomena of the Leyden Phial, first observed by Mr. Cuneus, or by Professor Muschenbroeck of Leyden, which had much perplexed Philosophers. He shewed clearly that the bottle when charged contained no more electricity than before, but that as much was taken from one side as was thrown on the other, and that to discharge it nothing was necessary but to make a communication between the two sides, by which the equilibrium might be restored, and that then no signs of electricity would remain. He afterwards demonstrated by experiments, that the electricity did not reside in the coating, as had been supposed, but in the pores of the glass itself. After a phial was charged, he removed the coating, and found that upon applying a new coating the shock might still be received. In the year 1749, he first suggested his idea of explaining the phenomena of thunder-gusts and of the aurora borealis, upon electrical principles. He points out many particulars in which lightning and electricity agree, and he adduces many facts, and reasoning from facts, in support of his positions. In the same year he conceived the astonishingly bold and grand idea of ascertaining the truth of his doctrine, by actually drawing down the forked lightning, by means of sharp pointed iron rods, raised into the region of the clouds. Even in this uncertain state, his passion to be useful to mankind displays itself in a powerful manner. Admitting the identity of electricity and lightning, and knowing the power of points, in repelling bodies charged with electricity, and in conducting their fire silently and imperceptibly, he suggests the idea of securing houses, ships, &c. from being damaged by lightning, by erecting pointed iron rods, which should rise some feet above the most elevated part, and descend some feet into the ground or the water. The effect of these he concluded would be, either to prevent a stroke, by repelling the cloud beyond the striking distance, or by drawing off the electrical fire which it contained, or if they could not effect this, they would at least conduct the stroke to the earth, without any injury to the building.

It was not until the summer of 1752, that he was enabled to complete his grand and unparalleled discovery by experiment. The plan which he had originally proposed was, to erect on some high tower, or other elevated place, a centry-box, from which should rise a pointed iron rod, insulated by being fixed

in a cake of roſin. Electrified clouds paſſing over this, would, he conceived, impart to it a portion of their electricity, which would be rendered evident to the ſenſes by ſparks being emitted, when a key, a knuckle, or other conductor, was preſented to it. Philadelphia at this time afforded no opportunity of trying an experiment of this kind. Whilſt Franklin was waiting for the erection of a ſpire, it occurred to him, that he might have more ready acceſs to the region of clouds by means of a common kite. He prepared one by attaching two croſs ſticks to a ſilk handkerchief, which would not ſuffer ſo much from the rain as paper. To his upright ſtick was affixed an iron point. The ſtring was as uſual of hemp, except the lower end, which was ſilk. Where the hempen ſtring terminated, a key was faſtened. With this apparatus, on the appearance of a thunder guſt approaching, he went out into the commons, accompanied by his ſon, to whom alone he communicated his intentions, well knowing the ridicule which, too generally for the intereſt of ſcience, awaits unſucceſsful experiments in philoſophy. He placed himſelf under a ſhed to avoid the rain. His kite was raiſed. A thunder cloud paſſed over it. No ſign of electricity appeared. He almoſt deſpaired of ſucceſs, when ſuddenly he obſerved the looſe fibres of his ſtring to move towards an erect poſition. He now preſented his knuckle to the key, and received a ſtrong ſpark. How exquiſite muſt his ſenſations have been at this moment. On this experiment depended the fate of his theory. If he ſucceeded, his name would rank high amongſt thoſe who have improved ſcience. If he failed, he muſt inevitably be ſubjected to the deriſion of mankind, or what is worſe, their pity, as a well meaning man, but a weak ſilly projector. The anxiety with which he looked for the reſult of his experiment, may eaſily be conceived. Doubts and deſpair had begun to prevail, when the fact was aſcertained in ſo clear a manner, that even the moſt incredulous could no longer withhold their aſſent. Repeated ſparks were drawn from the key, a phial was charged, a ſhock given, and all the experiments made, which are uſually performed with electricity.

About a month before this period, ſome ingenious Frenchmen had completed the diſcovery, in the manner originally propoſed by Dr. Franklin. The letters which he ſent to Mr. Collinſon, it is ſaid, were refuſed a place amongſt the papers of the Royal Society of London. However this may be, Collinſon publiſhed them in a ſeparate volume, under the title of *New experiments and obſervations on electricity, made at Philadelphia, in America.* They were read with avidity, and ſoon tranſlated into different languages. A very incorrect French tranſlation fell into the hands of the celebrated Buffon, who, notwithſtanding the diſadvantages under which the work laboured, was much pleaſed with it, and repeated the experiments with ſucceſs. He prevailed upon his friend, M. D'Alibard, to give to his countrymen a more correct tranſlation of the work of the American electrician. This contributed much towards ſpreading a knowledge of Franklin's principles in France. The King, Louis XV. hearing of theſe experiments, expreſſed a wiſh to be a ſpectator of them. A courſe of experiments was given at the ſeat of the Duc D'Ayen, at St. Germain, by M. De Lor. The applauſes, which the King beſtowed upon Franklin,

excited in Buffon, D'Alibard, and De Lor, an earneſt deſire of aſcertaining the truth of his theory of thunder-guſts. Buffon erected his apparatus on the tower of Montbar, M. D'Alibard at Marly-la-ville, and De Lor at his houſe in the *Eſtrapade* at Paris, ſome of the higheſt ground in that capital. D'Alibard's machine firſt ſhewed ſigns of electricity. On the 10th of May 1752, a thunder-cloud paſſed over it, in the abſence of M. D'Alibard, and a number of ſparks were drawn from it by Coiffier, a joiner, with whom D'Alibard had left directions how to proceed, and by M. Raulet, the Prior of Marly-la-ville. An account of this experiment was given to the Royal Academy of Sciences in a memoir by M. D'Alibard, dated May 13th 1752. On the 18th of May, M. De Lor proved equally ſucceſsful with the apparatus erected at his own houſe. Theſe diſcoveries ſoon excited the philoſophers of other parts of Europe to repeat the experiment. Amongſt theſe, none ſignalized themſelves more than Father Beccaria, of Turin, to whoſe obſervations, ſcience is much indebted. Even the cold regions of Ruſſia were penetrated by the ardor for diſcovery. Profeſſor Richman bade fair to add much to the ſtock of knowledge on this ſubject, when an unfortunate flaſh from his rod put a period to his exiſtence. The friends of ſcience will long remember with regret the amiable martyr to electricity.

By theſe experiments Franklin's theory was eſtabliſhed in the moſt firm manner. When the truth of it could no longer be doubted, the vanity of men endeavoured to detract from its merit. That an American, an inhabitant of the obſcure city of Philadelphia, the name of which was hardly known, ſhould be able to make diſcoveries, and to frame theories, which had eſcaped the notice of the enlightened philoſophers of Europe, was too mortifying to be admitted. He muſt certainly have taken the idea from ſome one elſe. An American, a being of an inferior order, make diſcoveries! Impoſſible. It was ſaid, that the Abbe Nollet, in 1748, had ſuggeſted the idea of the ſimilarity of lightning and electricity, in his *Lecons de Phyſique*. It is true, that the Abbe mentions the idea, but he throws it out as a bare conjecture, and propoſes no mode of aſcertaining the truth of it. He himſelf acknowledges, that Franklin firſt entertained the bold thought of bringing lightning from the heavens, by means of pointed rods fixed in the air. The ſimilarity of electricity and lightning is ſo ſtrong, that we need not be ſurpriſed at notice being taken of it, as ſoon as electrical phenomena became familiar. We find it mentioned by Dr. Wall and Mr. Grey, while the ſcience was in its infancy. But the honour of forming a regular theory of thunder-guſts, of ſuggeſting a mode of determining the truth of it by experiments, and of putting theſe experiments in practice, and thus eſtabliſhing his theory upon a firm and ſolid baſis, is inconteſtibly due to Franklin. D'Alibard, who made the firſt experiments in France, ſays, that he only followed the track which Franklin had pointed out.

It has been of late aſſerted, that the honour of completing the experiment with the electrical kite does not belong to Franklin. Some late Engliſh paragraphs have attributed it to ſome Frenchman, whoſe name they do not mention, and the Abbe Bertholon* gives it to M. De

* We have not ſeen the Abbe Bertholon's work. We ſpeak from the review of the treatiſe D'Electricite des Meteores, in the Literary Magazine for Auguſt 1788.

Romas, aſſeſſor to the preſideal of Nerac; the Engliſh paragraphs probably refer to the ſame perſon. But a very ſlight attention will convince us of the injuſtice of this procedure: Dr. Franklin's experiment was made in June 1752; and his letter, giving an account of it, is dated October 19, 1752; M. De Romas made his firſt attempt on the 14th of May 1753, but was not ſucceſsful until the 7th of June, a year after Franklin had completed the diſcovery, and when it was known to all the philoſophers in Europe.

Beſides theſe great principles, Franklin's letters on electricity contain a number of facts and hints, which have contributed greatly towards reducing this branch of knowledge to a ſcience. His friend, Mr. Kinnerſley, communicated to him a diſcovery of the different kinds of electricity excited by rubbing glaſs and ſulphur. This, we have ſaid, was firſt obſerved by M. Du Faye; but it was for many years neglected. The philoſophers were diſpoſed to account for the phenomena, rather from a difference in the quantity of electricity collected, and even Du Faye himſelf ſeems at laſt to have adopted this doctrine. Franklin at firſt entertained the ſame idea; but upon repeating the experiments, he perceived that Mr. Kinnerſley was right; and that the *vitreous* and *reſinous* electricity, of Du Faye, were nothing more than the *poſitive* and *negative* ſtates which he had before obſerved; that the glaſs globe charged *poſitively*, or encreaſed the quantity of electricity on the prime conductor, whilſt the globe of ſulphur diminiſhed its natural quantity, or charged *negatively*. Theſe experiments and obſervations opened a new field for inveſtigation, upon which electricians entered with avidity, and their labours have added much to the ſtock of our knowledge.

In September 1752, Franklin entered upon a courſe of experiments, to determine the ſtate of electricity in the clouds. From a number of experiments he formed this concluſion, "that the clouds of a thunder-guſt are moſt commonly in a negative ſtate of electricity, but ſometimes in a poſitive ſtate;" and from this it follows, as a neceſſary conſequence, "that, for the moſt part, in thunder-ſtrokes, it is the earth that ſtrikes into the clouds, and not the clouds that ſtrike into the earth." The letter containing theſe obſervations is dated in September 1753, and yet the diſcovery of aſcending thunder has been ſaid to be of a modern date, and has been attributed to the Abbe Bertholon, who publiſhed his memoir on the ſubject in 1776.

Franklin's letters have been tranſlated into moſt of the European languages, and into Latin. In proportion as they have become known, his principles have been adopted. Some oppoſition was made to his theories, particularly by the Abbe Nollet, who was, however, but feebly ſupported, whilſt the firſt philoſophers of Europe ſtepped forth in defence of Franklin's principles, amongſt whom D'Alibard and Beccaria were the moſt diſtinguiſhed. The oppoſition has gradually ceaſed, and the Franklinian ſyſtem is now univerſally adopted, where ſcience flouriſhes.

The important practical uſe which Franklin made of his diſcoveries, the ſecuring of houſes from injury by lightning, has been already mentioned. Pointed conductors are now very common in America. But prejudice has hitherto prevented their general introduction into Europe, notwithſtanding the moſt

undoubted proofs of their utility have been given. But, mankind can with difficulty be brought to lay aſide eſtabliſhed practices, or to adopt new ones. And, perhaps, we have more reaſon to be ſurprized, that a practice, however rational, which was propoſed but about forty years ago, ſhould in that time have been adopted in ſo many places, than that it has not univerſally prevailed. It is only by degrees that the great body of mankind can be led into new practices, however ſalutary their tendency. It is now nearly eighty years ſince inoculation was introduced into Europe and America; and it is ſo far from being general at preſent, that it will, perhaps, require one or two centuries to render it ſo.

(To be continued.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

SIR,

By giving the following extract of a letter, from a gentleman of a neighbouring ſtate to his friend in Wilmington, (Delaware State) a place in your Aſylum, you will oblige a ſubſcriber.

Boſton, July 13, 1790.

"ON my way to this place I ſtopped at the houſe of the Reverend Mr.——in Connecticut. My acquaintance with him began at Cambridge during the late war, and I was very happy to renew it. He now teaches an academy conſiſting of ſixteen boys, moſt of whom board in his family. He prevailed upon me to reſt at his houſe two days, both of which I ſpent in the moſt agreeable manner.—I was pleaſed with the order of his family. His wife is a pleaſant ſenſible woman, and he has three promiſing children. But I was principally ſtruck with his manner of *teaching*, and his behaviour to his ſcholars. By particular invitation I went into his ſchool, where I met only ſix of his boys. The reſt were getting their leſſons under trees on different parts of his farm. The ſix boys juſt mentioned compoſed a claſs. They were learning geography. Never did I hear this ſcience taught in ſuch an agreeable manner. The whole claſs ſat down before him, and the lecture was after the manner of a converſation—The teacher entertained them with anecdotes of places, picked up from modern travels, all of which were new to me, and extremely intereſting to young people. The claſs aſked him queſtions, which he anſwered with eaſe and politeneſs. In ſhort, I began to think I ſaw the father of a family talking to his children, rather than a ſchoolmaſter inſtructing his boys. After this claſs was diſmiſſed a ſecond was called, who ſaid a leſſon in the ſame eaſy manner upon the hiſtory of England. A third claſs concluded the exerciſes of the forenoon, by exhibiting ſpecimens of their ſkill in a very common and uſeful ſpecies of compoſition. They had been made to correſpond with each other, and their letters were examined with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs by their maſter in grammar--punctuation--the proper place for capitals—and in perſpicuity of expreſſion. I recollect he found fault with only one of this claſs, and that was for not placing dots over the *i* and ſtrokes acroſs the *t*, as often as thoſe letters occurred in his performance. Such omiſſions, he

ſaid, betray haſte and careleſſneſs, and lead gradually to the writing of a ſlovenly and unintelligible hand.

On the afternoon of the ſecond day I ſpent with this excellent man, his whole ſchool accompanied him into his meadow, where they aſſiſted him in hauling home his hay, and ſecuring it in his barn-yard. In our walk home, after the work of the day was over, he gave his boys a lecture upon the different kinds of graſſes—he mentioned the time of the firſt uſe of each of them in agriculture—the beſt methods of cultivating them, and the different kinds that were moſt proper for different animals.—The converſation at meals was truly delightful and inſtructing. It would fill a ſmall volume to mention all the new and uſeful obſervations which fell from him at his table, all of which were calculated to improve the underſtandings, or better the hearts of his pupils. I ſhall only mention one thing, which ſtruck me very agreeably. He read a chapter in the new teſtament every morning, and one in the old teſtament every evening, as part of family-worſhip. After reading a chapter in the evening, he explained the meaning of many of the ceremonies of the Jewiſh church, and ſhewed their fulfilment in the hiſtory of our Saviour, or in ſome of the doctrines of Chriſtianity. The next evening he examined his ſcholars upon the ſubject of the preceding lecture. Their anſwers were extremely pertinent and ſatisfactory. A better mode, I thought, could not be deviſed to inſtruct young people in the Chriſtian religion, or to furniſh them with arguments againſt the deiſts.

Before I parted with my kind hoſt, I aſked him whether he had adopted the idea of Dr. Franklin, Dr. Ruſh, and others, reſpecting the inutility of the dead languages. —He told me that he had adopted it in part, but that the prejudices of his countrymen forbad his baniſhing thoſe languages entirely from his ſchool. He ſaid that he had diſcovered a new way of teaching them, and that none of his boys ever ſpent more than two years in learning them.—He added, that he thought the time was coming, when it would be conſidered as abſurd to teach the Latin and Greek languages indiſcriminately in our ſchools, as it would now be to navigate a veſſel by coaſting, inſtead of a magnet.——Excuſe the length and incorrectneſs of this letter. With moſt reſpectful compliments to your good lady and her amiable ſiſter, I am, dear Sir, yours at all times, and in all places."

J. D——y.

Extract of a letter from Mr. THOMAS LIVEZY, *of the county of Philadelphia, to Mr. Clifford, dated 14th July,* 1790, *on the manufacture of wine from the grapes of America---read before the Burlington Society for the Promotion of Agriculture and Domeſtick Manufactures, September,* 4th, 1790.

ABOUT the latter end of the 9th month (September) or about the firſt white froſts, we gather the grapes, which with us grow along old fences and hedge-rows. When we have got them

brought home, we pick all the grapes, both ripe and green, which are juicy, from the ſtems or branches, and generally allow two buſhels, a little heaped, when thus picked from the ſtems, to a barrel. When the grapes are thus picked and meaſured, we maſh them between our hands by a ſmall quantity at a time, either in earthen pans or other ſmall veſſels, and put them when maſhed altogether into a large tub, and add a little water, ſo as to ſoak the pumice. After ſtirring the water and maſhed grapes well together, we ſqueeze the grapes out from the liquor with our hands, as clean as we can, and then throw the pumice into a ſeparate tub, ſtraining the liquor through a hair-ſieve. If the juice ſeems not to be all out of the grapes, at one ſoaking and ſqueezing, which it ſeldom is, put water to the pumice, and ſqueeze them over again, until by repeated ſoaking and ſqueezing there appears no virtue left in them. Take care not to put too much water at firſt, leſt there ſhould be more than the caſk will hold; and if it doth not fill the caſk, we fill it up afterwards with water. To the liquor thus prepared, we add two pounds of good dry ſix-penny ſugar per gallon, ſtirring it in the tub till all the ſugar be diſſolved. Let it remain in in the tub, and in a day or two it will ferment, and a ſcum ariſe on the top, which muſt be ſkimmed off before tunning the wine—this being done, we put the wine into the caſk, but do not bung it up tight. There is generally a fermentation in it in the ſpring following, when the grape-vines are in bloſſom—but racking it off juſt before that ſeaſon, will prevent its working too much. If it is wanted to be ſoon ripe for uſe, put a quart of good old brandy, after it is racked off, to a barrel, and give it air by letting the bung be quite looſe.

The above appearing to merit the attention of the Society.

Ordered, That it be publiſhed.—And the Society recommend to the conſideration of thoſe perſons who mean to make the experiment, whether leaving out the green grapes would not improve the flavour of the wine, and render leſs ſugar neceſſary.

By order of the Society,

WILLIAM COXE, jun. Sec'ry.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING CIDER.

THE apples, after being thrown in a heap, ſhould always be covered from the weather. The later the cider is made the better, as the juices are then more perfectly ripened, and leſs danger to be feared from fermentation. Nothing does more harm to cider than a mixture of rotten apples with the ſound. The apples ought to be ground ſo cloſe as to break the ſeeds, which gives the liquor an agreeable bitter. The pumice, alſo, ſhould be preſſed through hair bags, and the juice ſtrained through two ſieves, the uppermoſt of hair, the lowermoſt of muſlin. After this the cider ſhould be put into open caſks, when great attention is neceſſary to diſcover the exact time in which the pumice, ſtill remaining in the juice, riſes on the top, which happens from the third to the tenth day, according as the weather is more or leſs warm. This body does not remain upon the top more than

two hours; conſequently, care ſhould be taken to draw off the cider before it ſinks, which may be done by means of a plug. When drawn off, the cider is put into caſks. Particular attention is again required to prevent the fermentation, when the leaſt inclination towards it is diſcovered. This may be done by means of a ſmall quantity of cider ſpirits, about one gallon to the hogſhead. In March the cider ſhould be again drawn off, when all riſk of fermentation ceales. Then it ſhould be put into good ſweet caſks, and in three years from that time it is fit for bottling. Old wine caſks are to be preferred; thoſe which contained rum are ruinous to cider. Large earthen jars might be made, with or without glazing, which would be preferable to any wooden veſſels whatever. This is the Engliſh method of making cider, and when compared with the haſty proceſs uſual in America, no wonder their cider ſo infinitely excels ours.

Newark, (New-Jerſey)
September 11, 1790.

An approved Method to preſerve the fine flavour of Butter, and to prevent its growing rancid: communicated to the Burlington Society for the promotion of Agriculture and Domeſtick Manufactures, by their Preſident, and ordered to be publiſhed.

TO a peck of fine ſalt add one ounce of crude ſal ammoniack, and two ounces of ſaltpetre, both finely powdered, and mix them intimately with fine ſalt: with this ſalt work your butter, until the butter-milk is entirely extracted, then pack it in wooden firkins, ſalting it with the ſame mixed ſalt, to ſuch a degree as to be palatable when eat with bread, and no ſalter. The mixture is ſtronger than fine ſalt, of conſequence ſomething leſs is required.

By order of the Society,
WILLIAM COXE, jun. Sec'ry.

Account of the celebrated ALEXANER M'GILLIVRAY.

AS there are various accounts reſpecting Mr. M'Gillivray, the famous chief of the Creek-Indians, lately at New-York, the following ſhort ſketch may be depended upon, it being related by one of his old ſchool-fellows.—About the year 1759, Alexander M'Gillivray, then a youth of about ten years of age, was ſent by his father from the Creek nation to Charleſton, and committed to the care of Mr. Farquahr M'Gillivray, a relation of his father's, by whom he was placed under the tuition of Mr. Sheed, who was then, and now is, an eminent Engliſh maſter, having acted in that capacity upwards of forty years in that city, with great reputation. He was taught the Latin language by Mr. William Henderſon, one of the maſters of the free-ſchool, and who was lately one of the Critical Reviewers in London. At the age of ſeventeen, Mr. M'Gillivray was ſent to Savannah, and was placed in the counting houſe of general Elbert; he was afterwards ſome

time in the houſe of Meſſrs Alexander Ingles & Co. During his apprenticeſhip, he was ſo fond of ſtudy, that he devoted much more of his time to the reading of hiſtory, than to the acquiſition of mercantile knowledge. On this repreſentation being made to his father, he was ſent for to the Creek nation, ſince which he has been raiſed to his preſent exalted ſituation, his countrymen, the Creeks, having choſen him their king; and his Catholic majeſty having, it is ſaid, promoted him to the rank of a brigadier-general in his ſervice. His letters, which have at different times been made public, plainly evince the ſtrength of his underſtanding; and his general character, as a man of undaunted courage and unblemiſhed integrity, is very generally agreed on, by ſuch as have had the pleaſure of his acquaintance.

Charleſton, Auguſt 26, 1790.

Thoughts *on* Education, *addreſſed to the Viſitors of the* Young Ladies' Academy *in Philadelphia, October* 31, 1787, *at the cloſe of the quarterly examination, by* John Swanwick, *Eſq; one of the Viſitors of the ſaid Academy.*

GENTLEMEN,

IT is with the utmoſt degree of diffidence that I have undertaken, on this occaſion, to addreſs to you a few thoughts on the ſubject of this very uſeful inſtitution, connected with ſome obſervations relative to the important buſineſs of education in general, for all of which I muſt intreat your candid allowance. Should it happen that my ſentiments appear to differ with thoſe of any gentleman preſent, on any of theſe topics, perhaps ſome new light may thereby be obtained, to enable your reſpective deciſions to be founded on more ſettled principles, and more mature conſiderations—and I am ſure, in a republic like this, where every citizen is, on every principle, bound to contribute his proportion to the general maſs of information and uſefulneſs—I ſhall be pardoned the liberty I have taken, to lay before you the ſentiments which have occurred to me upon theſe matters, from the motives which have induced me to do ſo.

I know of few things, gentlemen, that have befallen me in life from which I have derived more pleaſure, than I received from the ſuffrage by which I was honoured with a place at your board; the charge of education, in all countries is one of the greateſt magnitude, and in which ſociety is moſt deeply intereſted. It is of peculiar conſequence in this, where the foundations of future greatneſs are probably now to be laid, on the exertions which may be uſed to cultivate the minds of the younger branches of the community, on whoſe virtue, wiſdom, and activity, the labours of the preſent age muſt reſt for their final ſucceſs; and on whoſe conduct, not only their own, but the welfare of multitudes, in ſucceſſive generations, muſt probably depend. Conſidering the ſubject in this point of view, I was ſenſible, deeply ſenſible, of the honour done to me in my election as a Viſitor of this inſtitution, to which the moſt delicate branch of education, that of ladies, is confided, and where, of

courſe, every faculty of the mind is awakened to a proper diſcharge of the duties of the place. Very conſcious I was how much I was unqualified for the appointment, as well from my youth and inexperience, as from my engagements in life having been of a nature to lead me wide of the field of literary purſuits; but I accepted it with a grateful mind to thoſe by whoſe approbation I had been ſo highly diſtinguiſhed, and with a firm reſolution, that my zeal to ſerve the intereſts of ſcience in this place, ſhould, at leaſt, offer ſome apology for my want of better means to promote it: knowing too, as I did, the very reſpectable perſonages who were to be my colleagues on this occaſion, I truſted that I might, in ſome degree, be enabled to aſſiſt them in the buſineſs which *they* ſhould, with ſo much greater ability, conduct. Since that time, it has given me the greateſt pleaſure to ſee the concerns of the inſtitution every day wearing more flattering appearances, the young ladies rewarding your attentions by proportionate aſſiduity, the officers employed in the ſeveral departments acquitting themſelves ably, and the conſequent ſucceſs procuring for you the merited thanks of all who have the good of learning and of their country at heart. To no cauſe are we more indebted for theſe ſalutary effects, than to that noble principle of emulation, which your quarterly attendance, and the premiums you have then diſtributed, have had a tendency to inſtill and to preſerve. In every occupation of life, this generous ardour is one of the moſt powerful incentives that can actuate the human breaſt: it ought ſurely then to be always improved to valuable uſes, but eſpecially to thoſe of learning, where it may ſo greatly alleviate the fatigue, and enliven the hopes and expectations of the pupil. I have, for my own part, no doubt but ſuch quarterly examinations, conducted with the decorum and ſolemnity obſerved within theſe walls, will have a greater tendency than any other incentive that could be deviſed, to promote the attainments of ſcholars in every walk of ſcience. The female breaſt eſpecially, formed as it is for ſenſibility, and a delicate ſenſe of honour and diſtinction, muſt needs glow at the thought of the popular applauſe, that will attend the ſucceſsful champions in this literary race, and be thereby irreſiſtibly impelled to quicken its pace towards the goal which is in view. "So many indeed," ſays Mr. Knox, "and ſo important are the beneficial effects of this practice, that I will, for once, moſt confidently recommend it to all, as ſecuring and encreaſing improvement in every ſtage of the ſcholar's progreſs, and in every part of his purſuits, while under ſcholaſtic or academical authority." This ſenſe of honour, this deſire for fame, is a principle which can never be too much encouraged in every concern of life. It is implanted by Providence, no doubt, for very valuable purpoſes—and will apply in youth, as well as in a more advanced age, to urge on to every noble and great enterpriſe. Rewards, publicly beſtowed in ſeminaries of learning, ſhould ever be diſtributed with attention to every minute circumſtance that can enhance their value. They ought to be delivered in the moſt conſpicuous places, in the preſence of the parents, and of all thoſe whom the children moſt reſpect—the names of thoſe who obtain them ſhould be publiſhed, and every proper degree of applauſe and reſpect, at home and abroad, ſhown to thoſe who have ſo ſignally diſtinguiſhed themſelves.

A perfect knowledge of the English language, the reading, writing, and spelling of it with propriety, are objects that have engaged the uniform attention of the Principal of this institution, and great hath been the progress which the scholars have made in these very necessary acquirements. I could wish to see composition or stile superadded, and hereafter premiums conferred on those who should write the best Thesis; I mean the most correct and elegant, as well in matter as in manner, on any topic to be given by the Visitors. This would enable the ladies to shew us they have reduced to practice the rules that have been taught, and have acquired the happy talent of delivering their sentiments, upon any given subject, in a manner worthy of their other accomplishments. Arithmetic and geography have been here attended to, and we have just been witnesses of the proficiency which many of the young ladies have made in both these very useful branches—too much credit cannot be given to their instructors, for their attention to the improvement of their pupils in these particulars. Vocal music has long been ably taught here, by a gentleman who has considerable merit, for the pains he has taken to instruct the youth of this and other cities, in this very agreeable art, of which no body can be more sincerely an admirer than I am; but which, I think, never is seen to so great advantage as when united to instrumental music--a science which, though not usually taught here, I hope none will neglect, within whose ability it may chance to fall to acquire it. If dancing may be suffered, as an agreeable substitute for the ignoble pleasures of drinking and gaming, in our assemblies of grown people—how much more instrumental music, on which this very dancing depends, whose influence and power it shews, and whose whole expression, whether of life or grace, is entirely derived from it. If dancing promotes health, and renders the figure and motions of the body easy and agreeable, it is because instrumental music has first enlivened the fancy, and given that ease to the soul which so naturally communicates itself to the body. Let the music cease, and the effect is instantaneous—the astonished dancer wonders at the charm that has impelled him, and unable to proceed without it, waits for the return of its animating influence. I was lately present at the house of a lady in this city, remarkable for the attention she pays to the education of her family—this lady had early acquired the art of playing on the harpsichord, and when the evening was like to prove tiresome, from its length, she did not disdain, though advanced in years, to re-assume the employment of youth. She played on the harpsichord, and the whole happy family danced at the sound. Who can read a somewhat similar description in the Sentimental Journey of Sterne, to which this scene recalled my attention, without feeling a fresh admiration of this very valuable art—which applies to all the noblest faculties of the mind; and of all the pursuits of this world, is one of the few that appears to be worthy of a better?

Have the objections usually made to this study been duly considered? I hope I shall stand excused if my partiality to it should lead me to examine them; and if they should be found really less forcible than they appear, may I hope that instrumental music will not be excluded the circle of female accomplishments in America, but that it may

regain its place among the politer ſtudies of our well-educated fair?

The objections that are uſually ſtated to inſtrumental muſic are theſe; the coſt of the inſtruments, the expence of teachers, the long time and practice it requires, and the few who make any uſe of this accompliſhment after marriage.

As to the expence, I have never known the time when complaints have not been made as to the coſt of education, while at the ſame time, money is found in profuſion, for exterior decorations, and for diſſipations of every kind. Surely parents can in nothing lay out their money to more advantage, than on the minds of their children, and yet ſo it happens, that often they have money for every purpoſe but this; hence do we ſee ſuch heavy arrears frequently due to ſeminaries of learning, on the ſcore of tuition, even in the moſt indiſpenſiale branches of ſcience: of this I am perſuaded, that there is no man who has the real happineſs of his child at heart, but what will be found active in enabling himſelf to bear, without a murmur, the charge of its education. Oeconomy in other things will go a great way here; the coſt of learning to play a few tunes on the guittar will not be much, if the harpſichord or forte-piano be found unattainable, and what additional induſtry it may require from the father, the harmonious pleaſure of a tune from his daughter, will more than repay. Beſides, a ſtudy of this kind will render many other more expenſive pleaſures uſeleſs, and tend to prevent the call for them; muſic will ſtand inſtead of a variety of entertainments, which muſt otherwiſe be had; often at the expence of health, ſometimes of virtue, and generally, at that of domeſtic eaſe. The next expence complained of is that of time; but, gentlemen, how much of this is loſt inevitably in life! we cannot always be employed in hiſtory, philoſophy, poetry, and moral eſſays, though we ſhall be delighted with theſe occaſionally: ſome part of our time muſt be allotted to pleaſure and entertainment, what a fund of theſe is there in inſtrumental muſic, which has been very properly called inarticulate poetry; can any pleaſure of life be more harmleſs, or will any diſpoſe ſo much to morality and virtue. I really believe muſic to be their auxiliary, and calculated beſt to promote their intereſts in the world. Muſic, ſays Dr. Beattie, "may inſpire devotion, fortitude, compaſſion, benevolence, tranquillity; it may infuſe a gentle ſorrow, that ſoftens, without wounding, the heart; or a ſublime horror that expands and elevates, while it aſtoniſhes the imagination, but muſic has no expreſſion for impiety, cowardice, cruelty, hatred, or diſcontent. For every eſſential rule of the art tends to produce pleaſing combinations of ſound, and it is difficult to conceive how, from theſe, any painful or criminal affections ſhould ariſe."

"All-powerful harmony, that can aſſuage
"And calm the ſorrows of the frenzy'd wretch,
"Till lull'd with thy enchanting grateful numbers,
"He throws quite off the burthen that oppreſs'd him."

"Muſic," ſays my Lord Kaimes, "is a very improper companion for ſentiments of malice, cruelty, envy, peeviſhneſs, or of any other diſſocial paſſion, but, on the other hand, it aſſociates finely with poems that tend to inſpire pleaſant emotions.

(To be continued.)

Remarks on the Manufacturing of MAPLE SUGAR; *by a Society of Gentlemen, in Philadelphia.*

(Concluded from page 109.*)*

SEASON FOR TAPPING:—By trials, made in the month of February, it will readily be diſcovered, when this valuable tree ought to be bored, for the purpoſe of extracting the ſap, as in that month, either earlier or later, according to the ſeaſon, it generally begins to yield a ſufficient quantity for commencing the buſineſs.

Tapping or Boring:—Four hundred trees, each tree bored with two holes, as nearly as may be on the ſouth ſide; and alſo with two holes on the north ſide of the tree, in the early part of the ſeaſon, with ſcrew augers from two to four quarters of an inch, according to the ſize of the tree; and toward the middle of the ſeaſon, a like number of trees to be bored in the ſame manner, is recommended, as a better mode for the management of four hands, than if the whole number of eight hundred trees were tapped at the firſt running of the ſap. The ſap of the ſecond parcel tapped, will be found richer, and more productive, than if a part had been extracted earlier.—The auger ſhould enter the tree, at firſt, not more than three quarters of an inch: the holes may, at ſeveral times, be deepened to the extent of two inches and an half, as the manner of the ſap's running may render neceſſary. The hole ſhould be made ſlanting or deſcending, ſo that the ſap may run freely in froſty weather, and not, by a ſlow motion, be liable to freeze in the mouth of the orifice. In theſe holes ſpouts ſhould be fixed, to project from the tree, from eight to twelve inches, and not to enter the tree more than about half an inch; as the farther they enter the more the running of the ſap is obſtructed: they ſhould be prepared, in readineſs for the ſeaſon, of elder or ſumach.

Preſerving the Sap:—It is obſerved, that in the early part of the ſeaſon, the ſap will keep two or three days without injury; but as the ſpring advances, and the froſt becomes leſs intenſe, it will be neceſſary to boil the ſap the day after it is collected, or it may ferment and ſour.

Lime:—To every half barrel, or fifteen gallon kettle, a table ſpoonful of ſlacked lime, ſhould be put in, while the ſap is warming, and before it boils; this promotes the riſing of the ſcum and forming of the grain.

Boiling:—A ſmart fire ſhould be kept up, while the ſap is boiling, and the watery part evaporating.—As the ſcum riſes to the top, be careful to ſkim it off. When the liquor is reduced one half in quantity, lade the ſecond kettle from the end, into the end one; and when the contents of three or four kettles can be contained in one, then let the whole be laded into that, at the end; filling up the empty kettles, without delay, with freſh ſap. As the liquor in the end kettle, removed from thoſe which have been mentioned, becomes a ſyrup, it ſhould be ſtrained through a good blanket, or woollen cloth; and care muſt be taken, not to ſuffer it to boil ſo long, as to be too thick to be ſtrained, in this manner. It ſhould, when thus cleanſed from its impurities, ſtand

in buckets or other ſuitable veſſels, twelve hours or more, that the particles of lime, and other remaining ſediment, may ſettle to the bottom; after which, it ſhould be ſo gently poured off into a kettle or boiler, as not to carry with it any of theſe ſettlings. However, they need not be wholly loſt; they will moſtly contain a conſiderable quantity of ſugar or ſyrup; by pouring freſh ſap on them, ſtirring them well together, and ſuffering them to ſtand a while to ſettle, a great part of the valuable ſweets contained in ſuch ſediment may be ſaved. It may be further noted, that when the ſap is weak, which is generally the caſe towards the latter part of the ſeaſon, it requires more boiling, and a higher proof, than that collected earlier, and of greater ſtrength.*

Graining:—The ſyrup, having ſtood twelve hours, or upwards,—is then to be gently poured into a kettle or boiler, as above-mentioned; which would be beſt placed over a fire made of charcoal, as before hinted; unleſs the kettle is ſo fixed in a furnace, or in ſuch a ſituation, that the flame can be confined to the bottom; for if it be ſuffered to paſs on the ſides, it endangers the ſyrup's being burned. —This operation ſhould alſo be performed with a ſmart fire, to be uniformly and equally kept up,—in which, as well as in boiling the green ſap, the uſe of butter, hog's lard, or other fat, is not only very uſeful and advantageous, but abſolutely neceſſary.—When, in the courſe of boiling, the ſap riſes towards the top, a piece of fat equal in ſize to a ſmall nutmeg, thrown in, will keep it down. Particular care ſhould be taken to prevent, by theſe means, the riſing of the ſyrup when graining, which may require a larger proportion of butter, &c. It is found that the evaporation is much more expeditious, and it is believed that the quantity of ſugar made is larger, when a careful guard is kept up to prevent the ſap, and particularly the ſyrup, when graining, from riſing, by the timely introduction of a piece of fat, as above deſcribed.—To form a judgment, *when* the ſyrup is ſufficiently boiled, take out with quickneſs the ſtirring-ſtick, which is conſtantly kept in the boiler, for the purpoſe of taking the proof, rub ſome of the ſyrup off the lower end of it, with the thumb, and if on applying the finger thereto, it draws into a thread, it may be deemed in a proper ſtate to be laded into a tub or cooler. Then it ſhould be forthwith ſtirred, and that inceſſantly, with a *ſtirring-ſtick*, about three inches broad, until the grain can be felt between the finger and thumb, when it is in a fit ſtate to be poured into the moulds. The managing of ſugar-works in the Weſt-Indies, and in the refining houſes in North-America, has been found to require

* The method above deſcribed was purſued in the laſt year; and appeared to anſwer well; it is nevertheleſs believed, by a judicious ſugar-boiler, that it would be beſt to avoid letting the ſyrup ſtand twelve hours after being ſtrained through a blanket. When the proceſs is begun, the ſooner it is completed, in his opinion, the better:—the deſign of its ſo ſtanding, for twelve hours, being chiefly intended to give ſufficient time, for the particles of lime and other ſediment to collect at the bottom of the kettle.—It is propoſed that lime ſhould be mixed with a quantity of freſh ſap, in the evening, and be well ſtirred; the large particles of lime, in this caſe, will be likely to ſubſide before morning, and the clear ſap, ſo impregnated, may be mixed, the next morning, in proper proportions, in the ſeveral kettles; obſerving, however, that in this mode, more lime will be neceſſary, as leſs of its ſtrength will be extracted by cold than by hot water.

much judgment and experience, to conduct the buſineſs to the beſt advantage; indeed, it ſeems hardly poſſible, to communicate to perſons who have little knowledge of the matter, and in terms clearly to be underſtood, full information, as to the different appearances of the ſyrup, in the time of boiling, and to point out the *moment* when ſome material movements or changes ought to be made; nevertheleſs, from the foregoing hints and directions, which are grounded on obſervation and experience, it is hoped, much uſe may be derived, and that from year to year, greater advances and improvements may be made, in this valuable buſineſs.

Claying, or *Whitening* the *Sugar*: —To promote the molaſſes paſſing more freely from the ſugar, when draining in the moulds, and to improve its colour, in two or three days after the moulds are unſtopped at the lower end, mix white clay with water, ſo as to reduce it to a thin mortar; with this cover the top of the moulds, one inch and a half thick, when this covering appears dry, remove it, and ſupply the place with a freſh covering, of about two inches thick.

Although it is apprehended the uſe of clay, as above ſet forth, particularly in the latter part of the ſeaſon, will be found beneficial, it may, however, be prudent to continue or decline the practice, according to the effect or uſe it appears to be of, on a careful trial: —the quantity of clay muſt be proportioned to the manner in which the ſugar has been boiled;—if high boiled, it will require much more clay than if boiled low. It is alſo thought that the uſe of clay leſſens the quantity of ſugar, perhaps one fifth part, and may be more or leſs, according to the knowledge of the perſon who undertakes the buſineſs. And it may be further remarked, that if the quantity of ſugar be leſſened *one fifth part* in weight, by claying, it is not to be concluded that the whole of this fifth part will be eventually loſt; there will be more ſyrup than there otherwiſe would have been, independent of the water from the clay, that paſſes through the ſugar.

Molaſſes and *Vinegar*:—When the trees of the ſecond tapping become poor, in quantity and quality, which may be about the tenth of April, or perhaps ſooner, then a number of freſh tapped trees will yield a ſap, of which may be made, good molaſſes, and alſo excellent vinegar.

In all ſugar plantations, it will be advantageous to cut out the different ſorts of timber, which grow intermixed with the ſugar-maple, and even thoſe of that ſpecies which are not thriving, promiſing trees. The timber ſo cut will ſerve for fuel for the boilers, and leave greater openings for the rays of the ſun to enter, which will have a tendency to improve and enrich the remaining trees. The ground ſo cleared of all except the maple tree, it has been obſerved, is particularly favourable for paſture, and the growth of graſs. "Whether this tree is injured or impoveriſhed by repeated tappings," is an enquiry to be expected, and has been frequently made, of late, by perſons who have anxiouſly wiſhed for the ſucceſs of this buſineſs. It has been before obſerved, that it will bear much hardſhip and abuſe, and it may be added, that there are inſtances, particularly among the old ſettlements on the North-River, of trees which have been tapped for fifty years or upwards, and continue to yield their ſap in the ſeaſon, equal to any brought into uſe of later time; indeed it is aſſerted,

with confidence, by perſons who have had ſome years experience, that theſe trees, by uſe, become more valuable, yielding a ſap of a richer quality. How far a careful cultivation of them, the ſtirring and manuring the ſoil in which they ſtand, may improve their value, remains to be aſcertained in future, though it may be expected, that this, like almoſt all other trees and plants, may from a natural ſtate be greatly and eſſentially improved by the hand of art. Experiments, therefore, will not be unworthy the attention of thoſe citizens, ſituated in the more interior parts of the States. If it ſhall, thereby, be found that theſe trees can be readily propagated, either from the ſeed or young plants, and be brought to thrive, ſo as to be equal in their product, if not ſuperior, to thoſe which have been ſtrewed over the country, without the aid of man, to what an extent of cultivation may not this lead! There will be no riſk or diſadvantage attending the experiment; and it certainly deſerves encouragement.

An Account *of* Miss D. Schlozer, *a celebrated learned lady, in the* Electorate *of* Hanover, *who was thought worthy of the higheſt academical honours in the* University *of* Gottengen, *at the grand Jubilee, in the year* 1787.

DOROTHY Schlozer is the daughter of Auguſtus Lewis Schlozer, profeſſor of philoſophy in the univerſity of Gottingen, and well known as an able politician and hiſtorian. She was born Auguſt 10. 1770, and in her earlieſt years diſcovered an uncommon ſhare of underſtanding, which has been ſince improved by extraordinary application. Her father, encouraged perhaps by the ſucceſs he met with in the care of the education of his preſent lady, whom he inſtructed when only eight years old, had the ſole direction of her ſtudies. The progreſs ſhe made in her infancy was very rapid. She ſoon learned to articulate, and at the age of two years and eight month was taught low German, a language almoſt foreign to her own, and plain needle-work. Soon afterwards ſhe began French, not by burthening her infant mind with grammar rules, but by habituating her to converſe with a female ſervant, a native of France, whom her mother engaged for that purpoſe. In her fifth year ſhe was taught to read German in its preſent purity, by books compoſed for her amuſement by her father; ſuch as deſcriptions of her excurſions in the country, &c. by which her memory was refreſhed, by objects which the idea of the pleaſure ſhe had before derived from them rendered intereſting. When ſhe was only five years and a quarter old, ſhe received ſome leſſons in Geometry. This was deviating from the uſual way, of commencing with arithmetic; but her father wiſhed to try the experiment, and ſucceeded ſo well, that in a fortnight's time, before ſhe had received ten leſſons, ſhe was able to anſwer very difficult queſtions. Her progreſs in the acquirement of modern languages

was really aſtoniſhing. She ſoon learned both to read and ſpeak Engliſh, Italian, Swediſh, and Dutch. Her knowledge of the Italian was conſiderably promoted, by a journey which ſhe undertook, in her twelfth year, with her father, to Rome. She was not ſufficiently acquainted with the language at firſt to converſe fluently; but this difficulty was ſoon vanquiſhed; for the profeſſor obliged her at all the inns on the road to talk with the people of the houſe, or play with the children. This compulſion, ſhe confeſſes, coſt her many a tear, as ſhe could not bear to hear her playmates ridicule her pronunciation; but the advantage ſhe derived amply compenſated, for in leſs than five months ſhe was able to talk Italian as fluently as her native tongue, according to the evidence of the Abbe Denina, in his Lettere Brandenburghen, printed at Berlin in 1786; and on her return through Swiſſerland and Straſbourg ſhe had the ſame opportunity of ſpeaking French. Before ſhe was twelve years old ſhe began to learn Latin; and, about a year and a half afterwards, the rudiments of Greek. She may now juſtly be called a good claſſical ſcholar. She has read the beſt authors; and ſome of her Latin verſes are ſuch as would not diſgrace a prize poem, at a public ſchool in England. Beſides her knowledge of languages, ſhe has applied them to their proper uſe, and made herſelf acquainted with almoſt every branch of polite literature. Her father has not confined her to the ſtudy of any ſcience in particular, but ſhe has been led by choice to pay the greateſt attention to the mathematics.—Miſs Schlozer is perhaps the firſt lady who has made any great proficiency in mineralogy. In this ſhe was at firſt inſtructed by the ingenious profeſſor Gmelin; and afterwards applied herſelf to it with unwearied induſtry, during a reſidence of ſix weeks in the Nartz Foreſt, where ſhe viſited the deepeſt mines, in the common habit of a labourer, and examined the whole proceſs of the work.

Miſs Schlozer, though highly celebrated for her erudition, does not neglect what are eſteemed the firſt female accompliſhments. She plays upon the harpſichord, and ſings with as much taſte as ſhe draws and works. Her perſon is pleaſing, and her dreſs as unaffectedly eaſy as her deportment. Her knowledge of hiſtory, and other literary acquirements, render her very agreeable in company, for ſhe has too much good-nature to be reſerved, and too much ſenſe to be preſuming. She rides remarkably well; and at the balls, from which ſhe is ſeldom abſent, the gentlemen of the univerſity are always ambitious of her hand. Her ſurpriſing talents and accompliſhments becoming the general topic of converſation, ſhe was propoſed by the great Orientaliſt, Michaelis, as a proper ſubject for academical honours. The Philoſophical Faculty, of which Profeſſor Michaelis is Dean, was judged to be the fitteſt, and the 25th of Auguſt was fixed upon, at her own requeſt, for her examination. Public diſputations, and other univerſity exerciſes unſuited to female diffidence, were agreed to be diſpenſed with; and the examination was held at the dean's houſe, in the preſence of the profeſſors Kaeſtner, Neyne, Gatterer, Meiſter, Feder, and Kulenkamp. She was introduced by Michaelis himſelf, and diſtinguiſhed as a lady, with the higheſt ſeat. Several queſtions were firſt propoſed to her in mathematics, all of which ſhe anſwered to their ſatisfaction. After this ſhe gave a free tranſlation of the thirty-ſeventh

ode of the firſt book of Horace, and explained it. She was then examined in mineralogy, and gave a regular account of the proceſs of the metal, from its diſcovery in the mine till it is refined and coined. Her calculations were always juſt, and founded not on a ſuperficial but a thorough knowledge of the ſubject. One of the profeſſors propoſed a difficult queſtion in architecture. She acknowledged that ſhe had not made architecture her ſtudy, but anſwered him with great accuracy, and produced inſtances of what ſhe aſſerted from St. Peter's at Rome, and the buildings ſhe had obſerved at Florence. The examination laſted from five o'clock till half paſt ſeven, when ſhe was deſired to withdraw for a few minutes, and in her abſence unanimouſly pronounced worthy of the degree of Doctor of Philoſophy. When ſhe was deſired to return, and received the congratulations of her examiners, ſhe thanked them for the honour, and told them, that ſhe feared it was conferred too early; but that ſhe hoped to be deſerving of it in five years time. As ſoon as ſhe was declared ſucceſsful, Miſs Michaelis, one of the profeſſor's daughters, preſented her with a wreath of laurel, with which, at the requeſt of the profeſſors, ſhe returned crowned, to her father. Her degree was publickly conferred in the univerſity church, and her diploma preſented to her, on the grand day of the jubilee, September 17, 1787.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

History *of the* American Revolution.

(Continued from page 91.)

THE diſcontents which prevailed in Quebec, the defenceleſs ſtate of the garriſon, and the abſence of general Carleton, would, in all probability, have rendered the city an eaſy prey to colonel Arnold, had he been able to croſs the river, and make an attack, immediately on his arrival at Point-Levi. But this, the want of boats prevented. The alacrity of the friendly Canadians ſupplied him with canoes in a few days; and a paſſage was effected in a dark night, notwithſtanding the vigilance of ſeveral armed veſſels and frigates in the river. But the critical moment was now over. The city had been alarmed; the murmurings and diſcontents of the inhabitants had given way to an apprehenſion of common danger; and the moſt vigourous preparations were made for a reſolute defence. It was about this time that Maclean arrived with his Highlanders, to whom were added the ſailors belonging to the veſſels of war in the river, and a conſiderable number of citizens, who were embodied and armed at their own requeſt; ſo that the garriſon was much more numerous than the aſſailants. Arnold, however, paraded his men on the heights of Abraham, and ſent a flag to ſummon the garriſon, who fired at, and refuſed to admit it. Had he been poſſeſſed of a ſufficient ſupply of ammunition and artillery to make a ſpirited attack, at this time, it is more than probable that the well-wiſhers to his cauſe would ſtill have

been sufficiently numerous, to deliver the town into his hands, and thus complete, at once, the conquest of Canada. But in the extraordinary march executed by colonel Arnold, it had been utterly impossible to bring any artillery; and in the frequent oversetting of the boats, all the powder had been lost or damaged, except a little which had been preserved in horns.

Under these unfavourable circumstances, Arnold adopted the only plan from which any advantage could arise. He placed his men so as to cut off the communication between the city and country, and to intercept all supplies from without; in order to distress the garrison for want of provisions, and render its reduction more easy, on the arrival of general Montgomery, who was daily expected, with his victorious forces, from Montreal.

Nov. 19. In this situation of affairs Carleton arrived at Quebec. His great military talents were exerted to strengthen the fortifications, and encourage the garrison. That no danger might arise from the disaffected inhabitants, all who were unwilling to bear arms in defence of the town, were obliged to leave it. The garrison consisted of about sixteen hundred men, composed chiefly of citizens, new levies, seamen, and marines. These would have been insufficient to defend the extensive fortifications of Quebec, against a powerful force; but the inferiority of the besiegers in point of number, as well as in artillery, and military supplies of every kind, did not leave them much room for apprehension.

In the mean time, general Montgomery's situation was far from being enviable, notwithstanding the continual success with which all his measures had hitherto been crowned. His troops were composed of men led immediately from their civil occupations to the field; men who from their principles, habits, and manner of life, were the most averse to military subordination of any civilized people on earth. Amidst the severe hardships which they experienced, that licentiousness, against which it would be scarcely possible to guard even among regular troops, in similar circumstances, was to be prevented; their wants were to be endured, and their appetites restrained, lest the affections of the Canadians should be alienated; while every appearance of harshness was equally to be avoided, under the dread of their own defection. This was the more to be feared, as some, whose term of enlistment had expired, were actually gone; and others seemed disposed to follow their example. Nothing less than the genius and address of a Montgomery could have surmounted these great and continual difficulties. He had constant employment for the various abilities he possessed. His discretion, his firmness, his talent of persuading, were all necessary to keep together men, who had no other motive to obedience, than zeal for the common cause, and respect for their beloved leader.

Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, general Montgomery determined to pursue the enterprize he had projected; and, if possible, to strike a decisive blow in Canada, by the reduction of Quebec. Having left some of his men in Montreal and the forts, and detached others to different parts of the country, to encourage the Canadians and forward supplies, he pushed forward, with the rest of his troops, to join Arnold. Great were the hardships encountered in this march. The roads were exceedingly bad, the climate severe, winter had set in,

and the snow begun to fall. The resolution of the men, however, was great, and they arrived with incredible expedition at Quebec. The joy of the two little armies at meeting, cannot easily be described. They derived no small degree of satisfaction from a mutual communication of their various distresses; and the hope of being able to put a glorious and successful period to the campaign, gave new life to those, who, but a little before, were ready to sink under accumulated hardships.

On the 5th of December General Montgomery opened the siege of Quebec, with about eight hundred men, little more than half the garrison; so much had their number been reduced, by the loss of those men whom Montgomery had been obliged to leave behind him, and by the desertion of Enos, with near one third of Arnold's detachment. To the conduct of Enos the failure of this expedition may, perhaps, be in a great measure attributed; and though he was acquitted by a court-martial, at Cambridge, it must be remembered that his trial was rather premature, having been held before any thing relative to him was heard from Arnold, or the mischiefs consequent on his desertion were known. These circumstances may account for his "honorable acquittal" by the court-martial.

General Montgomery began by summoning the town in due form; but the flag was fired at, and refused admittance. This occasioned Montgomery to write to Carleton in terms unusually harsh. Means were found to convey this letter to the governor; but his firmness remaining inflexible, a bombardment of the city immediately took place. Batteries composed of snow and water, which soon became ice, were opened, at seven hundred yards distance from the walls; but the metal of the besiegers was too light to make any considerable impression. Their whole artillery consisted of five small mortars, and six cannons, nine and twelve pounders.

The situation of General Montgomery was at this time peculiarly embarrassing. His men had to encounter the hardships of continual fatigue, and the most intense cold. They were not sufficiently numerous to relieve each other regularly in the incessant labours they underwent; and when exhausted with fatigue, they were still exposed to the almost insupportable severity of the climate, with snow four feet deep on the ground. Lest the constancy and enthusiasm of his men might fail, if their sufferings were encreased, or continued much longer; and those whose time of service was expired should insist upon being discharged, it became necessary to form a different plan of operation—either to raise the siege, or make one bold effort to take Quebec by storm.

To raise the siege, the general well knew, would be to relinquish all his conquests in Canada; desert the friendly Canadians who had become his adherents; disappoint the elevated hopes of the Americans, that he would complete the atchievements of the campaign, by the taking of Quebec; forfeit the high opinion that was entertained of his courage and abilities; tarnish the glory he had already acquired; and give up every advantage that had been expected from this expedition. In short, after all the blood and treasure that had been expended, this one step would leave Canada as he found it; and expose the colonies to incursions from that province when reinforcements should arrive from Great-

Britain. Such would be the fatal conſequences of abandoning the ſiege.

On the other hand, to ſtorm the town, garriſoned as it was, with double the number of the aſſailants, ſeemed a deſperate effort indeed. Nature and art combined to render the place almoſt impregnable. Suppoſing that he could carry the lower town, ſtill the upper part of the city was too ſtrong for an attack with his ſmall force: the fortifications were in good repair, and the acceſs exceedingly difficult, from its ſteepneſs, being in ſome places a precipice, and defenſible by a few men againſt a multitude.

But great minds in purſuit of glory, ſeldom ſtop to make a minute calculation of dangers. It was ſufficient for this intrepid man, that the reduction of Quebec would complete the triumphs of the American arms, and the conqueſt of Canada—and, that a defeat in the attempt, however fatal it might prove to himſelf and his troops, would be productive of no worſe conſequences to his country, than would ariſe from tamely raiſing the ſiege. Confiding therefore, in the bravery of his men, and their alacrity to follow wherever he ſhould lead, and depending ſomewhat on the extenſiveneſs of the works, he finally determined to make a bold and ſudden effort to take the town by ſtorm.

The Provincials advanced to the attack by break of day, on the laſt day of the year 1775, in the midſt of a heavy ſtorm of ſnow. The general's plan was perhaps the beſt that human wiſdom could deviſe. While two real attacks were made againſt the lower town, by himſelf with two hundred New-Yorkers, and colonel Arnold with about three hundred New-England men, two feints were made upon the upper town by colonel Livingſton, with one hundred and ſixty Canadians, and major Brown, with a few Maſſachuſetts troops. Theſe different approaches threw the garriſon, for ſome time, into great uncertainty, whither to turn their principal attention.

Some embarraſſments had retarded the different detachments, ſo that they were not ſufficiently advanced, at five o' clock, when the ſignal for attacking was given, in purſuance of previous orders, for that purpoſe. This alarmed the garriſon and prevented a ſurprize, on which a conſiderable dependance had been placed.

General Montgomery, however, preſſed on with the utmoſt expedition, in a narrow path, with a precipice to the river St. Lawrence on the one ſide, and thoſe rocks on which the upper town ſtands, hanging over him, on the other. As he knew the moſt deſperate exertions of valour would be required, he made the firſt onſet with a few of his braveſt men. He ſoon forced his way through the firſt barrier, and marched boldly at the head of his detachment, to attack the ſecond. Here a ſtrong body of the beſieged was poſted, with ſeveral pieces of cannon loaded with grape-ſhot. By a volley from theſe, and a ſevere diſcharge of muſketry, an end was at once put to the valuable life of this enterpriſing officer, and the fortune of the provincials in Canada——The general's aid de-camp, captain Mc. Pherſon, ſome other officers, and many of the brave men who were moſt forward in the attack, ſhared the fate of their gallant leader. Colonel Campbell, on whom the command devolved, immediately retreated, without any farther effort, though the enemy had quit their poſt without attempting to give a ſecond fire.

Colonel Arnold, at the head of his detachment, was in the mean time engaged in a furious aſſault upon the oppoſite ſide of the lower town. He paſſed through St. Roques undiſcovered, attacked and ſcaled a well defended battery, on which two guns were mounted, and made the guard, conſiſting of thirty men, priſoners. But this ſucceſs was attended with conſiderable loſs; and Colonel Arnold received a wound in the leg, from a muſket-ball, which obliged him to be carried to the general hoſpital. His place was, however, well ſupplied, by the goodneſs of the officers, and the reſolution of the men, who being ignorant of Montgomery's misfortune, were ſo far from being diſpirited by their own, that they continued the aſſault with unabated vigour, and made themſelves maſters of a ſecond barrier.

But the beſieged now perceiving the ſmall number of aſſailants in this quarter, and that no danger was to be apprehended from any other, collected the whole ſtrength of the garriſon againſt them. While the troops poured in upon them from all quarters; while they had to contend with every diſadvantage of ground, as well as of ſuperior numbers; and were expoſed to a continual and heavy fire from the town walls, all poſſibility of retreat was cut off, by a detachment which had ſallied through one of the gates, with ſeveral field-pieces, and attacked them furiouſly in the rear. In this dreadful ſituation, notwithſtanding the continual diminution of their number, they bravely defended themſelves for three hours; when, finding further reſiſtance ineffectual, they at length ſurrendered, and became priſoners of war.—The firmneſs and intrepidity of the provincial troops, on this occaſion, has ſeldom been equalled by the braveſt and moſt experienced veterans. About one hundred were killed or wounded, and three hundred taken priſoners. The priſoners were treated with the greateſt humanity, by general Carleton; and proper care was taken of the wounded.

The command now devolved upon Arnold, who diſcovered a moſt determined perſeverance, and a mind full of reſources. Defeated and wounded as he was, he had the boldneſs to encamp, with the ſhattered remains of his troops, within three miles of Quebec. Here he had the addreſs completely to blockade the town, and to prevent the arrival of ſupplies, throughout the remaining part of the winter. The hardſhips of a winter-encampment, on the frozen plains of Canada, were ſuſtained with extraordinary patience and fortitude by thoſe brave men.

Perhaps no man has ever fallen in battle, more univerſally or more deſervedly regretted, than general Montgomery. He was of a reſpectable family in Ireland, where he received a liberal education. The family-eſtate deſcending, agreeably to the laws of that country, to an elder brother, it was his lot to be engaged in a military life. Endowed with talents that would have raiſed him to eminence in any profeſſion, he ſoon became diſtinguiſhed in that of arms. With the rank of captain, and a fair proſpect of higher preferment, he bore an honourable part in a former war in America, and in the reduction of Canada—that land which had both glory and death in ſtore for him!

But war and conqueſt having no other charms for this great man, than as they might be the means of happineſs to mankind, he took the earlieſt opportunity of quitting the

army, when the bleſſings of peace were reſtored to his country.

While in the midſt of camps, he had ſtill found leiſure to cultivate an excellent taſte for philoſophy and the fine arts. A careful ſtudy of the arts of civil government, and of the rights of mankind, had alſo engaged much of his attention. The beautiful and magnificent ſcenes of which nature has been ſo laviſh in America, were fraught with the moſt exquiſite charms for his fine imagination. His heart was in raptures with thoſe romantic ſcenes of rural quiet; that ſimplicity of manners, uncorrupted by luxury or flagrant vice; that love of knowledge, and that ardour for liberty, which he found the people of America poſſeſſed of, in an eminent degree. He therefore reſolved to ſettle amongſt them. A matrimonial connection with a lady of a very reputable family, in the then province of New-York, ſoon after his quitting the army, bound him to America by a ſtill ſtronger tie.

He now retired to a delightful ſeat on the banks of the Hudſon. Here, in ſweet domeſtic intercourſe with the amiable partner of his boſom, converſe with men of worth, the ſtudy of univerſal ſcience, and the improvement of his favourite villa, he reflected, with exquiſite delight, on paſt dangers; and was happy in the enjoyment of uninterrupted tranquillity, till the hand of tyranny was ſtretched forth againſt his adopted country. When this eventful period arrived, his worth could no longer remain hid. Tho' he had courted retirement, fame attended him even to his obſcure retreat. His ſuperior talents, his eaſy, dignified, and unaſſuming manners, and his inflexible integrity, procured him a large ſhare both of private affection and public eſteem. Early in the conteſt he was appointed a Brigadier-General; nor did he heſitate to obey the calls of liberty and his country. He was as ready to ſupport, as he was intimately acquainted with, the unalienable rights of freemen. Like the illuſtrious commander in chief of the American armies, he bade a tender farewell to the ſerene pleaſures, the domeſtic endearments, with which he was bleſſed in his beloved retirement—but his was a laſt farewell!——

In the Canada expedition, more was to be done by perſuaſion than by force. To treat with and reſtrain the Indians; to rouſe the Canadians to a juſt ſenſe of their rights, and encourage them to take up arms; to form a regular army from the moſt diſcordant materials; to inſpire men, unaccuſtomed to military ſervice, with a contempt for danger; to inure them to marches, incampments, fatigues, and hardſhips, and to cheriſh and ſupport them under every difficulty—all theſe required no leſs than the genius of a Montgomery. He poſſeſſed all thoſe qualities, both of the head and heart, which ſuch an undertaking required. He underſtood, and could well explain, the bleſſings of a free government. Perſuaſion dwelt upon his tongue. He had a ſoul great, diſintereſted, affectionate, delighting to alleviate diſtreſs, and to diffuſe happineſs. In him were united the bravery of the ſoldier, and the benevolence of the man. His induſtry, vigilance, activity, and perſeverance, were ſuch as are ſeldom found in the ſame perſon. When his men laboured under the moſt ſevere hardſhips of fatigue and hunger, when they were under the neceſſity of making their beds in ſnow or deep moraſſes, his ſympathizing ſoul partook of their diſtreſs. He cheerfully ſhared in all their ſuffer-

ings. He was more like the father than the general of his troops. His example did more to inſpire patience, obedience, love of order and diſcipline, than the moſt rigid exerciſe of authority could have done. The faults of his troops he was accuſtomed to attribute to inexperience, hard duty, the badneſs of the weather, and the like—ſtill encouraging them to nobler efforts in future. Even their impatience of diſcipline he could excuſe, becauſe of "that ſpirit of freedom, which men accuſtomed to think for themſelves, will even bring into camps with them." To theſe excellent qualities may be attributed the rapid tide of ſucceſs, which attended his arms in Canada, previous to the ſiege of Quebec.

We have already mentioned the motives which prompted him to ſtorm Quebec. One of his letters contains the following generous ſentiment: "Should things not go well, I tremble for the fate of the poor Canadians, who have ventured ſo much. What ſhall I do with them, ſhould I be obliged to evacuate this country? I have aſſured them that the United Colonies will as ſoon give up Maſſachuſetts to reſentment, as them." His laſt letter, in which he ſuggeſts his intention of ſtorming the garriſon, evinces that deliberate and ſteady bravery, which is peculiar to great minds.—"I ſhall be ſorry to be reduced to this mode of attack; becauſe I know the melancholy conſequences. But the approaching ſeverity of the ſeaſon, the weakneſs of the garriſon, together with the nature of the works, point it out too ſtrongly to be paſſed by. Fortune often baffles the moſt ſanguine expectations of poor mortals— I am not intoxicated with the favours I have received at her hands— But I think there is a fair proſpect of ſucceſs." The melancholy cataſtrophe of this bold attempt we need not repeat. The diſmay with which the troops were ſtruck, by the fall of their magnanimous leader, is thus happily expreſſed by Dr. Smith,* in "An Oration in memory of general Montgomery, and of the officers and ſoldiers who fell with him before Quebec;" delivered before Congreſs, agreeably to their deſire, and from which we have extracted the principal parts of this account.

"The ſtroke that ſevered Montgomery from his army deprived them of more than a member. It reached the vitals, and ſtruck the whole body with a temporary death. As when the forked lightning, darting through the foreſt, amid the black tempeſts of night, rends ſome towering oak, and lays its honours in the duſt, the inferior trees, which it had long ſheltered from the ſtorm, ſtand mournfully around,—ſo ſtood the aſtoniſhed bands over their fallen chieftain."

Such was the end of a life devoted, from its earlieſt years, to the great concerns of virtue, liberty, truth, and juſtice. In America he was revered as a martyr to the glorious cauſe of liberty. The moſt powerful ſpeakers in the Britiſh parliament diſplayed their eloquence, in praiſing his virtues and lamenting his fate; and ſome of the members, who had ſerved along with him on former occaſions, wept over his untimely end. His diſtinguiſhed worth even extorted from the miniſter himſelf, an honourable mention of his illuſtrious character.

(To be continued.)

* Provoſt of the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

A Reply to an Eſſay in the Aſylum *for* Auguſt, *on the affections ſubſiſting between parent and child.*

THAT the affections ſubſiſting between parents and children, are not owing to nature, but to protection and obedience, is not only contrary to univerſal aſſent, but contrary to truth, reaſon, and experience. An appeal to the feelings of every parent, is ſufficient to overthrow all that has been ſaid in ſupport of this opinion. The love of their offspring is not only ſtrongly implanted in the *human ſpecies*; but extends to the greater part of the animal creation. The moſt excruciating tortures have not been ſufficient to overcome this principle. Self-preſervation yields to it. An ant, when cut in two, will not abandon her young, but carry them off, or die on the ſpot. A bitch, in the midſt of diſſection, has been ſeen to lick her young; and when removed, groan in a moſt plaintive manner. A ſpider will ſooner die than quit the little bag in which her eggs are included; when the young eſcape from the egg, ſhe carries them on her back, until they can ſhift for themſelves.

It is remarked by naturaliſts, that the greater part of animals, from the elephant to the mouſe, from the largeſt to the ſmalleſt of the feathered tribe, are ferocious at the time they bring forth. The cowardly domeſtic hen acquires the intrepid courage of the cock; and is not afraid to attack man, and every animal who dare moleſt her little brood. Had nature endued the brute creation with this principle, and denied it to man, ſhe would have acted contrary to that uniformity, which runs through all her works; but inſtead of this, we find the ſtrength of parental affection more powerful in the human ſpecies, than in any other animals. How often do we read of parents attempting to reſcue their children from devouring flames, and periſhing in the attempt! Melancholy are the examples, but they are an honour to human nature. Zeleucus, prince of the Locrians, paſſed a law, that whoever was convicted of adultery ſhould loſe both his eyes. Soon after, his own ſon was apprehended in the fact. Had the law been executed, it would have been worſe than death to the ſon; had he pardoned him, this would defeat the deſign of ſo ſalutary an inſtitution. To avoid theſe inconveniences, he ordered one of his own eyes to be pulled out, and one of his ſon's. What a contraſt is this to the ſavage barbarity of the monſter Manlius!

The ſon of Quintus Cicero, having concealed his father, when proſcribed by the Triumviri, would not betray him, although put to the torture. Valerius Maximus relates two inſtances, of young women nouriſhing their parents with their own milk; which appeared ſo extraordinary to the Roman people, that they could only account for them, by ſuppoſing filial affection the firſt law of nature. The following account of the ſtrength of this principle, is recorded by Smellie, in his Philoſophy of Natural Hiſtory. "In the beginning of January, the Hanſwell Eaſt-Indiaman was wrecked on the coaſt of Dorſetſhire. Captain Pierce had two of his own daughters on board. When the ſhip was in the extremity of danger, part of the company ſaved themſelves by ſwimming to a rock. In

this situation Captain Pierce asked Mr. Rogers, his third mate, if any plan could be devised for saving the ladies. Mr. Rogers replied, "It is impossible! but you may save yourself," upon which, the Captain, addressing his daughters, and enfolding them in his arms, said, "Then, my dear children, we will not part, we shall all perish together!" Mr. Rogers quitted the ship. An universal shriek of despair was heard, in which the voices of female distress were distinguished. In a few moments all was hushed——the ship, with every person on board, had then gone to the bottom."

W.

September 12th, 1790.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

INSTRUCTIONS *for becoming a complete* DEMI-ROGUE; *from an old man to his Son.*

My dear Lad,

I SHALL soon arrive at the end of that *crooked path*, which I have trod for seventy years. Alas! all my varied cunning, my shiftings and turnings, avail nought against that blunt ruffian Death, who, scorning every sideway attack, rushes upon me like a merciless jack-ketch, and has already such a gripe of my throat, that I can hardly deliver this my last parental instruction. If the tyrant would allow me a moderate respite, I should extend my precepts to all the conditions of life in which thou mayest possibly be placed. I would hold up to thy admiration many illustrious patterns of demi-roguery, in military commands, in national councils, in the courts of justice, and in the temples of religion. I would prove that the greater part of statesmen, heroes, and saints, both of ancient and modern times, those *demi-gods* worshipped by great nations, have in fact been *demi-rogues*. But this cruel foe will not permit me; and besides, my child, it will probably be sufficient for thee to know those *golden rules of demi-roguery*, which are to be practised in the common walks of life, which have for their principal object the acquisition of *wealth*, the only good which a wise man deems worthy of his pursuit. I have, my dear child, with heart-felt satisfaction, beheld thee from the very cradle, promising to be the most complete *demi-rogue* that ever existed; when but two years old, thou didst cheat thy play-mates of their dolls and sugar-plums; and thy sweet lisping lips did mix a *compound of truth and falsehood*, that would puzzle the first lawyer in the land. I have formed thee by my precepts and examples these twenty years, and now press these my *dying words* as a precious legacy on thy dutiful heart.

Abjure, my beloved son, for ever, all those strict principles of *conscience, justice, humanity, honour, and friendship*, about which bigotted moralists make such a pother. How truly absurd is the maxim, *that a man cannot cheat another of six pence, without being a villain!* Or, that you must speak *the whole truth, and nothing but the truth!* Or, that you must *not betray a friend, for even ten thousands pounds!* I know thou hast

none of theſe childiſh ſcruples; yet as there is a ſtrange weakneſs in the human mind, to be at times alarmed by certain *qualms of conſcience*, and as in thoſe fatal moments many a fine bargain may be loſt, I think it not quite needleſs to repeat a leſſon I have ſo often taught. As to *religious fears*, thou knoweſt well that *great divines*, in every age and country, have deviſed very effectual comforts, *atonements*, *penances*, *offerings*, *confeſſions* &c. according to the variety of creeds and manners: In the preſent enlightened æra every ſhadow of doubt is wholly removed by the *Goſpel of univerſal ſalvation*, that glorious doctrine, which throws the gates of heaven wide open to all the raſcals of the univerſe, and which therefore muſt, in conſiſtence with itſelf, grant ſuperior bliſs to us worthy demi-rogues.*

In the next place, my darling, remember that an excellent demi-rogue is far from being *a notorious villain*. He loves money above all things, and he delights in the practiſe of every lucrative art; but he ſteers clear of the gallows, the dungeon, and the wheelbarrow. He is even too wiſe to forfeit his reputation, becauſe it is worth a great deal. A notorious knave is deteſted and ſhunned; whereas a demi-rogue is careſſed by many, as *a ſenſible and good ſort of a man*, and though hated by the very upright, is not often deemed dangerous enough to put them on their guard. Reſpect the prejudices of mankind, they frequently hang a wretch who pilfers a trifle, when they extol, as a *clever fellow*, the man who can, with dexterity, embezzle a thouſand guineas. Between thee and me, the two characters of *demi-rogue* and *arch-villain* are not, at the bottom, very different, (which probably has at firſt occaſioned the ſimilarity of names,) and therefore the firſt has a continual propenſity to degenerate into the other. But it is prudence that draws a diſtinct line between them, that *prudence* which is perhaps the only *real virtue*. I am ſorry that Solomon, who is called the wiſeſt of men, did not fix that meaning on the heavenly wiſdom, about which he wrote ſo many books. To keep thy feet on this ſlippery path, learn, my ſon, the painful taſk of ſelf-command. Never ſwallow a gilded hook! ſhut thine eye on bewitching thouſands, when they would tempt thee to infamy and ruin! I have ſeen many a fine fellow ſwing, or loſe his ears, only becauſe he was *one degree more than a demi-rogue*.

Having premiſed theſe two capital maxims, I proceed to lay down thoſe manœuvres, which I and many others have, with great ſucceſs, practiſed for many years; and eſpecially ſince the glorious period of American freedom; for our bleſſed liberty has broken aſunder many of thoſe abſurd moral, civil, and religious bonds, which cramp the mind, and tye the hands, in other ſlaviſh nations: witneſs our generous tender laws, bankrupt-laws, and other things within thy own obſervation. *Firſt*, and above all things, my dear ſon, *never pay thy debts while thou canſt poſſibly help it*. I have known many worthy men to grow rich, only by a faithful adherence to this wiſe maxim. Buy on credit houſes, lands, cattle, clothes; in ſhort, every thing that does not abſolutely require caſh. My honoured friend—— never keeps more caſh by him than what is indiſpenſable for market

* He was an *abſolute univerſaliſt*, and not one of thoſe who admit a final reſtitution after a temporary puniſhment.

money ; all the reſt he reſerves for ſheriffs' vendues and other ſuch opportunities: He will even ſometimes go in debt with huckſter-women, for half a pound of butter, while he has great ſums at intereſt, at thirty per cent. Your venerable uncle——has not yet paid the tradeſmen that built his fine houſe, twelve years ago, nor the labourers that worked ſo hard to improve his excellent farm. It may be ſaid that this manœuvre cannot laſt long, becauſe impatient creditors will want their money, but nothing, my child, is more eaſy ; many of thy creditors are good natured people, and take thine apologies *bona fide* ; others are too lazy to puſh thee, until their patience is quite exhauſted ; others again are anxious for cuſtom or employ, and while they think thee reſponſible, do not wiſh to give an affront. All of them are willing to accept of a ſmall matter, from time to time, rather than venture on the delays and uncertainties of the law—This laſt is a moſt fortunate circumſtance: with one hundred pounds caſh, a knowing man may eaſily command the credit of one thouſand pounds, for ten or twelve years. Learn then to apply with propriety theſe magic ſounds—"call again :" "come back in two weeks at the fartheſt :" "Do you think I mean to run away ?" "I pray take an order upon——" "As I have a ſoul to be ſaved, I have not a dollar by me :" "I am extremely ſorry you did not come one hour ſooner, as I laid out every farthing on a great bargain :" "I am diſappointed by a ſcoundrel, who was to pay me an hundred pounds this very morning :" "well well, if you will not truſt me I know who will, ſo, your humble ſervant :" "D—n you, whom do you threaten, do you know who I am ?"

Secondly, *take every advantage in dealing*. Innumerable examples will ſhow thee the importance of this precept. How many prudent men have made their fortunes by our excellent tender-laws, now unhappily abrogated by the federal conſtitution ! D——n their narrow-hearted probity, how many thouſands have I loſt by it ! you know what harveſt I made during that golden æra ! You remember how I paid the poor widow an hundred weight of flour, in lieu of an hundred pounds hard money, which I had borrowed from my good friend, her huſband. The parſon called me publicly, an infamous raſcal ; and ſaid, that every tear of the diſtreſſed mother and her orphans, would be melted lead on my carcaſe in the other world ; but I did not mind his ſilly prattle. Nor did I loſe my reputation : I had ſtill a conſiderable influence in the county, was a leading man in the congregation, and a member of the aſſembly. I boldly aſſerted, that congreſs had a right to make what laws they pleaſed, and that the hundred of wheat, being worth one hundred pounds in congreſs money, was conſequently worth one hundred in ſpecie ; that it would have been worth one thouſand pounds, if that honourable body had thought proper to make it ſo.

As a great general has an inexhauſtible fund of ſtratagems, ſo a ſkilful demi-rogue is never at a loſs for expedients, in any variation of circumſtances. A friend of mine ſold a horſe to an intimate acquaintance, and warranted him faultleſs, on his honour. Next morning as the man came into the ſtable, the horſe ſaluted him with both his hind legs, in ſuch a manner that he will never forget it. He went in a rage to accuſe the ſeller of bare-faced knavery ; but my friend, who is a man of cool temper, ſaid gravely, "I never in my life knew either

man or beast without some fault or other: pray don't be in a passion, it is contrary to Christian meekness." The other cursed him heartily; but my friend laughed in his sleeve, and kept the forty pounds snug in his pocket. *A propos* of horses—These noble animals seem providentially destined for the peculiar emolument of demi-rogues. From the gentleman-racer to the common jockey, millions are made every year by the *mystery of horse dealing*. Indeed this is a science in itself; but I would advise thee to dip so far into it, as to pick up a dozen pounds occasionally. Thou mayest sometimes gain this much by a lucky swap on a journey, without going a step out of thy way.

There is a nice art in making up accounts, in good charging, in slips of error, and in balancing a contra account. A friend of mine had to pay a doctor twelve pounds, for inoculating his family; on being sued he produced a contra account, which however, after straining every point, did not amount to more than ten pounds. My friend was resolved to be even with the pill-baker; so he charged a barrel of cyder with hauling, at forty shillings, kissed the book, and came off like a man.

Every calling has its peculiar craft and mystery. The baker knows the virtue of allum; the butcher blows up a lean carcase; the brewer makes strong beer of hops and water; the shoemaker makes you a neat shoe, that it may wear out the sooner; the taylor can dress you a pompous account with thread, buckram, buttons, twist, &c.; the retailer of liquors will strengthen your rum with pepper, or mend your madeira with rum. Whatever business you choose, acquire the intimacy of some old hand, who is a perfect master of his trade. But here let me again warn you of indiscretion. A noted shop-keeper had made a handsome profit on peppered rum; he was at best only suspected of foul play, when his greediness prompted him to salt it, in order to perpetuate the thirst of grog-drinkers. A sagacious customer smelt the rat, and found the rum-jug in a few days covered with a coat of salt. The unhappy demi-rogue became *a knave*, and was undone.

Thirdly, my son, *cheat the public whenever thou canst*. There thou mayest even venture beyond the usual bounds of prudence, because in this *free country*, *personal interest* is so generally preferred to what is called *the public weal*, that you need not much fear informers, and other harpies of the law. In fact, what is the public but a chimera, a phantom, worshipped by a few idiots, who stile themselves patriots! fools, who sacrifice property and life for this idol, the creature of their own crazy brains. You may plunder the public in many ways. *Smuggling* is one, which will, in the present circumstances, be very lucrative. Heaven seems to have created our numberless creeks and inlets for the benefit of smugglers: they alway throve well in this country, while it was but a British colony: how much more will they now flourish in thirteen, perhaps soon fifty, independent states! Smuggle then, my son, I again repeat it! You should do it merely from a just abhorrence of this cursed federal constitution, which has shut up so many sources of wealth from the meritorious race of demi-rogues. Smuggling would soon undermine this mighty fabric, which mocks the power of mightiest foes.

In general, condemn all taxes whatever, as an imposition upon a free and enlightened people, as a badge of Turkish slavery, and do all

in thy power to filch from the public revenue, whether it be impost, excise, poll-tax, or any other.

But, my son, should heaven set thee up as a collector, treasurer, agent, or whatever kind of manager for the public, change thy tune immediately. Extol the most unlimitted taxation as a divine right, as indispensable for the very existence of thy dear country; because the more you handle of the public money, the more will stick to thy hands. Knowest thou how many commissaries and agents got rich during the war! Thou remembereſt the shoes made for a winter-campaign, that burst to pieces before the troops had marched ten miles! You recollect also the shirts that sat as close on the soldiers' backs, as the stays of any belle or the coat of any beau in the city! I advise thee, my dear child, to *pray morning and evening for a speedy war*, that you may handle the magazines, and grow fat by starving ten thousand soldiers, who are foolish enough to fight with a hungry belly.

Fourthly, my son, *be a party man*. Parties are necessary in all well-ordered republics, and particularly beneficial to demi-rogues. If thou canst be a leader, so much the better; but at any rate be a tool, and sell thyself well to the highest bidder. Whenever I read the accounts of British elections, I curse my unlucky star to be born in this poor simple country, where nothing but grog and beef-steaks can be earnt, even by voting a fellow into the fat office of Sheriff. But, my son, I hope thou wilt live to see streams of gold flowing at every election, for members of congress, governors, assemblymen &c. &c. and if I am not mistaken, thou wilt scoop handfuls into thy pockets. I hope likewise that a civil war may take place every ten years. These are times of harvest for a smart man. What immense sums were gained in the last war! Whig for continental money, and Tory for hard money. A sensible friend of mine one day betrayed a British guard into the hands of the militia, and the next he caused a party of these to be taken by the refugees. He got a handsome reward from both. He was indeed a little too bold, and got indicted for his pranks; but the yellow boys stood his friends, he came off without damage, and was till his death a well-respected citizen.

Fifthly, my darling, *swear freely whenever an oath is a pennyworth*. Fie upon the bashful school-boy that stickles at this frivolouus ceremony! I have told you already of the *Universal panacea for a squeamish conscience*. Oaths were sacred in barbarous times; but in this philosophic age they are mere bugbears for children and old women. I have known a good deal picked up by swearing for hire. Swearing for each other is also a laudable reciprocity of friendship; just as lending a hand at harvest, or some other busy work. You may especially practise a profitable swearing in the following cases: *To verify a dubious account*, whether your antagonist disputes certain articles, or insists on having paid, but lost the receipt: *To confirm disputes* legacies, deeds, and other titles of property; *To obtain the privileges of bankruptcy and insolvency*,—These are admirable substitutes for tender-laws, and have been the making of many honest demi-rogues! Egad! to buy lands, houses, plate, every thing you wish from credulous simpletons, and then conjure them away by swearing that you are not worth five shillings!

Lastly, my son and heir, I charge

thee *either never to marry, or marry like an able demi-rogue.* Seek a rich wife, and let not a boyiſh fancy make thee loſe a ſingle dollar, for the ſake of beauty, genius, virtue, and ſuch flimſy ſtuff, on which an honeſt man cannot ſubſiſt the firſt four and twenty hours of the honey-moon. Your plain dealers pretend that it is baſe and criminal to cheat a woman of her heart, by not giving her thine in return. Bleſs us! what is the beſt woman's heart! I would ſell all the female hearts in America for ſixpence. Beſides, a demi-rogue has no heart to give: His heart is, as it were, caſed in gold, impenetrable to the ſhafts of love, and every other ſilly paſſion. If practicable, marry ſome rich widow of 80. You may have the good fortune to marry three or four ſuch in ſucceſſion, which will make thee a man indeed. Mind alſo to cheat the parſon of his fee, which is the more eaſy as theſe fellows never ſue.

Theſe, my beloved ſon, are the principal maxims I bequeath thee; print them on thy heart! A circumſtantial detail would require a treatiſe; and it is needleſs, becauſe thy own genius, maturing by experience, will teach thee every thing needful, like a ſure inward light. I feel, my ſon, the weight of thy reply to my advice the other day, "why ſo long a practice of demi-roguery has not made me more wealthy". But let not this circumſtance leſſen thy regard to my ſalutary precepts. The fact is, that the increaſe of demi-rogues, and the ſuperior cunning of ſome young dogs, have not only leſſened the profits of the trade, but alſo given me of late ſome confounded hard knocks. I have received a number of tickets, from raſcally jail-birds. A conſummate villain cheated me out of my fine farm. Thou thyſelf haſt pretty often drained my pocket by thy tricks; which, by the bye, I forgive becauſe of thy proficiency from my inſtruction. I am glad to leave a world that grows too wiſe for me; and hope that thou wilt as much outſhine the demi-rogues of the riſing generation, as I have ſurpaſſed my cotemporaries.

C.

Account of the Imitative Faculty in a Horſe: *From a Tour through* France, *in* 1788.

ON ſetting off from Rouen, I found myſelf provided with a pretty little gray bidet, and a poſtilion, in favour of whom I was ſomewhat prepoſſeſſed, being the ſmarteſt of any I had met with, dreſſed in a new royal livery of blue, with red and gold, and a waiſtcoat finely fringed.

I mounted my nag, with no ſmall degree of ſelf-ſatisfaction; when, giving him the whip, I diſcovered that the only quality he had of going, was that of moving backwards, as he began to kick behind moſt furiouſly, to the great derangement and endangering of my perſon; being obliged to have recourſe to his mane, in order to keep my ſeat, on account of the huge and ill-ſhaped wooden ſaddle I was mounted on. At length I found the only way to manage him was, to let him follow his companion; the poſtilion then cracked his whip, galloped away as faſt as

he could go, and my horse after him; and so exactly did he follow, step by step, that when the postilion's horse galloped, mine galloped; when his trotted, walked, or stood still, mine corresponded in every movement; till, by the time I had proceeded half a mile from the town, I found myself covered all over with dirt from head to foot, which flew from the heels of the other horse. At length, when we had got about a mile from Rouen, as we were cantering over the pave, the postilion's horse made a false step, and dashed with great violence on the ground; the rider tumbled off, and the horse rolled upon his huge jack-boot. My bidet, who followed close behind, was so strongly addicted to the vice of imitation, that without any visible cause whatever, he immediately stopped short, and tumbled down upon the other, with an apparent voluntary motion. We were all four rolling together in the most ludicrous situation imaginable; a situation, that, at the moment, I wished for that prince of caricature, Geoffrey Gambado, to have been present at.

Extract *from the* Transactions *of the* Society *instituted at* London *for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, for the Year* 1789.

UNDER the head of Mechanics we find some letters and certificates on the utility of the gun-harpoon in striking whales. *Captain Wheatly* writes to the society as follows:

"I have been informed lately of the encouragement given by you for the use of the Harpoon-guns, in the Whale-fishery. I beg leave to lay before you the following instance of their utility, in the Britannia, belonging to Mr. John Thomson, of London, under my command, during the three last seasons, in Davis's Straits; in which time we killed fourteen large whales, and in all of which the guns have been the principal instruments of their destruction: eight of which were first struck by the gun-harpoon; and the others, although not the first, were generally the second and third: and often when a boat, with the common harpoon, dare not approach them, by reason of their throwing about their fins and tails, the gun, at a safe distance of eight, twelve, or fifteen fathoms, has given their mortal wound.

The greatest inconvenience we laboured under was the rain or snow, and sometimes the sea, wetting the lock: to remove that obstacle, I had a case of leather, lined with tin, to fit round the gun, and over the lock, big enough to fire the gun with the case on; so that we could fire in any weather; and found thimbles made of wire, twisted in the slit of the harpoon, and a bit of cork in the upper end of the harpoon, to answer the purpose very safely and well.

Their uses in calm and still weather are very great; as a whale, although it is a timorous creature, will very often let a boat approach it to twenty, fifteen, and even ten fathoms, before it sinks; all of which distances are in the reach of the gun, but none of them in the reach of the hand-harpoon.

To the Manufacturers *of* Woollen Cloths.

AS large quantities of Woollen Cloth are made in private families and brought to market in our trading towns, a great part of which is not calculated for market, you will readily attend to the following hints, from thoſe who are concerned in purchaſing, and know what manufactures will beſt ſuit the market, and command the beſt prices.

1. Be very careful in ſorting your wool. There are three, four, or five ſorts of wool in a fleece, which ſhould be ſeparated, and all the wool that goes into one piece ſhould be of nearly the ſame fineneſs and quality. If different ſorts are put together, the cloth will not full well. The beſt practice is, to put the two ſorts which are neareſt alike into the ſame piece; taking the poorer kind for the warp, and the better kind for the filling, as the filling is that which makes the nap in dreſſing. It is for this reaſon the filling ſhould be ſlack twiſted.

2. Make your cloths of greater width. The common width from the loom, in this country, is one yard: but this, when fulled, falls ſhort of three quarters, a width that cuts into garments to great diſadvantage. It ſhould come from the loom five quarters wide, ſo that when fulled, it will remain ſeven eighths, which will cut as well as double width.

3. When your cloths are made for market, let the pieces be of conſiderable length; about thirty yards from the loom. The ſale of much cloth is loſt, or the price much lowered, becauſe it comes to market in ſmall pieces of three or four yards. A ſelvage, of ten or twelve threads of coarſe yarn, ſhould be made on the ſides, to preſerve it on the tenter-hooks.

4. Let your coarſe wool be made into flannel of a yard wide and brought to market white. People are apt to tkink, becauſe they wear checkered and ſtriped cloth themſelves, that the ſame will ſuit beſt in market This is a miſtake. None but white is worn in the larger towns, and none but white is ever imported.

5. Let perſons employed in making white cloths, be careful not to mix, with the wool, ſhreds of linen, locks of blue wool, pieces of blue yarn or lint, or any thing that will appear in the cloth. All ſuch articles make ſpots; they are marks of ſlovenly work, and hurt the ſale of the cloth.

6. It would be well that cloths were fulled before they come to market. This is wholly the practice in England, and it is not ſafe purchaſing cloths before they are fulled, for the quality cannot be well aſcertained.

Hartford, Auguſt 30, 1790.

THE FIERY ORDEAL.

TOWARDS the end of the Greek Empire at Conſtantinople, a general, who was an object of ſuſpicion to his maſter, was urged to undergo the fiery proof of the Ordeal by an archbiſhop, a ſubtile courtier. The ceremony was this; three days before the trial, the patient's arm was incloſed in a bag, and ſecured by the royal ſignet; he was expected to bear a red hot ball of iron, three times, from the

altar to the rails of the sanctuary, without artifice or injury. The general eluded the experiment with pleasantry. 'I am a soldier,' said he, 'and will boldly enter the lists with my accusers; but a layman, a sinner like myself, is not endowed with the gift of miracles. Your piety, holy prelate, may deserve the interposition of Heaven, and from your hands I will receive the fiery globe, the test of my innocence.' The archbishop stared, the emperor smiled, and the general was pardoned.

Advantage *of sea-bathing. Related by* Dr. Foster.

A VESSEL on its voyage from Jamaica to England, had suffered so much from the storms, by which it was overtaken, that it was at last on the point of sinking. The crew had recourse in all haste to the boat. The great hurry they were in, having occasioned them to take with them but a small quantity of provisions and liquor, they began to be afflicted with hunger, as well as thirst, in a high degree; when the captain advised them by no means to drink the sea water, as the effect of it would be extremely noxious; but rather to follow his example, and, thinly clad, to dip in the sea. He himself practised this constantly; and not only he, but all those who followed his example, found that when they came out of the water, both their hunger and thirst were perfectly appeased for a long time. Many of the crew laughed at him, and at those who followed his instructions; but at length they grew weakened, exhausted, and died of hunger and thirst; nay some of them, urged by despair, threw themselves into the sea; but the captain, and such as several times a day dipped in the sea, preserved their lives for the space of nineteen days; and at the end of that period, they were taken up by a vessel which was sailing that way. It should seem that they absorbed, by the pores of their bodies, as much pure water as was sufficient for their nourishment, all the salt being at the same time left behind. In fact, the salt was deposited on the exterior surface of their bodies, in the form of a thin pellicle, which they were obliged repeatedly to rub off.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

Remarkable *instance of good Sense in a* Dog.

A GENTLEMAN had trained his dog to several domestic functions, and among others, to carry meat from his butcher in a basket hung round his neck. One morning coming home with his load, he was attacked by several stout dogs. He set the basket down, and sustained the combat with extraordinary prowess for a long while. At last finding himself incapable of defending his charge, he fell too and swallowed with amazing voracity, finding this the only expedient to disappoint the robbers.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

IMPARTIAL REVIEW

OF LATE

American Publications.

A SERMON, *on temporal and ſpiritual* Salvation: *Delivered in Chriſt-Church, Philadelphia, before the Pennſylvania Society of the* Cincinnati. *By* WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. *Provoſt of the College and Academy of Philadelphia. (On the anniverſary of American independence,* 1790.) *Prepared and publiſhed at the requeſt of the Society.*

DR. SMITH's Sermon was this year ſubſtituted for an oration, the *fourth of July* being on Sunday. His text is taken from the ſublime and rapturous prophet ISAIAH, lii. 12. *The Lord hath made bare his holy arm in the eyes of all the nations; and all the ends of the earth ſhall ſee the Salvation of our God.*

He endeavours to ſhew that this prophecy is peculiarly applicable to the United States, both as it reſpects a *temporal*, and a *ſpiritual* ſalvation.

He firſt expatiates on the ſubject of *temporal* ſalvation; and paints, in glowing colours the bleſſings of peace, liberty, and plenty which the United States enjoy. Under this head he mentions the inſtitution of the Cincinnati; and, to obviate the ſuſpicions which it has given riſe to, ſhows the pure and patriotic principles on which it is founded. A paſſage is quoted, from a ſermon delivered before General Waſhington, in 1778, from which he aſſumes to himſelf, "ſome part of the merit—at leaſt of hinting the foundation of the order of the Cincinnati." How the paſſage alluded to, can be ſaid to "hint the foundation" of *any order* or *inſtitution*, we cannot perceive; it exhibits, however, a well-drawn portrait, in which are united the brave ſoldier and the patriotic citizen. The manner in which he diſcuſſes his *ſecond head* is ſublime beyond deſcription.

The laſt and great diffuſion of the Goſpel, alluded to in the text, he ſees already begun in theſe long benighted regions; and is borne forward, with an enthuſiaſtic fervor, to the time when virtue, knowledge, and true religion ſhall be extended to the utmoſt verge of this great continent. That no nation can long flouriſh without theſe, he proves from the woful example of all the great empires that have hitherto exiſted. Hence he takes occaſion to enforce, in the ſtrongeſt terms, the civilization of the Indians, as a duty incumbent on the people of theſe States.

A few extracts will give the reader ſome idea of that ſtrength of metaphor, that bold energy of thought, and that nervous elegance of language, which render this diſcourſe beautifully ſublime, and to which no deſcription could do juſ-

tice. Near the beginning he says,

How divinely luminous, how sweetly evangelical, how richly instructive, and how triumphantly accordant to the solemnities of this day, are our Text and Context! To no period under the law, to no former period under the gospel, can we look for the full explanation, or near accomplishment of the prophecy before us! To the present æra, and to the happy circumstances under which we are now assembled, we are called to turn our meditations, and to seek for a more ample commentary upon this prophecy.

In this divine work for which the Lord hath made bare his holy arm, in the eyes of all the nations, even to "the ends of the earth," the inhabitants of these *American States* appear to be brought into the midst of the great drama. They mourned under "oppression" and wrong; but now they are "restored and comforted." Their land was desolated; but now "their waste places sing for joy." They have heard "the tidings of good things." The gospel is preached unto them.

The auspicious æra is at hand, and its blessings almost within our grasp! The anticipation of them ought to fill us with a holy fervor, and be as a portion of divine fire to animate us in the remaining duties of this day, which regard a *temporal* as well as a *spiritual* salvation.

The Dr. justly observes that the commemoration of *spiritual*, as well as *temporal* blessings and deliverances ought to be attended to, on the anniversary of American independence; and that they are in their nature inseparable.

The joy of this day, as often as it shall return, ought not to be a *noisy and tumultuous joy*, shouts of triumph, a display of the spoils of enemies, trophies of victory, the mere glare and parade of external shew, illuminations, feastings and the like, (which, as emblems and remembrancers, may on proper occasions be allowable and fit;) But it should be a *religious* joy, the *joy* of the *heart* before the Lord.

Under the second head, when speaking of the spiritual deliverance foretold in the latter clause of his text, he introduces some observations on the nature of the Gospel, and the purposes for which it was revealed to mankind;—

In all the majesty of truth, and beauties of holiness, the blessed Gospel delivers to us those laws, by which we are to *live* here, and be *judged* hereafter. Containing doctrines the most rational and sublime, precepts the most benevolent and salutary, a style the most rich and powerful, in all the variety of language and colouring, and sharper than a two-edged sword—this heavenly book was given to purify the heart and affections; to enlighten and exalt the understanding; to awaken and guide the conscience; to confirm our hopes and remove our fears; to banish ignorance and superstition; to cast down the idols of the nations; to mitigate or destroy lawless power; to check the rage of barbarism; to humanize the hearts of men, and call them off from a vain dependence upon external worship and ceremonies, to a trust in the living God; obedience to his moral laws and the voice of conscience within; repentance from past offences; an acceptable, rational, and elevated devotion of heart; a longing after immortality; an exaltation to the life of angels, the joy of God, and happiness unspeakable and full of glory!

Such, then, being the nature and end of the *gospel* of *Christ*, how triumphant is the assurance given in our text, that "the Lord hath made bare his holy arm in the eyes of all the nations" of this immense continent, and that his promise hath gone forth "to these ends of the earth," that they "shall see the *salvation* of God," and exult in the full blaze of *Gospel-day!*

Farther on he says,

Should we, as a people, neglect the call which is given us, for contributing our utmost endeavours to render this land, a land of knowledge and virtue as well as of freedom; should we imagine that we were sent into it only to eat the fruits thereof, to wrest from the former lords of the soil, by us called Savages, the possessions which they held from age to age, without seeking to improve their condition as well as our own; should we refuse to "undo the heavy burden, to break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free"—justly might we fear that the good providence of God would punish us for our unworthiness, and raise up other instruments for the accomplishment of his own eternal purposes of love, for civilizing as well as christianizing this immense continent.

The following extract is replete with all the beauties which a vivourous imagination, grandeur of

thought, energy of ſtyle, and warm benevolence of ſentiment can beſtow.

Certain it is, that the neglect of God's mercies, and counteracting the gracious purpoſes of his providence, are offences grievous in his ſight. Certain it is, that national ſins are the cauſes of national miſery, and that the corruption of the members leads to a diſſolution of the whole body.

Where are now the nations and empires of ancient renown? Where is the *Jewiſh* nation, which is more immediately addreſſed in our text? Where the *Aſſyrian*, the *Macedonian*, the *Grecian*, the *Roman*, once ſo celebrated among mankind, at whoſe voice the ſurrounding nations trembled? Alas! are they not fallen—fallen—fallen!—ſunk into that abyſs of ſhame and miſery, where the *ghoſts* of *departed empires* ſtalk about in ſad lamentation of their former glory! Their deſolation and ruin followed their departure from the path of virtue and honour; and, of what they once were, only the imperfect memorial remains!

Be wiſe, then, be inſtructed, ye riſing *American States!* Let it be your glorious contention which of you ſhall ſtand foremoſt in making liberal proviſions for the advancement and ſupport of *freedom* and *virtue*; without which, neither the ordinances of *religion*, nor the *laws* can be duly adminiſtered; nor the civil duties of life fulfilled; nor the manners of a people improved; nor their happineſs for any length of time ſecured. But by wiſe eſtabliſhments for the inſtruction of youth, the advancement of the arts and ſciences, the encouragement of induſtry, and the maintenance of *religion* and *morality*—this ſhall become a great and happy land!

Tranſported at the thought, I am borne forward to days of diſtant renown! In my expanded view, theſe *United States* riſe, in all their ripened glory, before me. I look, through, and beyond, every yet peopled region of the New World, and behold period ſtill brightening upon period. Where one continuous depth of gloomy wilderneſs now ſhuts out even the beams of day, I ſee new *ſtates* and *empires*, new ſeats of *wiſdom* and *knowledge*, new *religious* domes, ſpreading around. In places now untrod by any but ſavage beaſts, or men as ſavage as they, I hear the voice of happy labour, and behold towery cities growing into the ſkies!

Lo! in this happy picture I behold the native Indian, exulting in the works of *peace* and *civilization!* His bloody hatchet he buries deep under ground, and his murderous knife he turns into a pruning hook, to lop the tender vine and teach the luxuriant ſhoot to grow. No more does he form to himſelf a heaven after death, (according to the poet) in company with his faithful dog, behind the cloud-topt hill, to enjoy ſolitary quiet, far from the haunts of faithleſs men; but, better inſtructed by Chriſtianity, he views his everlaſting inheritance, a houſe not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

Inſtead of recounting to his offspring, round the blazing fire, the bloody exploits of their anceſtors, and wars of ſavage death, ſhewing barbarous exultation over every deed of woe, methinks, I hear him pouring forth his Eulogies of praiſe to the memory of thoſe who are the inſtruments of heaven, in raiſing his tribes from darkneſs to light; in giving them *freedom* and *civilization*, and converting them from violence and blood, to meekneſs and love!

MEMOIRS OF THE BLOOMSGROVE FAMILY.

(Concluded from page 116.)

THE following obſervations of Mrs. Bloomſgrove, to Fanny and Rozella, on the reigning foible of the fair ſex, merit the ſerious peruſal of every lady, whether ſhe be a mother or a daughter.

You cannot but perceive, continued Mrs. Bloomſgroove, that mere external beauty is of little worth, and that deformity, when aſſociated with amiable diſpoſitions and uſeful qualities, does not preclude our reſpect and approbation. I would not be underſtood to deſpiſe, or even undervalue beauty. Where it is the gift of nature, we ought to value and cheriſh

it, as we ſhould all her other gifts. But if the poſſeſſor ſpends her mornings at the toilet, and under the hands of the friſeur; and her evenings in company, to diſplay the additional beauty ſhe derives from adventitious ornaments, her mind muſt be neglected, while her heart is corrupted by flattery and poiſoned by vanity. They who live only to diſplay a pretty face and a fine dreſs, can ſcarcely be ranked above an inſenſible ſtatue, or a painted image. A head without underſtanding will always appear contemptible, whether it be covered with a cap or a wig.

A female, who plumes herſelf on her beauty, is in great danger of having her temper ſoured by the apprehenſion of ſlights and neglects with which ſhe meets. One inſtance of this will cancel a thouſand flatteries of profeſſed admirers. The repetition of them irritates the ſpirits; and the mind, being awake to the leaſt appearance of inattention, is ſo often in a ferment, that ſourneſs of temper is the conſequence. Sickleneſs, fears, falſe delicacies, pride, affectation, and weakneſs of nerves, are incidents not uncommon to females of this ſtamp. Finding themſelves admired without ſaying or doing any thing worthy of notice, they ſave themſelves the trouble of acquiring any valuable accompliſhments. A taſte for reading and a habit of thinking would be too much trouble for them. But beauty is a roſe that ſoon withers. With the loſs of that, they loſe the power of pleaſing others; and, what is ſtill worſe, poſſeſs not the power of pleaſing themſelves.

She next ſhows them the folly of affectation.

Affectation is that in manners which hypocriſy is in religion—an attempt to impoſe on others by an appearance of qualities which we do not poſſeſs. We cannot pay ourſelves a worſe compliment than by affectation: it is a tacit acknowledgement that we ought to be what we are not. Like a maſk, it may conceal our face: but, is ſtill known to be a falſe face.

It is always diſguſtful, not only becauſe unnatural, but becauſe it indicates a trifling vanity of mind.

Nothing conduces more to render a perſon agreeable, than eaſy and graceful manners. That our manners may be graceful, they muſt be natural; for actions which are forced, are ſtiff and awkward, and therefore diſguſtful. Shun affectation therefore in all its odious forms; aſſume no borrowed airs; and be content to pleaſe, to ſhine, or to be uſeful, in the way which nature points out, and which reaſon approves.

Next to the influence of example, in forming the characters of young perſons, is that of the books they read. A proper choice of theſe is, therefore, of the utmoſt importance. To ladies it is more particularly ſo; for being denied that extenſive intercourſe with the world, which falls to the ſhare of the other ſex, they are more dependant on books for their ideas. On this ſubject, Mrs. Bloomſgrove, with great propriety, remarks,

Another thing which has a tendency to leſſen the excellence of the female character, and render the minds of young ladies empty and vain, is the books they read, and the manner in which they ſpend their time. Nothing can have a worſe effect on the mind of our ſex, than the free uſe of thoſe writings which are the offspring of modern noveliſts. Their only tendency is to excite romantic notions, while they keep the mind void of ideas, and the heart deſtitute of ſentiment. They create a falſe taſte, without balancing the account by the weight of information and judgment.

I do not mean, my dear girls, to intimate that all books bearing the denomination of novels or plays, are of the above deſcription: there are many works of imagination, and of entertainment, which are the moſt agreeable vehicles of pure and excellent inſtruction. But the common herd of both theſe kinds of writing ſerve to corrupt the heart, while they prevent improvements in uſeful knowledge; and yet what a proportion of that agreeable part of life, from twelve to twenty years old, do many girls devote to this kind of amuſement! It is amuſement only, as it ſerves to waſte the time inſenſibly.

The female mind being left thus vacant, or filled with trifling and romantic ideas, it is not at all ſtrange that the converſation partakes of the ſame. The other ſex laugh at the weakneſs of ours on this account. "In order to pleaſe the ladies, they ſay, they are obliged to trifle:" and this reflection appears but too well founded, when we obſerve how much better reception the empty-ſkulled, cringing fop, who can talk an hour with-

out saying any thing to the purpose, meets among females of this stamp, than the gentleman whose head is enriched with useful knowledge, and whose heart is formed by virtuous principles. This is as great a reflection as can be cast upon our sex, and degrades the female character in the mind of all persons whose esteem is worth enjoying.

It is not my wish that you, my dear children, should ever acquire the epithet of *Learned Ladies*; but that you should enrich and adorn your minds with such knowledge, as will both raise you above the danger of being corrupted by the false taste, or the artful insinuation of any books you may read; and render you less dependant on external amusements and empty gratifications. If young girls indulge freely in reading books of mere amusement, these will unavoidably give their minds a cast, which can never be suitable to the useful part of a female character, which is wholly domestic. Let your understandings be enriched with attainments, which will enable you to shine in conversation, without affecting or even appearing to know it; to unite decorum and good sense with mirth and joy, and to inspire complacence, while you command attention and respect. How would it raise the female character in the view of the world, if young ladies would generally spend their leisure hours in reading books of this tendency?

Books written with a view to convey instruction through the channel of the imagination, are not only harmless and agreeable, but useful and improving to the young mind. To these I would turn your attention, as being proper to accompany the more solid parts of learning. The world abounds with works of this kind, where the enlightened authors display genius, and a thorough knowledge of the world. With fine sensibilities, and an extensive view of men and manners, they address the heart with simplicity and chasteness, in a variety of images, where the likeness is caught warm from the life, sentiment is united with character, and the beautiful portrait presented to their mind.

Females have more time for reading than the other sex, and actually read more books. Why then are they not as well versed in solid and useful literature? evidently, because they neglect those studies which have a tendency to enlarge the mind, enrich the understanding, and expand the heart.

Mr. Bloomsgrove's conduct, in this respect, is worthy of imitation.

It was never the wish of Mr. Bloomsgrove to deprive his children of the innocent pleasures of imagination. But he collected for them the writings of the best poets, historians, travels, characters, geography, elements of natural philosophy, and books of taste and elegance, miscellaneous, moral, and entertaining. He used them to give him some account of the books they read. This method made them read with attention and recollection. In the evening, he would often inquire how they had passed their time; what they had read, and what improvement they had made; and when they had read a book through, he would request them to favour him with a particular account, in their own language, of the subject, the author's design, and their opinion of the execution of the work. In the course of this conversation, he would make his own remarks and observations, which made it a scene of entertainment and instruction.

A very important part in our author's system, is an early religious education. His plan is, to attach youth to that religion which is seated in the heart, which breathes love and gratitude to the Deity, and benevolence to mankind; and which, while it necessarily attaches its votaries to some one form, neither makes them bigots to that, nor illiberal censurers of any other. The following sentiments are expressed by Fanny, in a letter to a clergyman, on this subject;

With regard to the difference of sects, I have little choice. I believe they are all good; and cannot help thinking that the various breathing incense which arises from innumerable altars, unites in one pure flame, as it ascends the heights of heaven, and glows for ever beneath the approving smiles of the Almighty. That only appears the best for me, which inspires the most solemn and devout sentiments. But I mean not, by uniting to one, to reject any other

Many valuable extracts from this work might be given, in addition to those we have selected; but as we have already been sufficiently

prolix, we ſhall content ourſelves with our author's character of young Bloomſgrove and his ſiſter. In theſe portraits the reader may behold, at one view, the ultimate object of the education which had been beſtowed upon them. The following is the portrait of Oſander, after the completion of his domeſtic and Univerſity education :

To an enlightened underſtanding, he unites a liberal mind. To good ſenſe, he unites good nature; to magnanimity, a compaſſionate heart; to ſobriety, cheerfulneſs; and to ſtrict virtue, elegant accompliſhments, and the moſt graceful manners. Affable and courteous towards all, he was held in high eſtimation by all who knew him.

For his intimates, he choſe the wiſe and virtuous; having no reliſh for company of an oppoſite character. Encouraged by his father's attention to his young friends, (for they were always received by him with an open-hearted cheerfulneſs) he enjoyed their company, without ſeeking it at places of public reſort. He was not deſtitute of all reliſh for amuſements; but he enjoyed much greater pleaſure in the ſociety of a circle of ſentimental ladies, and with ſome literary friends, than in the uſual amuſements of young people.

Having been trained to diligence and application, the habits of induſtry were ſo fixed, that he became a great economiſt of his time. His taſte for agriculture and the mechanic arts, was a ſource of pleaſure and amuſement, as well as of exerciſe, to him. He found an agreeable exerciſe in the uſe of the mechanical tools which he procured for that purpoſe. He not only gained a theoretical acquaintance with the arts, but became a proficient in the practice of ſome of the moſt uſeful of them.

While young Mr. Bloomſgrove rendered himſelf more extenſively uſeful, by attending to the theory of agriculture and mechanic arts, and by gaining ſome practical knowledge of thoſe occupations, he endeared himſelf to the people who followed them, and daily grew in the eſteem of all about him It was particularly happy that his love for literary purſuits had not deprived him of a taſte for ſecular employments; the period being now arrived, in which he is to be placed in a ſituation, to exerciſe his talents both in his ſecular occupations and learned profeſſion.

Rozella's character and matrimonial connection are thus deſcribed :

In the firſt rank of her virtues, I ſhall place that reſpectful attention with which ſhe treats her parents. Often does the tear of maternal affection ſtart from Mrs. Bloomſgrove's eye, at beholding the aſſiduity and reſpect with which her daughter endeavors to reward a mother's care. The love of virtue is Rozella's ruling paſſion. She loves it, not only on account of its native excellence, and of its being the only ſure road to happineſs; but on account of its being dear to her reſpectable father and tender mother. Her ſenſibility is too great for an undiſturbed enjoyment; but is ſuch as to afford the moſt exquiſite pleaſure in relieving the diſtreſſed.

Rozella is poſſeſſed of ſuperior underſtanding; but ſhe endeavors to conceal that ſuperiority with as much care, as many take to diſplay the ſuperiority they have not. She conforms to the company ſhe is in; and never offends any by a diſplay of talents greatly above theirs. She is cheerful with the merry, ſerious with the grave, and ſilent with the abſurd. To good nature ſhe unites good breeding : is therefore, polite without ceremony, and obliging without oſtentation. Rozella never talks of her own ſex but to expreſs the good ſhe knows of them; and never ſuffers ſlander or detraction to eſcape from her lips. She experiences leſs pain, from the wrong ſhe receives, than from that which ſhe does.

Rozella prepares for managing a family of her own, by aſſiſting her mother in the care of hers. She is well acquainted with cookery, and with the price and quality of proviſions; and ſhe can do the honors of the table with dignity and propriety. While ſhe continued the delightful companion of her mother, ſhe reigned in the hearts of all the ſervants, to whom ſhe always ſpoke in the mildeſt manner; received the benedictions of the poor, and the merited applauſe of all who knew her.

The perſonal charms of Rozella allure many young gentlemen to ſeek her company. She has that ſweetneſs of countenance, which intereſts without dazzling beholders. Her ſprightly and ſentimental converſation (for ſhe never, of choice, conſumed her time over an unmeaning card-table) renders her a moſt agreeable

and entertaining companion, especially to her intimate acquaintance; for, in presence of strangers, a modest reserve, blended with that native frankness which renders her easy and graceful, casts a transparent veil over her mental accomplishments, which, while it seems to conceal, displays them to the best advantage.

And while Rozella's personal qualities, graceful manners, and sentimental conversation, attract and please the gentlemen, her virtues teach them to respect her character. The vicious and profane are awed by her white-robed innocence, and never profane its purity in her presence. Great is her influence over the morals of those who have the honour of associating with her. Her empire is attendant on her virtues; her gentleness and modesty confirm the sway. In her company, the rudest and most insensible of men will abate their ferocity, and will affect more engaging manners. Her beauty seems but a proper and decent lodging for her mind; it never makes her unmindful of her sex, nor of her age. Her modest diffidence interests every one in her favour, and she draws that respect and attention to herself which she pays to the company.

A young lady, possessed of so many accomplishments, did not remain long upon the stage without offers of marriage. The deep-rooted habits of education had taught her to move with caution, and never to decide on an important matter, till her judgment had gained an ascendency over her fancy. She was not to be deluded by the assiduities of fulsome gallantry, by the pageantry of wealth, nor by the false lustre of beauty, elegance, or any external accomplishments. Nor could any of her admirers gain a favourable reception, till the young Augustus, son of an eminent planter, made an offer of himself in marriage.

The offer of so elegant a person, with a mind uncorrupted by vice, enlightened by extensive science, dignified by the most amiable virtues, and embellished by graceful manners, was not to be declined. To him she listened with a pleasure before unexperienced; and, with the perfect approbation of her parents, her friends, and her own heart, the happy Augustus called the lovely, the excellent, the accomplished Rozella HIS, in the twenty second year of her age.

From the copious extracts we have given, the judicious reader will not be at a loss in forming a judgment of the merits of this work.—We, for our parts, entertain so favourable an opinion of these memoirs, that we cannot help recommending them to the attention of the public; but more particularly to the serious perusal of mothers.

A Dissertation *on the means of Preserving Health, in Charleston, and the Adjacent low Country. By* David Ramsay, *M. D.* Published in Charleston.

WHEN we contrast the liberality and candour of the present age with the groveling mysteries of former times; when we behold religious priestcraft extinct, and despotism unable to rear its head; when we find even the labyrinth of the law furnished in some degree with a clue, and medicine stripped of its mysterious veil, we must surely acknowledge our superior felicity, in being called into existence at a time so eminently distinguished, by improvements in philosophy and government, the prevalence of liberality, reason, and free enquiry, and the practice of humanity and all the social virtues.

However some may still endeavour to pass for men of profound wisdom, by dealing mysteriously with mankind, yet there are many of a more generous and communicative disposition, who despise the base artifice, and whose greatest pride is to diffuse useful information among their fellow-men. The dissertation before us entitles its be-

nevolent author to an honourable place in the liſt of benefactors of mankind. He has applied his medical knowledge to the laudable purpoſe of leſſening the miſeries of human life, by pointing out the means of preſerving that ineſtimable bleſſing, health.

As this is a ſubject in which all are intereſted, Dr. Ramſay has written in a plain manner, that all may underſtand. His obſervations are, in general, excellent; and though but few of them have novelty to recommend them, yet they are not leſs uſeful on that account. He wrote, not for the information of phyſicians, but of the community. And happy would it be for ſociety, if the gentlemen of the faculty ſhould publiſh, under the ſanction of their names, inſtructions for the preſervation of health, in their reſpective neighbourhoods.

Though Dr. Ramſay wrote for the inhabitants of Charleſton and its vicinity, yet his remarks will apply equally well to all low marſhy ſituations, in warm climates; and many of them will hold good in all ſituations, and in every climate.

Dr. Ramſay, with great propriety, obſerves that,

The foundation of good health through life, ſhould be laid in a proper treatment of infants. Their limbs ſhould be unconfined, and frequently rubbed. Their food ought to be plain and ſimple. They ſhould be kept conſtantly clean, and never ſuffered to remain wet for any length of time. Caps ſhould be laid aſide after the third or fourth month in winter, and much ſooner in ſummer. Shoes and ſtockings may well be diſpenſed with through the whole period of infancy. Every prudent exertion ſhould be early made for hardening the conſtitution againſt ſudden changes of the atmoſphere. To this end exerciſe ſhould be freely and daily taken in the open air. When the weather turns ſuddenly cold, ſome additional cloathing may be proper; but it is often more for the intereſt of children, to habituate them to all the varieties of our weather, and even to expoſe them to occaſional colds, than by an exceſs of care and tenderneſs to induce a delicacy of habit.

He alſo recommends the frequent uſe of the cold bath, from an early period of life; the uſe of the pink-root, as an efficacious remedy for worms; and country-air, both to prevent and cure that dangerous vomiting and purging, which attacks children in warm weather. He obſerves, that the writings of phyſicians, who have practiſed in colder climates, are not applicable to this country; particularly in repreſenting the milk of mothers as ſufficient to carry off the meconium of infants. They ought to be prepared for ſucking by a gentle purge, or a foundation will be laid for innumerable diſorders. The locked-jaw of infants, in warm countries, frequently ariſes from the irritation excited by the mixture of milk with meconium. For the preſervation of health, in grown perſons, many valuable inſtructions are given.

For the preſervation of health and prevention of diſeaſes among adults, much is to be avoided, and much is to be done. In the former claſs ſeveral particulars are to be reckoned. The firſt I ſhall mention, is lying long in bed in the morning.

The cooleſt period of the day is a little before ſun-riſing. This naturally proves a temptation to ſpend thoſe precious moments in ſleep. If this is indulged, the body lies immerſed in the air, which has been fouled by its perſpiration through the night, and in a ſituation which tends to relax it, nearly as much as if it was in a vapor bath. By proper improvement of the morning, new life, vigor, and ſpirits are imparted for bearing the noon-tide heat; but by continuing to ſleep, or even to loll, this opportunity of recruiting is loſt—the languor and debility which reſulted from the preceding day continues to increaſe, till a change of ſeaſon brings relief. The cool morning air acts like the cold bath in invigorating the body, and has an advantage over it by being inhaled and applied to the vitals. In another view of this ſubject, it may be added, that a man who riſes early will comparatively add ſeven years of the beſt time for ſtudy and buſineſs to a life of ſixty-five. Tho' *early riſing* is very wholeſome, yet *going*

abroad in the morning, in the country, while the grafs is covered with dew, frequently produces fevers. To obtain the good, unmixed with the evil, the moft fhould be made of the cool morning air, but without wetting our feet with damp grafs, or otherwife expofing ourfelves to an undue abforption of that moifture, which abounds for fome time after the rifing of the fun. As a further precaution againft the chills of the morning, it would be prudent never to go abroad with an empty ftomach.

The baneful effects of drinking fpirituous liquors, of intemperance in eating, and of indolence will appear from the following extracts.

Immoderate drinking fhould be avoided in this climate. To add the ftimulus of large quantities of fpirituous liquors to the heat occafioned by a warm atmofphere, is to add fuel to fire. Every evil that naturally refults from an excefs of heat, is aggravated by a plentiful ufe of ardent fpirits. Thefe tend to inflame the blood, and concur with a warm fun, in wearing out the vitals, haftening on a premature old age, and an untimely death. How far it would be for the benefit of our country to exterminate the ufe of diftilled fpirits, I will not undertake to determine, but have no hefitation in pronouncing, that the fum of evil refulting from their abufe, infinitely outweighs all the good that flows from them.

The habit of immoderate drinking, when once begun, hurries on its unhappy votaries almoft irreftiftibly. In the intervals of fobriety, they feel a faintnefs and oppreffion which are intolerably diftreffing. For thefe they find no relief but in a fecond intoxication. As the liquor lofes its ftimulus, the dofe muft be increafed fo as to procure an abatement of painful fenfations. The remedy proves worfe than the difeafe, and both continue to increafe in a fatal progreffion, from bad to worfe, from ordinary grog to undiluted Jamaica fpirits: even the latter becomes infufficient to warm the ftomach, and inftances often occur where the hotteft peppers have been added to the warmeft fpirits, to take off their fancied coldnefs. To enumerate all the difeafes which are brought on, in this warm climate, by the abufe of ardent fpirits, would far exceed the limits to which I muft confine myfelf. Suffice it to obferve, that among them is the deftruction of the digeftive powers, obftructions of the abdominal vifcera, dropfies and madnefs. Nothing can more powerfully illuftrate the pernicious effects of rum, than the havoc it makes among the Indians, who, from a robuft and hardy race, by the free ufe of that pernicious liquid, become mad, wafte away, and die. They who wifh to preferve health, fhould fummon up all their refolution to prevent the blandifhments of company, or the feductions of appetite, from inducing them to deviate into the paths of intemperance; for, when once they have entered on that courfe, their return to the practice of that moderation and fobriety which health requires, is always difficult, and often impoffible.

Of the many forms in which ardent fpirits are taken, to the prejudice of health, none is more injurious than drams. Under the infidious fhew of fortifying the body againft foggy and damp weather, the practice of daily drinking drams has ſlain its thoufands. It gives a temporary ftimulus to the fyftem, but this is foon followed with increafed debility. It creates a falfe appetite, and tempts to the eating of more folid food than either nature craves or the ftomach can digeft. Thefe are its firft effects. In procefs of time confequences of an oppofite nature are produced. A lofs of appetite, at leaft for breakfaft, is a common complaint among thofe who have long been in the habit of drinking drams. To the evils refulting from this fource, phyficians have fometimes incautioufly contributed by recommending the ufe of bitters. Though the bitters taken in fubftance, or in water, may be ufeful, the fpirits in which they are moftly prepared infenfibly lead to the practice of dram-drinking. Huxham's tincture of the bark is, on thefe principles, the occafion of much mifchief. It would be for the intereft of patients, that phyficians fhould never prefcribe the internal ufe of any medicines prepared in fpirits, except fuch as are taken in fmall dofes. They pay too dearly for being cured of fevers or bad appetites, who, by taking fpirituous tinctures for that purpofe, contract a fondnefs for drams. On this fubject, it is worthy of remark, that health is often much injured by thofe who are at all hours of the day fipping fpirituous liquors, though they are never intoxicated. It is a good general rule, never to drink any thing ftronger than water, except at our meals.

An intemperate ufe of animal food fhould be avoided in this climate, efpecially in fummer. Excefs in eating is as bad

as exceſs in drinking. It excites a greater oppreſſion, and requires a greater exertion of the digeſtive organs. The warmer the weather, the greater is the tendency to putrefaction. It cannot be expected that meat which becomes tainted in a few hours in market, can be much longer otherwiſe when it is taken immoderately into the ſtomach. As often as an undue proportion of meat is taken at a meal, nature is not only oppreſſed, but a foundation is laid for putrid diſeaſes. Perhaps, in this view of the matter, a ſmall proportion of ſalted meat, as being leſs diſpoſed to putrefaction than freſh, would be more ſuitable aliment in ſummer, than has generally been ſuppoſed.

Inactivity is another of the evils againſt which the votaries of health ſhould fix their moſt determined oppoſition. Many of our ſummer diſeaſes ariſe from ſuppreſſed perſpiration. From whatever cauſe this proceeds, languor and laſſitude are the immediate conſequences. Theſe unpleaſant ſenſations ought to be inſtantly removed; but to accompliſh that deſirable object, recourſe ſhould immediately be had to ſuch active exertions, as are calculated to reſtore an equable and free perſpiration.

The effects of exerciſe, in promoting digeſtion, and all the regular functions of animal life, are too well known to need illuſtration. Suffice it to obſerve, by way of applying the general obſervation to our local ſituation, that from the great moiſture of our atmoſphere, impediments to a free perſpiration frequently occur. Theſe ſhould be counteracted by ſuch conſtant, equable activity as, without heating the body, will keep all the ſecretions in their due order and proportion.

Among the evils reſulting from indolence, a fondneſs for drinking ardent ſpirits is not the leaſt. Human nature is ſo conſtituted that it requires ſomething to agitate it. Where the mind and body are both unemployed, the ſtimulus of ſtrong liquor becomes deſirable, as a means of exciting ſenſations, and of obviating the irkſomeneſs of having nothing to do.

Inactivity is thus doubly deſtructive to health. Firſt, by its own primary effects; and, ſecondly, by leading to intemperance.

The practice of ſmoaking ſegars is condemned:

They occaſion a waſte of the ſaliva, and of courſe injure the digeſtion of our food. They produce artificial thirſt, and conſequently lead to tipling. By taking off that ſenſe of uneaſineſs which reſults from having nothing to do, they deſtroy one of the moſt powerful incentives to action, and lead to habits of indolence.

The following detached extracts merit attention.

Sudden changes from hot to cold air, violent exertions, depreſſing paſſions, hard rides, long walks, great fatigue, and exceſſes of all kinds, ſhould be guarded againſt by thoſe who are anxious for the preſervation of health.

The time of expoſure to the ſun ſhould be ſhortened as much as poſſible, While we are neceſſarily expoſed to it, we ſhould abſtain from ardent ſpirits, and ſhould avoid ſtanding ſtill. It would alſo be proper to protect our heads from the effects of heat, by wearing white hats. Theſe will be much the better for deep crowns, on ſuch a conſtruction as leaves a vacancy between the head and the hat. Faſhion, which ſeldoms conſults either health or convenience, has lately deviated into what is ſalutary, by introducing the uſe of flapped hats on the above conſtruction. Long may this faſhion continue, or rather, may it never ceaſe to be the faſhion in Carolina.

The greateſt care ſhould be taken for the preſervation of cleanlineſs in our perſons, houſes, kitchens, yards, ſtables, pumps and ſtreets. The drains ſhould be kept conſtantly free from obſtructions; but if this cannot be done, the grates over them ſhould be covered, to keep down the effluvia that would otherwiſe iſſue from them, to the great danger of the inhabitants. The low grounds of this city, in which water uſually ſtagnates, ſhould be filled up.

All offenſive and putrifying ſubſtances ſhould be burnt up, or at leaſt removed, ſo as to prevent their poiſoning the air we breathe. The weeds which ſurround the planters' houſes in the country, ſhould, for the ſame reaſon, be burned in that ſeaſon of the year when they begin to rot.

The importance of the ſubject treated of in this diſſertation, renders it highly neceſſary that the remarks it contains ſhould be generally known. Therefore, as many of our readers may not have an opportunity of ſeeing Dr. Ramſay's performance, we ſhall preſent them with a few more extracts, in our next number.

THE

Columbian Parnaſſiad.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

ON READING SWIFT's WORKS.

Written by a Young Lady *of* eighteen, *who was born and educated in* Philadelphia; *and who died ſome years ago.*

UNGENEROUS bard, whom not e'en *Stella's* charms
Thy vengeful ſatire of its ſting diſarms!
Say, when thou dipp'ſt thy keeneſt pen in gall,
Why muſt it ſtill on helpleſs woman fall!
Why muſt our "*dirt* and *dulneſs*" fill each line,
Our love of "*follies*, our deſire to ſhine!"
Why are we drawn as a whole race of *fools*,
Unſway'd alike by ſenſe or virtues rules!
Oh! had thy heart with generous candour glowed,
Hadſt thou alone on vice thy laſh beſtowed;
Had there fair Purity her form impreſt,
And had the milder virtues filled thy breaſt;
Thy ſprightly page had been by all approved,
And what we now admire we then had loved.
But thy harſh ſatire, *rude*, *ſevere*, *unjuſt*,
Awakes too oft our anger or diſguſt.
Such are the ſcenes which ſtill thy pen engage,
That modeſty diſdains the ſhameleſs page.
'Tis true, we own thy wit almoſt divine,
And view the *diamond* 'midſt the *dunghill* ſhine:
Oh, had it ſparkled on the breaſt of youth,
To charm the ſage, and to inſtruct with truth;
To chace the gloom of ignorance away,
And teach mankind with wiſdom to be gay;
Thy perfect ſtyle, thy wit ſerenely bright,
Would ſhed through diſtant climes their pleaſing light;
Mankind would grateful to thy muſe attend,
And after ages hail thee as their friend!
But now, ſo oft filth choaks thy ſprightly fire,
We loath one inſtant, and the next admire—
Even while we *laugh*, we *mourn* thy wit's abuſe,
And while we *praiſe* thy talents, *ſcorn* their uſe.

SYLVIA.

Philadelphia, 1774.

(FROM THE HIBERNIAN MAGAZINE.)

On the Death of DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

BY MR. LAMONT.

WITH melting eye the penſive muſe ſurveys
Th' obedient lyre that told her *Franklin's* praiſe,
And, fondling o'er his manes, bids to flow
The artleſs notes that ſpeak the public woe:
The nations grieve, ſurrounding kingdoms mourn,
Their mingling ſighs enſhrine their fav'rite's urn;
Columbia's ſons their general loſs deplore—
The world's great patriot citizen's no more.
Cold lies that heart which beat for all mankind,
Now loſt to all that comprehenſive mind;
No more ſhall age admire, no more the young
Imbibe the golden leſſon from his tongue;
No more Poor *Richard's* annual tale afford
Inſtructive converſe round the ruſtic board;
No more correct the proud, inform the gay,
No more the world's calm cenſor now diſplay;
No more Induſtry, ſtudious to be great,
The high reward he freely gave await.
Even he who ſoared to Heaven, and dared to chain
The thunder's flaſh, and half its rage reſtrain;
Who ſaw the midnight ſky in gorgeous glow,
And taught mankind the hidden cauſe to know;——
Even he whom Science bade new worlds explore,
With piercing eye and philoſophic lore,
Muſt yield, alas! to death's relentleſs call,
And leave for happier worlds this earthly ball.
How weak the bard's attempt, his boldeſt lay,
Thy blaze of radiant merit to diſplay!
How poor the plaudit of the ſorrowing muſe!
Yet, ſacred ſhade! the generous with excuſe.
Far other praiſe is thine than poets give;
Through Time's vaſt round thy works ſhall bid thee live—
Theſe brightly ſhew the man, and widely theſe
Proclaim alike thy merits and thy praiſe;
Beyond the ſculptor's art or trophied buſt,
To add new honours to thy hallow'd duſt.
If Genius, ſuch as heaven beſtows on few,
If powers that bring important truths to view,
If active virtue, anxious how to raiſe
Unnoticed merit to the ranks of praiſe,
E'er held eſteem from man, e'er claimed a tear,
O pay that tribute o'er their *Franklin's* bier;
His lib'ral ſoul—his worth—his actions ſcan,
Go, reader, go, and imitate the man.

Belfaſt, June, 1790.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

SONNET.—To NIGHT.

PARENT of foſtering dews, and balmy gales,
I love, O Night, thy ſolitary reign;—
When deepening darkneſs ſhrouds the miſty vales,
And ſilence broods o'er the deſerted plain.

For then, while wrapt in ſhades earth's beauties lie,
Thou wak'ſt the hope to untried regions given;
Bidd'ſt meditation light the languid eye,
And bear, on thought ſublime, the ſoul to Heaven.

Ah! could'ſt thou draw, with ſympathetic power,
The veil oblivious o'er the long paſt ſcene;
Bid memory ſlumber on the anguiſh'd hour,
And heavenly viſions fill the void within,

Unmingled raptures ſhould the ſoul illume,
Earth, and earth's bitter woes, wrapt in congenial gloom.

Sacred to the memory of Governor LIVINGSTON, *of* New-Jerſey.

SEE! to the grave good *Livingſton* deſcend,
And o'er the bier each weeping virtue bend!
Humanity, with honour in her train,
And courage form'd all dangers to diſdain,
Senſe, which conducted him through ev'ry maze
Of policy, and glory's generous blaze
Attend the hearſe—Ye ſons of learning, ſhed
The tear of pity o'er the virtuous dead.
Ye heirs of glory! mourn the gen'rous man,
Who ne'er was known to err from honour's plan.
Religion! at his tomb thy tribute pay,
And let each poet pour the tender lay.

Bleſt be the patriot, who in freedom's cauſe
Illum'd mankind, nor err'd from reaſon's laws;
Bleſt be the legiſlator, whoſe firm plan
Studied the nobleſt intereſts of man;
And bleſt the ſage who deathleſs laurels won,
Second in fame alone to *Waſhington.*

Jerſey! each honour to his memory pay,
Erect the ſtately marble o'er his clay:
And ſince his deeds in hiſtory's page muſt ſhine,
Exult, becauſe a *Livingſton* was thine.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

LINES *on five modern evangelical characters.*

HANWAY and *Howard* flouriſh'd in one reign;
While humble *Benezet* adorn'd our plain.
The rev'rend *Wilſon*, in the Iſle of Wight,
Shone like a diamond, with ſuperior light;
King, prieſt, and prophet in his ſmall domain,
He o'er his flock did heavenly influence gain.
While *Fothergill*, in his own native land,
Took ev'ry ſocial virtue by the hand.
Emanuel's ſteps theſe favoured worthies trod,
As high as mortals could approach their God.
Had *five* ſuch ſouls appear'd at Sodom's gate,
They had averted its impending fate.

L A U R A.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

FRIENDSHIP *preferable to* LOVE.

I.

LET girliſh nymphs, and boyiſh ſwains,
Their am'rous ditties chaunt;
Make vocal echoing hills and plains,
And love's frail paſſion paint.

II.

But *friendſhip's* ſteady flame as far
That tranſient blaze out-glows,
As mid-day ſuns a twinkling ſtar,
Which ſome faint ray beſtows.

L A U R A.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

On the Importance of Time. Addreſſed to Youth.

TIME is our page; a ſpotleſs leaf,
Where man writes *heaven* or *hell!*
Replete with future joy, or grief;
How vaſt no tongue can tell!
For in *eternity* alone,
When *time* itſelf ſhall then be flown,
Its vaſt importance ſhall be known.

L A U R A.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

THE TOPER REFORMED; *a New Ballad;*

(Tune, "William and Margaret.")

YE Topers liſten to my ſong,
And ye may yet do well;
Renounce the tippling guzzling throng,
Or dread the pains of hell.

II.

A mournful ſtory I relate,
A tale replete with woe;
'Tis of a toper in this ſtate,
Whom many hundreds know.

III.

This toper would his work forſake;
(Full dearly he lov'd grogg)
The tavern his abode would make,
And ſwill like any hog.

IV.

One night, when liquor fir'd his brain,
He ſomehow reel'd to bed,
Six quarts his ſtomach did contain;
For ſo the vintner ſaid.

V.

Not Chriſt-church bells ring ſuch a peal,
As he rung with his noſe;
But ſtill his mind did torments feel,
Which I ſhall now diſcloſe.

VI.

He threw himſelf upon his back,
When ſoon the *Night-mare* came;
She mounted him juſt like a hack,
His rage for grogg to tame.

VII.

She ſwitch'd and ſpurr'd him paſſing well,
And made him gallop faſt;
Cloſe to the burning lakes of hell
He thought himſelf at laſt.

VIII.

Death at his elbow fiercely ſtood,
And horribly did grin;
His ſcythe, good people! had ye view'd,
Ye would abſtain from *Sin.*

IX.

A monſtrous lake of grogg on fire
Did then appear to him;

To which the imps of hell retire,
And in it learn to ſwim.

X.

The Devil then ruſh'd fiercely in,
His robes all fire and ſmoke;
He bow'd to *Death*, ſhook hands with *Sin*;
And thus in fury ſpoke.

XI.

"Thou *Sin!* thou *Death!* my words obey;
"This monſter quickly take.
"His ſoul this very hour convey
"Into my hotteſt lake;

XII.

"That lake beneath yon flaming hill,
"Brim-full of hell's ſtrong grogg;
"Where black-guard Devils daily ſwill
"With *Gog* and *Gogmagog*.

XIII.

"Let *Gog* each day prepare his food,
"With ſulphur ſeaſoned well;
"On earth he thought a *Devil* good;
"But toads will do in hell.

XIV.

"By *Gogmagog*, from my worſt ditch,
"Let all his water come;
"Which ſtinks and is as black as pitch,
"Much like New-England rum."

XV.

In thunder thus the Devil ſpoke;
It ſhook the earth and ſeas.
The ſinner in a fright awoke,
And fell upon his knees.

XVI.

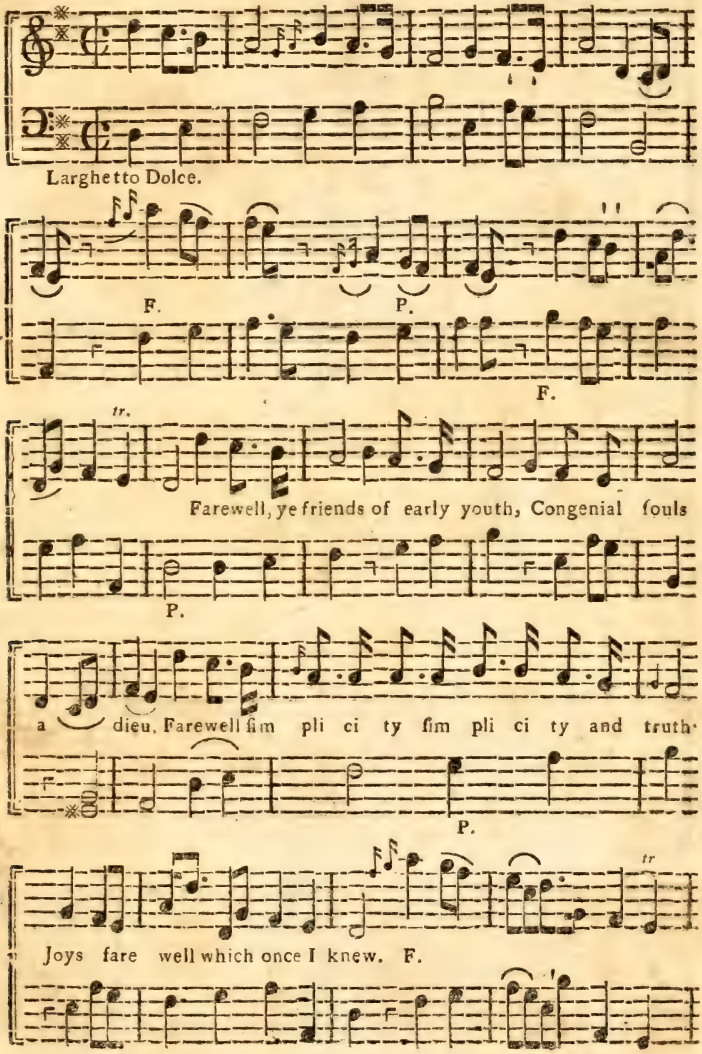
With humble heart and many a prayer
His God he did adore;
Reſolv'd to ſhun the Devil's ſnare,
And *grogg* drank never more.

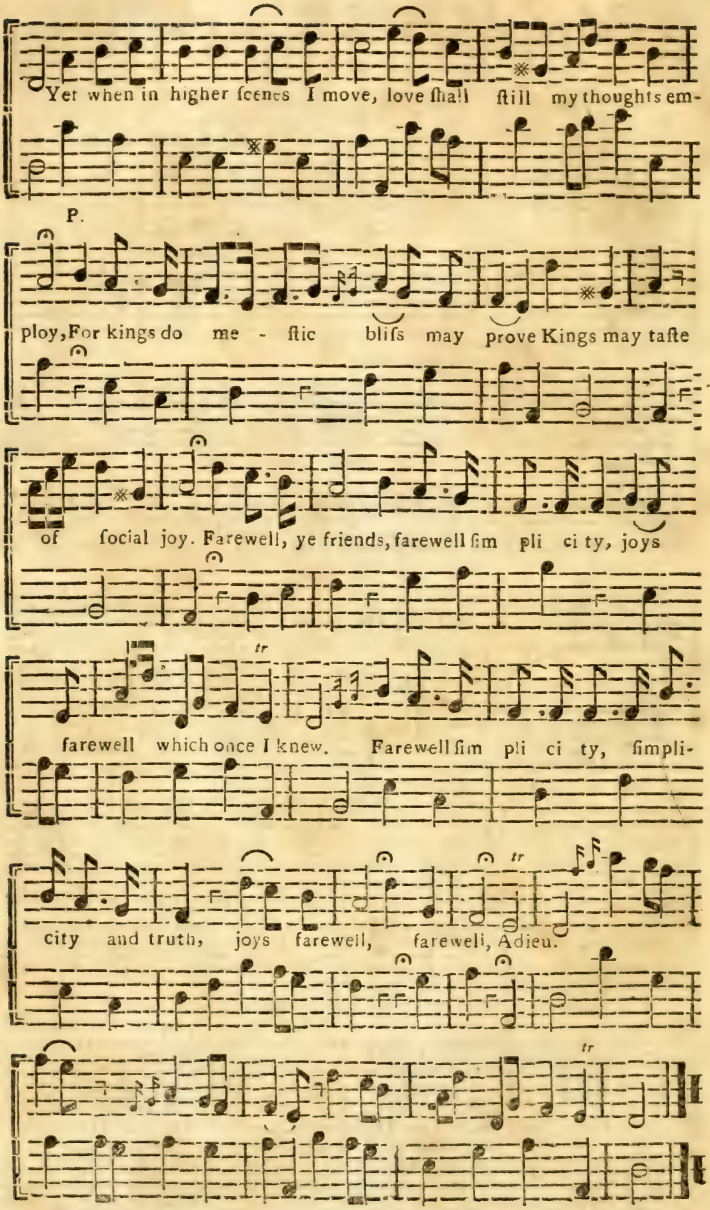
On the emblem of Love. *Addreſſed to a painter.*

WHY, fooliſh painter, giv'ſt thou wings to love?
Love is not light, as my ſad heart can prove.
Love hath no wings, or none that I can ſee;
If he can fly—oh! bid him fly from me!

A Favourite SONG in the Opera of Amyntas.

GIORDANI.




Yet when in higher ſcenes I move, love ſhall ſtill my thoughts em-
P.
ploy, For kings do me - ſtic bliſs may prove Kings may taſte
of ſocial joy. Farewell, ye friends, farewell ſim pli ci ty, joys
tr
farewell which once I knew. Farewell ſim pli ci ty, ſimpli-
tr
tr
city and truth, joys farewell, farewell, Adieu.
tr

The CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.

The CONSTITUTION *of the* Commonwealth *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

WE, the People of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ordain and eſtabliſh this Conſtitution *for its Government.*

ARTICLE I.

Sect. 1. THE Legiſlative Power of this Commonwealth ſhall be veſted in a General Aſſembly, which ſhall conſiſt of a Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Sect. 2. The Repreſentatives ſhall be choſen, annually, by the citizens of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county reſpectively, on the ſecond Tueſday of October.

Sect. 3. No perſon ſhall be a Repreſentative, who ſhall not have attained the age of twenty one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the ſtate, three years next preceding his election, and the laſt year thereof an inhabitant of the city or county, in which he ſhall be choſen; unleſs he ſhall have been abſent on the public buſineſs of the United States or of this ſtate. No perſon, reſiding within any city, town or borough, which ſhall be entitled to a ſeparate repreſentation, ſhall be elected a member for any county; nor ſhall any perſon reſiding without the limits of any ſuch city, town or borough, be elected a member therefor.

Sect. 4. Within three years after the firſt meeting of the General Aſſembly, and within every ſubſequent term of ſeven years, an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants ſhall be made, in ſuch manner as ſhall be directed by law. The number of Repreſentatives ſhall, at the ſeveral periods of making ſuch enumeration, be fixed by the Legiſlature, and apportioned among the city of Philadelphia and the ſeveral counties, according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each; and ſhall never be leſs than ſixty, nor greater than one hundred. Each county ſhall have, at leaſt, one Repreſentative; but no county, hereafter erected, ſhall be entitled to a ſeparate repreſentation, until a ſufficient number of taxable inhabitants ſhall be contained within it to entitle them to one Repreſentative, agreeably to the ratio, which ſhall then be eſtabliſhed.

Sect. 5. The Senators ſhall be choſen, for four years, by the citizens of Philadelphia, and of the ſeveral counties, at the ſame time, in the ſame manner, and at the ſame places where they ſhall vote for Repreſentatives.

Sect. 6. The number of Senators ſhall, at the ſeveral periods of making the enumeration before mentioned, be fixed by the Legiſlature, and apportioned among the diſtricts, formed as herein after directed, according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each; and ſhall never be leſs than one-fourth, nor greater than one-third of the number of Repreſentatives.

Sect. 7. The Senators ſhall be choſen in diſtricts, to be formed by the Legiſlature; each diſtrict containing ſuch a number of taxable inhabitants as ſhall be entitled to elect not more than four Senators: When a diſtrict ſhall be compoſed of two or more counties, they ſhall be adjoining. Neither the city of Philadelphia nor any county ſhall be divided in forming a diſtrict.

Sect. 8. No perſon ſhall be a Senator, who ſhall not have attained the age of twenty five years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the ſtate four years next before his election, and the laſt year thereof an inhabitant of the diſtrict, for which he ſhall be choſen; unleſs he ſhall have been abſent on the public buſineſs of the United States or of this ſtate.

Sect. 9. Immediately after the Senators ſhall be aſſembled, in conſequence of the firſt election ſubſequent to the firſt enumeration, they ſhall be divided, by lot, as equally as may be, into four claſſes. The ſeats of the Senators of the firſt claſs ſhall be vacated at the expiration of the

firſt year, of the ſecond claſs at the expiration of the ſecond year, of the third claſs at the expiration of the third year, and of the fourth claſs at the expiration of the fourth year; ſo that one fourth may be choſen every year.

Sect. 10. The General Aſſembly ſhall meet on the firſt Tueſday of December in every year, unleſs ſooner convened by the Governor.

Sect. 11. Each Houſe ſhall chuſe its ſpeaker and other officers, and the Senate ſhall alſo chuſe a Speaker *pro tempore* when the Speaker ſhall exerciſe the office of Governor.

Sect. 12. Each Houſe ſhall judge of the qualifications of its members. Conteſted elections ſhall be determined by a committee to be ſelected, formed and regulated in ſuch manner as ſhall be directed by law. A majority of each Houſe ſhall conſtitute a quorum to do buſineſs; but a ſmaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authoriſed, by law, to compel the attendance of abſent members in ſuch manner and under ſuch penalties as may be provided.

Sect. 13. Each Houſe may determine the rules of its proceedings, puniſh its members for diſorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member; but not a ſecond time for the ſame cauſe; and ſhall have all other powers neceſſary for a branch of the Legiſlature of a free ſtate.

Sect. 14. Each Houſe ſhall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publiſh them weekly, except ſuch parts as may require ſecrecy: And the Yeas and Nays of the members, on any queſtion, ſhall, at the deſire of any two of them, be entered on the journals.

Sect. 15. The doors of each Houſe, and of Committees of the whole, ſhall be open, unleſs when the buſineſs ſhall be ſuch as ought to be kept ſecret.

Sect. 16. Neither Houſe ſhall, without the conſent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that, in which the two Houſes ſhall be ſitting.

Sect. 17. The Senators and Repreſentatives ſhall receive a compenſation, for their ſervices, to be aſcertained by law, and paid out of the Treaſury of the commonwealth. They ſhall, in all caſes, except treaſon, felony, and breach or ſurety of the peace, be privileged from arreſt, during their attendance at the ſeſſion of the reſpective Houſes, and in going to and returning from the ſame: And for any ſpeech or debate in either Houſe they ſhall not be queſtioned in any other place.

Sect. 18. No Senator or Repreſentative ſhall, during the time for which he ſhall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this commonwealth, which ſhall have been created, or the emoluments of which ſhall have been encreaſed, during ſuch time; and no member of Congreſs or other perſon holding any office (except of Attorney at law and in the militia) under the United States or this commonwealth, ſhall be a member of either Houſe during his continuance in Congreſs or in office.

Sect. 19. When vacancies happen in either Houſe, the Speaker ſhall iſſue writs of election to fill ſuch vacancies.

Sect. 20. All bills for raiſing revenue ſhall originate in the Houſe of Repreſentatives; but the Senate may propoſe amendments as in other bills.

Sect. 21. No money ſhall be drawn from the Treaſury but in conſequence of appropriations made by law.

Sect. 22. Every bill, which ſhall have paſſed both Houſes, ſhall be preſented to the Governor: If he approve, he ſhall ſign it; but if he ſhall not approve, he ſhall return it, with his objections, to the Houſe, in which it ſhall have originated, who ſhall enter the objections at large upon their journals, and proceed to re-conſider it: If, after ſuch re-conſideration, two-thirds of that Houſe ſhall agree to paſs the bill, it ſhall be ſent, with the objections, to the other Houſe, by which likewiſe it ſhall be re-conſidered: And if approved by two-thirds of that Houſe it ſhall be a law. But in ſuch caſes the votes of both Houſes ſhall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the names of the perſons voting for or againſt the bill ſhall be entered on the journals of each Houſe reſpectively. If any bill ſhall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it ſhall have been preſented to him, it ſhall be a law in like manner as if he had ſigned it; unleſs the General Aſſembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which caſe it ſhall be a law, unleſs ſent back within three days after their next meeting.

Sect. 23. Every order, reſolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houſes may be neceſſary (except on a queſtion of adjournment) ſhall be preſented to the Governor, and, before it ſhall take effect, be approved by him, or, be-

ing diſapproved, ſhall be re-paſſed by two-thirds of both Houſes, according to the rules and limitations preſcribed in caſe of a bill.

ARTICLE II.

Sect. 1. The Supreme Executive Power of this commonwealth ſhall be veſted in a Governor.

Sect. 2. The Governor ſhall be choſen on the ſecond Tueſday of October, by the citizens of the commonwealth, at the places where they ſhall reſpectively vote for Repreſentatives. The returns of every election for Governor ſhall be ſealed up and tranſmitted to the ſeat of Government, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who ſhall open and publiſh them in preſence of the members of both Houſes of the Legiſlature. The perſon having the higheſt number of votes ſhall be Governor. But if two or more ſhall be equal and higheſt in votes, one of them ſhall be choſen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both Houſes. Conteſted elections ſhall be determined by a committee, to be ſelected from both Houſes of the Legiſlature, and formed and regulated in ſuch manner as ſhall be directed by law.

Sect. 3. The Governor ſhall hold his office during three years from the third Tueſday of December next enſuing his election, and ſhall not be capable of holding it longer than nine in any term of twelve years.

Sect. 4. He ſhall be, at leaſt, thirty years of age, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of this ſtate ſeven years next before his election; unleſs he ſhall have been abſent on the public buſineſs of the United States or of this ſtate.

Sect. 5. No Member of Congreſs, or perſon holding any office under the United States or this ſtate, ſhall exerciſe the office of Governor.

Sect. 6. The Governor ſhall, at ſtated times, receive, for his ſervices, a compenſation, which ſhall be neither increaſed nor diminiſhed during the period for which he ſhall have been elected.

Sect. 7 He ſhall be Commander in Chief of the army and navy of this commonwealth, and of the militia; except when they ſhall be called into the actual ſervice of the United States.

Sect. 8. He ſhall appoint all officers whoſe offices are eſtabliſhed by this Conſtitution, or ſhall be eſtabliſhed by law, and whoſe appointments are not herein otherwiſe provided for; but no perſon ſhall be appointed to an office within any county, who ſhall not have been a citizen and inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, if the county ſhall have been ſo long erected; but, if it ſhall not have been ſo long erected, then within the limits of the county or counties, out of which it ſhall have been taken. No member of Congreſs from this ſtate, nor any perſon holding or exerciſing any office of truſt or profit under the United States, ſhall, at the ſame time, hold or exerciſe the office of Judge, Secretary, Treaſurer, Prothonotary, Regiſter of Wills, Recorder of Deeds, Sheriff, or any office in this ſtate, to which a ſalary is by law annexed, or any other office, which future Legiſlatures ſhall declare incompatible with offices or appointments under the United States.

Sect. 9. He ſhall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, and grant reprieves and pardons, except in caſes of impeachment.

Sect. 10. He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the Executive Department, upon any ſubject relating to the duties of their reſpective offices.

Sect. 11. He ſhall, from time to time, give to the General Aſſembly information of the ſtate of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their conſideration ſuch meaſures as he ſhall judge expedient.

Sect. 12. He may, on extraordinary occaſions, convene the General Aſſembly; and, in caſe of diſagreement between the two Houſes with reſpect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to ſuch time as he ſhall think proper, not exceeding four months.

Sect. 13. He ſhall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sect. 14. In caſe of the death or reſignation of the Governor, or of his removal from office, the Speaker of the Senate ſhall exerciſe the office of Governor, until another Governor ſhall be duly qualified. And if the trial of a conteſted election ſhall continue longer than until the third Tueſday in December next enſuing the election of a Governor, the Governor of the laſt year, or the Speaker of the Senate, who may be in the exerciſe of the executive authority, ſhall continue therein, until the determination of ſuch conteſted election, and until a Governor ſhall be qualified as aforeſaid.

Sect. 15. A Secretary ſhall be appointed and commiſſioned during the Governor's continuance in office, if he ſhall ſo long behave himſelf well: He ſhall

keep a fair regiſter of all the official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and ſhall, when required, lay the ſame and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative thereto before either branch of the Legiſlature, and ſhall perform ſuch other duties as ſhall be enjoined him by law.

ARTICLE III.

Sect. 1. In Elections by the citizens, every freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having reſided in the ſtate two years next before the election, and, within that time, paid a ſtate or county tax, which ſhall have been aſſeſſed at leaſt ſix months before the election, ſhall enjoy the rights of an elector: Provided that the ſons of perſons qualified as aforeſaid, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, ſhall be entitled to vote, although they ſhall not have paid taxes.

Sect. 2. All elections ſhall be by ballot, except thoſe by perſons in their repreſentative capacities, who ſhall vote *viva voce*.

Sect. 3. Electors ſhall, in all caſes, except treaſon, felony, and breach or ſurety of the peace, be privileged from arreſt during their attendance on elections, and in going to, and returning from them.

ARTICLE IV.

Sect. 1. The Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall have the ſole power of impeaching.

Sect 2. All impeachments ſhall be tried by the Senate: When ſitting for that purpoſe, the Senators ſhall be upon oath or affirmation. No perſon ſhall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members preſent.

Sect. 3. The Governor, and all other civil officers, under this commonwealth, ſhall be liable to impeachment for any miſdemeanor in office; but judgment, in ſuch caſes, ſhall not extend further than to removal from office, and diſqualification to hold any office of honour, truſt, or profit, under this commonwealth: The party, whether convicted or acquitted, ſhall nevertheleſs be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and puniſhment according to law.

ARTICLE V.

Sect. 1. The judicial power of this commonwealth ſhall be veſted in a ſupreme court, in courts of oyer and terminer, and general gaol delivery, in a court of common pleas, orphans' court, regiſter's court, and a court of quarter ſeſſions of the peace for each county, in juſtices of the peace, and in ſuch other courts as the legiſlature may, from time to time, eſtabliſh.

Sect. 2. The judges of the ſupreme court and of the ſeveral courts of common pleas ſhall hold their offices during good behaviour: But for any reaſonable cauſe, which ſhall not be ſufficient ground of impeachment, the governor may remove any of them, on the addreſs of two-thirds of each branch of the legiſlature. The judges of the ſupreme court and the preſidents of the ſeveral courts of common pleas ſhall, at ſtated times, receive, for their ſervices, an adequate compenſation to be fixed by law, which ſhall not be diminiſhed during their continuance in office; but they ſhall receive no fees or perquiſites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this commonwealth.

Sect. 3. The juriſdiction of the ſupreme court ſhall extend over the ſtate, and the judges thereof ſhall, by virtue of their offices, be juſtices of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery in the ſeveral counties.

Sect. 4. Until it ſhall be otherwiſe directed by law, the ſeveral courts of common pleas ſhall be eſtabliſhed in the following manner. The governor ſhall appoint, in each county, not fewer than three, nor more than four judges, who, during their continuance in office, ſhall reſide in ſuch county: The ſtate ſhall be divided, by law, into circuits, none of which ſhall include more than ſix nor fewer than three counties: A preſident ſhall be appointed of the courts in each circuit, who, during his continuance in office, ſhall reſide therein: The preſident and judges, any two of whom ſhall be a quorum, ſhall compoſe the reſpective courts of common pleas.

Sect. 5. The judges of the court of common pleas, in each county, ſhall, by virtue of their offices, be juſtices of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein: Any two of the ſaid judges, the preſident being one, ſhall be a quorum; but they ſhall not hold a court of oyer and terminer or gaol delivery in any county, when the judges of the ſupreme court, or any of them ſhall be ſitting in the ſame county. The party accuſed, as well as the commonwealth, may, under ſuch regulations as ſhall be preſcribed by law, remove the indictment and proceedings, or a tranſcript thereof into the ſupreme court

Sect. 6. The ſupreme court and the ſeveral courts of common pleas ſhall, beſide the powers heretofore uſually exerciſed by them, have the powers of a court of chancery ſo far as relates to the

perpetuating of teſtimony, the obtaining of evidence from places not within the ſtate, and the care of the perſons and eſtates of thoſe who are *non compotes mentis*: And the Legiſlature ſhall veſt, in the ſaid courts, ſuch other powers to grant relief in equity as ſhall be found neceſſary; and may, from time to time, enlarge or diminiſh thoſe powers, or veſt them in ſuch other courts as they ſhall judge proper for the due adminiſtration of juſtice.

Sect. 7. The judges of the court of common pleas of each county, any two of whom ſhall be a quorum, ſhall compoſe the court of quarter ſeſſions of the peace, and orphans' court thereof: And the regiſter of wills, together with the ſaid judges, or any two of them, ſhall compoſe the regiſter's court of each county.

Sect. 8. The judges of the courts of common pleas ſhall, within their reſpective counties, have the like powers with the judges of the ſupreme court, to iſſue writs of certiorari to the juſtices of the peace, and to cauſe their proceedings to be brought before them, and the like right and juſtice to be done.

Sect. 9. The preſident of the courts, in each circuit, within ſuch circuit, and the judges of the court of common pleas, within their reſpective counties, ſhall be juſtices of the peace ſo far as relates to criminal matters.

Sect. 10. The governor ſhall appoint a competent number of juſtices of the peace, in ſuch convenient diſtricts, in each country, as are, or ſhall be, directed by law: They ſhall be commiſſioned during good behaviour; but may be removed on conviction of miſbehaviour in office, or of any infamous crime, or on the addreſs of both houſes of the legiſlature.

Sect. 11. A regiſter's office for the probate of wills and granting letters of adminiſtration, and an office for the recording of deeds ſhall be kept in each county.

Sect. 12. The ſtile of all proceſs ſhall be *The Commonwealth of Pennſylvania*; all proſecutions ſhall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and conclude, *Againſt the peace and dignity of the ſame.*

ARTICLE VI.

Sect. 1. Sheriffs and coroners ſhall, at the times and places of election of repreſentatives, be choſen by the citizens of each county: Two perſons ſhall be choſen for each office, one of whom, for each reſpectively, ſhall be appointed by the governor. They ſhall hold their offices for three years, if they ſhall ſo long behave themſelves well, and until a ſucceſſor be duly qualified; but no perſon ſhall be twice choſen or appointed ſheriff in any term of ſix years. Vacancies in either of the ſaid offices ſhall be filled by a new appointment to be made by the governor, to continue until the next general election, and until a ſucceſſor ſhall be choſen and qualified as aforeſaid.

Sect. 2. The freemen of this commonwealth ſhall be armed and diſciplined for its defence. Thoſe who conſcientiouſly ſcruple to bear arms ſhall not be compelled to do ſo; but ſhall pay an equivalent for perſonal ſervice. The militia officers ſhall be appointed in ſuch manner, and for ſuch time, as ſhall be directed by law.

Sect. 3. Prothonotaries, clerks of the peace and orphans' courts, recorders of deeds, regiſters of wills, and ſheriffs, ſhall keep their offices in the county town of the county in which they reſpectively ſhall be officers; unleſs when the governor ſhall, for ſpecial reaſons, diſpenſe therewith for any term not exceeding five years after the county ſhall have been erected.

Sect. 4. All commiſſions ſhall be in the name and by the authority of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and be ſealed with the ſtate ſeal, and ſigned by the governor.

Sect. 5. The ſtate treaſurer ſhall be appointed annually by the joint vote of the members of both houſes. All other officers in the treaſury department, attornies at law, election officers, officers relating to taxes, to the poor and highways, conſtables, and other townſhip officers ſhall be appointed in ſuch manner as is or ſhall be directed by law.

ARTICLE VII.

Sect. 1. The legiſlature ſhall, as ſoon as conveniently may be, provide, by law, for the eſtabliſhment of ſchools throughout the ſtate in ſuch manner that the poor may be taught *gratis*.

Sect. 2. The arts and ſciences ſhall be promoted in one or more ſeminaries of learning.

Sect. 3. The rights, privileges, immunities, and eſtates of religious ſocieties and corporate bodies ſhall remain as if the conſtitution of this ſtate had not been altered or amended.

ARTICLE VIII.

Members of the general aſſembly and all officers, executive and judicial, ſhall be bound by oath or affirmation to ſupport the conſtitution of this commonwealth,

and to perform the duties of their reſpective offices with fidelity.

ARTICLE IX.

That the general, great, and eſſential Principles of Liberty and free Government may be recognized and unalterably eſtabliſhed, We Declare,

Sect. 1. That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeaſible rights, among which are thoſe of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, poſſeſſing, and protecting property and reputation, and purſuing their own happineſs.

Sect. 2. That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and inſtituted for their peace, ſafety, and happineſs: For the advancement of thoſe ends, they have, at all times, an unalienable and indefeaſible right to alter, reform, or aboliſh their government, in ſuch manner as they may think proper.

Sect. 3. That all men have a natural and indefeaſible right to worſhip Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own conſciences; that no man can, of right, be compelled to attend, erect, or ſupport any place of worſhip, or to maintain any miniſtry, againſt his conſent; that no human authority can, in any caſe whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conſcience; and that no preference ſhall ever be given, by law, to any religious eſtabliſhments or modes of worſhip.

Sect. 4. That no perſon, who acknowledges the being of a God and a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments, ſhall, on account of his religious ſentiments, be diſqualified to hold any office or place of truſt or profit under this commonwealth.

Sect. 5. That elections ſhall be free and equal.

Sect. 6. That trial by jury ſhall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

Sect. 7. That the printing preſſes ſhall be free to every perſon, who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legiſlature, or any branch of government: And no law ſhall ever be made to reſtrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely ſpeak, write, and print on any ſubject, being reſponſible for the abuſe of that liberty. In proſecutions for the publication of papers, inveſtigating the official conduct of officers or men in a public capacity, or where the matter publiſhed is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence: And in all indictments for libels the jury ſhall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other caſes.

Sect. 8. That the people ſhall be ſecure in their perſons, houſes, papers, and poſſeſſions from unreaſonable ſearches and ſeizures: And that no warrant to ſearch any place, or to ſeize any perſon or things, ſhall iſſue without deſcribing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cauſe, ſupported by oath or affirmation.

Sect. 9. That in all criminal proſecutions, the accuſed hath a right to be heard by himſelf and his counſel; to demand the nature and cauſe of the accuſation againſt him; to meet the witneſſes face to face; to have compulſory proceſs for obtaining witneſſes in his favour; and, in proſecutions by indictment, or information, a ſpeedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage: That he cannot be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, unleſs by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

Sect. 10. That no perſon ſhall, for any indictable offence, be proceeded againſt, criminally, by information; except in caſes ariſing in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual ſervice in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court, for oppreſſion or miſdemeanour in office. No perſon ſhall for the ſame offence, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor ſhall any man's property be taken or applied to public uſe, without the conſent of his repreſentatives, and without juſt compenſation being made.

Sect. 11. That all courts ſhall be open, and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, perſon, or reputation, ſhall have remedy by the due courſe of law, and right and juſtice adminiſtered without ſale, denial, or delay.—Suits may be brought againſt the commonwealth in ſuch manner, in ſuch courts, and in ſuch caſes as the legiſlature may, by law, direct.

Sect. 12. That no power of ſuſpending laws ſhall be exerciſed, unleſs by the legiſlature, or its authority.

Sect. 13. That exceſſive bail ſhall not be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel puniſhments inflicted.

Sect. 14. That all priſoners ſhall be bailable by ſufficient ſureties, unleſs for capital offences, when the proof is evi-

dent, or preſumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus ſhall not be ſuſpended, unleſs when, in caſes of rebellion or invaſion, the public ſafety may require it.

Sect. 15. That no commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer or Gaol Delivery ſhall be iſſued.

Sect. 16. That the perſon of a debtor, where there is not ſtrong preſumption of fraud, ſhall not be continued in priſon after delivering up his eſtate for the benefit of his creditors, in ſuch manner as ſhall be preſcribed by law.

Sect. 17. That no *expoſt facto* law, nor any law impairing contracts ſhall be made.

Sect. 18. That no perſon ſhall be attainted of treaſon or felony by the Legiſlature.

Sect. 19. That no attainder ſhall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of eſtate to the commonwealth; that the eſtates of ſuch perſons as ſhall deſtroy their own lives ſhall deſcend or veſt as in caſe of natural death; and if any perſon ſhall be killed by caſuality, there ſhall be no forfeiture by reaſon thereof.

Sect. 20. That the citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to aſſemble together for their common good, and to apply to thoſe inveſted with the powers of government, for redreſs of grievances or other proper purpoſes, by petition, addreſs or remonſtrance.

Sect. 21. That the right of the citizens to bear arms in defence of themſelves and the ſtate ſhall not be queſtioned.

Sect. 22. That no ſtanding army ſhall, in time of peace, be kept up without the conſent of the legiſlature; and the military ſhall, in all caſes, and, at all times, be in ſtrict ſubordination to the civil power.

Sect. 23. That no ſoldier ſhall, in time of peace, be quartered in any houſe without the conſent of the owner, nor, in the time of war, but in a manner to be preſcribed by law.

Sect. 24. That the Legiſlature ſhall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary diſtinction, nor create any office, the appointment to which ſhall be for a longer term than during good behaviour.

Sect. 25. That emigration from the ſtate ſhall not be prohibited.

Sect. 26. To guard againſt tranſgreſſions of the high powers which we have delegated, WE DECLARE, That every thing in this article, is excepted out of the general powers of government, and ſhall for ever remain inviolate.

SCHEDULE.

THAT no Inconvenience may ariſe from the Alterations and Amendments in the Conſtitution of this Commonwealth, and in order to carry the ſame into complete Operation, it is hereby declared and ordained.

1. THAT all laws of this Commonwealth, in force at the time of making the ſaid alterations and amendments in the ſaid Conſtitution, and not inconſiſtent therewith, and all rights, actions, proſecutions, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, ſhall continue as if the ſaid alterations and amendments had not been made.

2. That the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council ſhall continue to exerciſe the executive authority of this Commonwealth, as heretofore, until the third Tueſday of December next; but no intermediate vacancies in the Council ſhall be ſupplied by new elections.

3. That all officers in the appointment of the Executive Department ſhall continue in the exerciſe of the duties of their reſpective offices until the firſt day of September one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety one; unleſs their commiſſions ſhall ſooner expire by their own limitations, or the ſaid offices become vacant by death or reſignation, and no longer, unleſs re-appointed and commiſſioned by the Governor; except that the Judges of the Supreme Court ſhall hold their offices for the term in their commiſſions reſpectively expreſſed.

4. That juſtice ſhall be adminiſtered in the ſeveral counties of the ſtate, until the period aforeſaid, by the ſame Juſtices, in the ſame Courts, and in the ſame manner as heretofore.

5. That no perſon now in commiſſion as Sheriff, ſhall be eligible at the next election for a longer term than will, with the time which he ſhall have ſerved in the ſaid office, complete the term of three years.

6. That, until the firſt enumeration ſhall be made, as directed in the fourth ſection of the firſt article of the Conſtitution eſtabliſhed by this Convention, the city of Philadelphia and the ſeveral counties ſhall be reſpectively entitled to elect the ſame number of Repreſentatives as is now preſcribed by law.

7. That the firſt Senate ſhall conſiſt of eighteen members, to be choſen in diſtricts formed as follows, viz The city of Philadelphia and the counties of Philadelphia and Delaware ſhall be a diſtrict, and ſhall elect three Senators: The county of Cheſter ſhall be a diſtrict and ſhall elect one Senator: The county of Bucks ſhall be a diſtrict and ſhall elect one Senator: The county of Montgomery ſhall be a diſtrict and ſhall elect one Senator: The county of Northampton ſhall be a diſtrict and ſhall elect one Senator: The counties of Lancaſter and York ſhall be a diſtrict and ſhall elect three Senators: The counties of Berks and Dauphin ſhall be a diſtrict and ſhall elect two Senators: The counties of Cumberland and Mifflin ſhall be a diſtrict and ſhall elect one Senator: The counties of Northumberland, Luzerne, and Huntingdon ſhall be a diſtrict and ſhall elect one Senator: The counties of Bedford and Franklin ſhall be a diſtrict and ſhall elect one Senator: The counties of Weſtmoreland and Allegany ſhall be a diſtrict and ſhall elect one Senator: And the counties of Waſhington and Fayette ſhall be a diſtrict and ſhall elect two Senators: Which Senators ſhall ſerve until the firſt enumeration before mentioned ſhall be made, and the repreſentation in both Houſes of the Legiſlature ſhall be eſtabliſhed by law, and choſen as in the Conſtitution is directed. Any vacancies, which ſhall happen in the Senate, within the ſaid time, ſhall be ſupplied as preſcribed in the nineteenth ſection of the firſt article.

8. That the elections of Senators ſhall be conducted, and the returns thereof made, to the Senate, in the ſame manner as is preſcribed by the election laws of the ſtate for conducting and making return of the election of Repreſentatives. In thoſe diſtricts, which conſiſt of more than one county, the Judges of the diſtrict Elections within each county, after having formed a return of the whole election within that county, in ſuch manner as is directed by law, ſhall ſend the ſame, by one or more of their number, to the place herein after-mentioned within the diſtrict, of which ſuch county is a part, where the Judges ſo met ſhall compare and caſt up the ſeveral county returns, and execute, under their hands and ſeals, one general and true return for the whole diſtrict, *that is to ſay*, The Judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the city of Philadelphia, and the counties of Philadelphia and Delaware, ſhall meet in the State-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia; the Judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Lancaſter and York ſhall meet at the Court-Houſe in the county of Lancaſter; the Judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Berks and Dauphin ſhall meet at Middletown in the county of Berks; the Judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Cumberland and Mifflin ſhall meet in Greenwood townſhip, county of Cumberland, at the houſe now occupied by David Miller; the Judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Northumberland, Luzerne and Huntingdon, ſhall meet in the town of Sunbury; the Judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Bedford and Franklin ſhall meet at the houſe now occupied by John Dickey, in Air townſhip, Bedford county; the Judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Weſtmoreland and Allegany ſhall meet in Weſtmoreland county, at the Court-Houſe in the town of Greenſborough; and the Judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Waſhington and Fayette ſhall meet at the Court-Houſe in the town of Waſhington, in Waſhington county, on the third Tueſday in October reſpectively, for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

9. That the election of the Governor ſhall be conducted, in the ſeveral counties, in the manner preſcribed by the laws of the ſtate for the election of Repreſentatives, and the returns in each county ſhall be ſealed by the Judges of the elections, and tranſmitted to the Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, as ſoon after the election as may be.

DONE in Convention the ſecond day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the fifteenth. IN TESTIMONY whereof we have hereunto ſubſcribed our names.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, Preſident.

James Wilſon,	Paul Groſcop,
Hilary Baker,	Baltzer Gehr,
William Lewis,	Samuel Sitgreaves,
Thomas M'Kean,	John Arndt,
George Gray,	Peter Rhoads,
W. Robinſon, jun.	Joſeph Powell,
Robert Hare,	John Piper,
Enoch Edwards,	Charles Smith,
Samuel Ogden,	Simon Snyder,

Thomas Jenks,	William Findley,
John Barclay,	William Todd,
Abraham Stout,	Alexander Addiſon,
William Gibbons,	John Hoge,
Thomas Bull,	David Redick,
James Boyd,	James Rois,
Ed ard Hand,	John Smilie,
Robert Coleman,	Albert Gallatin,
Sebaſtian Graff,	James M'Lene,
John Hubley,	George Matthews,
John Breckbill,	James Morris,
Henry Miller,	Lindſay Coates;
Henry Slegle,	Jonathan Shoemaker,
William Reed,	John Gloninger,
Benjamin Tyſon,	William Brown,
Benjamin Pedan,	Alexander Graydon,
Matthew Dill,	Timothy Pickering,
William Irvine,	Andrew Henderſon,
James Power,	John Gibſon,
Joſeph Heiſter,	Thomas Beale,
Chriſtian Lower,	John Sellers,
Abraham Lincoln,	Nathaniel Newlin,

ATTEST.

Joſeph Redman, *Secretary.*
Jacob Shallus, *Aſſiſtant Secretary.*

The Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, which was in ſeſſion when the above conſtitution was ratified, met on the following day, but finding no proviſion made for their longer continuance, it was thought beſt to adjourn till the next morning, that the members might have time to receive information, and to form an opinion, whether, or not, the eſtabliſhment of the new conſtitution had diſſolved the Legiſlative body. Next day (September 4th) the members met again, but it being the general opinion that they could no longer act in their Legiſlative capacity, the Speaker did not take the chair. Having placed Mr. Wynkoop in the chair, the members agreed to, and ſigned the following addreſs. The unanimous thanks of the meeting were then returned to the Hon. Richard Peters, the late Speaker; and an adjournment, *ſine die*, took place.

To the CITIZENS *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

IN the conſtitution, which received its public completion on the ſecond inſtant, it is eſtabliſhed "That the legiſlative power of this commonwealth ſhall be veſted in a general aſſembly, which ſhall conſiſt of a ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives."

No proviſion is made, in any part of it, for the temporary continuance of the legiſlative functions of the houſe of aſſembly: hence it has been doubted whether our powers did not ceaſe with the adoption of the conſtitution; whether the legiſlature conſiſting of a ſingle houſe could bind the people by laws, after the people had declared, that their laws ſhould be the act of two houſes, with the ſanction, under certain regulations, of the chief executive officer. We have conſidered that the power veſted in the late convention, was neceſſarily ſuperior to ours, though derived from the ſame ſource, at the ſame time To them was entruſted the office of making a new plan of government, after an avowed experience of the inconveniences of the former; to us, the taſk of common and neceſſary legiſlation, while they were ſo employed. As they were not reſtrained in their appointment as to the time at which the government they might form ſhould commence in its effect, it is obvious that they were no leſs maſters of this circumſtance, than of the different parts and principles of which the ſyſtem ſhould be compoſed.

To deny, therefore, the authority of the convention to ſupercede the powers we poſſeſſed, would be to diſpute the authority of the people, from whom we received our powers, and to whom we are accountable for the exerciſe of them.

In this peculiar ſituation we have not relied, altogether, on our own judgment; we have conſulted with the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council (who are expreſsly continued in office) with the judges, and other reſpectable authorities in the profeſſion of the law.

We have found their opinions generally to coincide with ours. We have alſo contemplated the impropriety of proceeding under an authority doubtful, and perhaps extinguiſhed, at a conſiderable expence to the Commonwealth, to enact laws which perhaps will not be enforced, and to direct meaſures which might only terminate in diſorder and diſobedience.

We have therefore thought it our duty to retire from the ſtation in which we were placed, although it is with regret that we leave much neceſſary buſineſs unfiniſhed.

We have alſo conſidered ourſelves under the obligation of informing you, to whom we hold ourſelves accountable for our public conduct, of the reaſons which have induced us to decline the further exerciſe of the truſt repoſed in us.

September 4th, 1790.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON.

DONATION of CURIOSITIES.

A valuable addition has lately been made to the Muſeum of the Univerſity at Cambridge, by Captain James Magee, who arrived in the ſhip Aſtrea, from China, and by Captain Joſeph Ingraham, who returned in the ſhip Columbia, from the circumnavigation of the globe.—Their donations conſiſt of a great number of natural and artificial curioſities, collected in the courſe of their voyages. Among the former are the Bird of Paradiſe, from the Moluccas, and the ſkin of the Sea Otter from Nootka.—Among the latter are ſeveral of the manufactures of China, the ſmall ſhoe worn by the ladies, and the arithmetical inſtrument uſed by the merchants; a great variety of cloths made of the bark of the mulberry tree, with ſpecimens of the military weapons, domeſtic utenſils, fiſhing-tackle, muſical inſtruments, dreſſes, ornaments and idols from the Sandwich Iſlands diſcovered by Captain Cook, in the pacific Ocean, and from the Northweſtern coaſt of the continent of America. All which are highly gratifying to the curious, who love to trace the operations of nature, and obſerve the progreſs of human ingenuity and induſtry, in every part of the world.

STOCKBRIDGE, *Auguſt* 24.

Mr. Moſes Barnum, of this town, has, ſince the month of Auguſt, 1789—fulled no leſs than five thouſand three hundred and ten yards of cloth. And of thin cloth, dreſſed three thouſand two hundred—in all, eight thouſand five hundred and ten yards—The foregoing affords a pleaſing ſpecimen of the progreſs of manufactures in this part of the country.

NEW-PORT, *Auguſt* 19.

Mr. Jacob Iſaacks, of this town, has made ſuch further improvements in extracting freſh water from ocean water, as to take nine and one half parts of freſh water from ten of ocean water, ſo as to anſwer on land or ſea, for all the common and culinary purpoſes of fountain or river water.

Mr. Iſaacks preſented a bottle of water extracted by him, to his Excellency the Preſident of the United States; who was pleaſed to expreſs himſelf highly ſatisfied therewith.

NEW-YORK, *September* 3.

On Friday evening laſt the weather was exceedingly tempeſtuous in this city and environs. In the Sound, or Eaſt river, the wind was tremendous from ſouth to eaſt, ſhifting ſuddenly in ſqualls, and creating a mountainous ſea. In this tempeſt a ſloop from Gardner's Iſland, Zophar Smith, of this city, maſter, was foundered, being off Plumb Iſland; after having ſcudded before the hurricane for upwards of two hours, ſhe was overpowered by the mercileſs waves, and beat to pieces, about nine o'clock, P. M. Mr. Smith, his ſon, Mr. William Poſt, who was a paſſenger, being the whole number on board, faſtened themſelves to the wreck as well as they could, the billows inceſſantly rolling over their heads—Smith and his ſon died on the wreck with cold and wet, about two at night, and fell off; Mr. Poſt alone ſurvived, who was taken off the next morning by a brig from New-London, captain Star, fourteen hours after the foundering of the ſloop.

The Bloody-Flux is very prevalent in ſeveral parts of Long Iſland, particularly at Jamaica, where it has proved fatal in many inſtances, ſeveral families having been deprived of their beloved offspring in a few days. A number of adults have alſo died with it, and it ſeems to be epidemical.

BALTIMORE, *Sept.* 21.

We mention it to the honour of the gentlemen of the faculty of this town, that they are active in the completion of the eſtabliſhment of a Humane Society—We are authoriſed to intimate, that the preliminary ſteps have been taken—and that ſubſcriptions will be opened to enable them to execute their excellent deſign.—It is not at all neceſſary to revive the recollection of the public, of the recent inſtances of reanimation which have happened in this ſtate, in conſequence of the exertions of ſeveral gentlemen of the faculty, as dictated by reaſon, and recommended by experience—Theſe, and many other ſimilar ſucceſsful caſes, we would adduce in ſupport of the propriety of the inſtitution propoſed, and to warrant a claim upon the liberality of the citizens of Baltimore. Independent of the general good which it involves, every man has his ſeparate intereſt in promoting it;—For every man is liable to thoſe accidents whoſe conſequences conſtitute the object of it.—In the breaſt of every humane and conſiderate perſon, therefore, a Humane

Society will find an active advocate and Patron.

WINCHESTER, *August* 28.

Advices from the weſtward, received ſince our laſt, mention, that four boats lately going down the Ohio, were decoyed on ſhore by two white men, the crews of which, with the boats, were unfortunately taken by a body of 130 Indians, who were lying in ambuſh waiting their landing. One of the captives, we are informed, has ſince made his eſcape. The emigrators to that country cannot be too cautious of landing, or going near the banks of the river, as many have before ſuffered by ſuch imprudent conduct.

GEORGETOWN, *September* 22.

By a gentleman who returned from Kentuckey laſt week, we have received the following authentic information, that on account of the many depredations committed by the Indians on the Ohio river, a party of the inhabitants of Kentuckey, ſome time in Auguſt, croſſed the river below the Falls, and with the utmoſt ſpeed marched about 40 miles up the Indian ſhore, where they fell in with a party whom they ſurrounded and totally defeated, taking 25 priſoners, 15 of whom proved to be white people, who had aſſociated with the Indians, and for ſome time paſt committed piracy on the Ohio river. —They were all ſafely lodged in gaol before our informant came away.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 9.

Yeſterday arrived in this city, a ſloop from Albany, with forty hogſheads of MAPLE-SUGAR, the property of Wm. Cooper, Eſq. the whole of it manufactured on the waters of the Suſquehannah.

The arrival of this cargo of AMERICAN SUGAR in Philadelphia, has excited ſurpriſe and pleaſure in all claſſes of our citizens—This ſugar has been pronounced, by good judges, to be ſuperior to any ſugar of the ſame quality made in the Weſt-Indies, and it can be ſold at a leſs price. It has moreover other things in its favour, to recommend it in preference to the ſugar which is imported from the Weſt-India Iſlands. It is made by the hands of freemen, and at a ſeaſon of the year when not a ſingle inſect exiſts to mix with and pollute it; whereas the Weſt-India ſugar is the product of the unwilling labour of negro ſlaves, and made in a climate and in a ſeaſon of the year, in which inſects of all kinds abound, all of whom feed upon and mix with the ſugar, ſo that the beſt India ſugar may be looked upon as a compoſition conſiſting of the juice of the cane—and of the juices or excretions of ants—piſmires—cockroaches—borers—fleas—moſquitoes—ſpiders—bugs—graſshoppers—flies—lizards, and twenty other Weſt-India inſects. To theſe ingredients is added, the ſweat of the negroes, and when they are angry, nobody knows what elſe.

From an examination of the tables of births and burials publiſhed in Mr. Poulſon's almanack for 1789 and 1790, it appears that the former exceed the latter more than one half.

When it is conſidered that there are a great number of ſtrangers here annually, for whoſe births we have no credit in the accounts, although their burials add to the liſt, and that there is a very large ſociety, who from not uſing the rite of baptiſm, are leſs regular in regiſtering the births that happen among them, we may juſtly infer that the proportion in favour of the increaſe of population, is more conſiderable than it appears upon the tables.

Such a city, with the aids of induſtry, ſobriety, and public ſpirit, cannot fail to flouriſh.

Nothing can more ſtrongly mark the eligible ſtate of ſociety in the United States, than the ſmall number of criminal cauſes that are brought for trial before the courts of judicature. When this country is brought in compariſon with Great-Britain, there is, perhaps, no circumſtance which ſhews the relative character of the two countries in a ſtronger light, than the number of criminals executed in each. If in that country there are, for example, ten times as many executions, according to the number of inhabitants, as in this, may it, or may it not, be inferred, that the ſtate of ſociety is ten times more depraved there than here?

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Naſhville, dated July 27.

"Major Doughty, of the federal army, with a detachment of the troops commanded by general Harmar, is about erecting a fort at the mouth of the Tenaſſee, on the Ohio, and is aſſiſted by a number of the Chickeſaw warriors. This meaſure will render the navigation of Cumberland river much ſafer, and if another fort were eſtabliſhed on the Tenaſſee, at the mouth of Duck river, the diſtance not being over ſixty miles from this place, it would be of great advantage to families moving to this country from the ſouthern ſtates, as they could go with their waggons to the mouth of French Broad, and from thence in flats to the mouth of Duck, in four or five days."

MARRIAGES.

MASSACHUSETTS. At *Cambridge*, Dr. J. Jemmiſon, to Miſs Belcher.

RHODE-ISLAND. At *Providence*, Mr. Oliver Bowen, to Miſs Lois Demount; Capt. Samuel Allen, to Miſs Henrietta Stirling.

CONNECTICUT. At *Plainfield*, Mr. Hezekiah Spalding, a bachelor of 68, to Miſs Maria Williams, aged 22 years.

SOUTH-CAROLINA. At *Charleſton*, Mr. Robert Myers, to Miſs Elizabeth Johnſton; Mr. Jacinto Metz, to Miſs Clariſſa Barrere.

DEATHS.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE. At *Portſmouth*, Mrs. Hannah Gerriſh, aged 76 years.

RHODE-ISLAND. At *Portſmouth*, Mr. Joſeph Cundell.

NEW-YORK. In the *Capital*, Mr. John Keating,

PENNSYLVANIA. In *Philadelphia*, Dr. Gerardus Clarkſon.

SOUTH-CAROLINA. At *Charleſton*, Thomas Smith, Eſq; Miſs Henrietta Gibbs; Mr. John Wilſon; Mrs. Jane Cox; Mr. John Pritchard.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS *between the* SWEDES *and* RUSSIANS.

STOCKHOLM, *July* 13.

The Finland mail of yeſterday, and a meſſenger from the duke of Sudermania, who arrived in the evening, brought the news of the defeat of the Swediſh fleets by thoſe of Ruſſia, on the third and fourth inſt.

An unſucceſsful attempt made by the king of Sweden to deſtroy the Ruſſian coaſting ſquadron at Viborg, and the approach of the Prince de Naſſau, with the Conſtadt diviſion, had already rendered the poſition of the Swedes at the entrance of Vibor-bay extremely critical, when the ſcarcity of ammunition, and the want of proviſions, made their return to their own ports a meaſure of neceſſity.

The king reſolved therefore to avail himſelf of a ſtrong eaſterly wind, which ſet in on the 3d, and to ſet ſail with both fleets for Swenſk-Sund and Sweaborg.

The grand fleet had to penetrate thro' a narrow paſs, and to ſuſtain the fire of four Ruſſian line of battle ſhips, two of which were placed on each ſide of the ſtrait. After this it had to engage the whole of admiral Tſchitſchakoff's line, which was drawn up along the coaſt, at a ſmall diſtance, while his frigates were ranged among the iſlands which lie nearer the ſhore.

The Swediſh fleet under admiral Modee, paſſed the ſtrait without ſuffering any material loſs, firing with great ſpirit both broadſides againſt the enemy. The cannonade from the four Ruſſian ſhips was however ſo powerful, and continued to be ſo well ſupported, that it was reſolved by the duke of Sudermania to make ſome attempt to burn them. But this operation proved ſo unſucceſsful, that the fireſhips employed in it were driven upon one of his royal highneſs's own line of battle ſhips and a frigate, both of which blew up.

This accident ſeems to have cauſed a degree of confuſion among the ſhips that were to follow, four of which ſtruck upon the rocks, and were left to the mercy of the enemy.

On their farther courſe along the coaſt, with a diminiſhed force, the Swedes loſt two more ſhips of the line, which were taken by the enemy.—The engagement continued all night, and part of the next day (the 4th) on the evening of which, the duke of Sudermania arrived at Sweaborg.

The fate of the coaſting fleet is not ſo exactly known, no official accounts having yet been received from it; but it is certain that the king arrived the ſame evening in Swenſk-Sund, with a large part of the fleet, having loſt ſix galliès, with 800 of the guards, which were taken by the Ruſſians, beſides a number of ſmaller veſſels taken or ſunk, reported to amount to 60. The whole loſs on the part of the Swedes, is eſtimated at 7000 men, ſeven ſhips of the line and three frigates, beſides a number of ſmaller veſſels.

His Swediſh majeſty, having ſupplied the remains of his ſquadron with proviſions and ammunition, and having been joined by the diviſion under M. de Conſtadt, which had not been able to reach the bay of Viborg, is already ſailed again, with a view to prevent the prince of Naſſau, who is ſaid to be advancing with the Cronſtadt and Viborg ſquadrons, from getting into the port of Frederickſham.

July 27. Yeſterday morning, at half paſt ſeven o'clock, the king of Sweden's

adjutant, baron Steinblad, arrived at Urickſdahl with diſpatches for the queen, and brought the news of his majeſty's having gained a complete victory over the Ruſſian coaſting fleet in Swenſk-Sund.

The King having, after the retreat from Viborg, collected his coaſting fleet at Swenſk Sund, was attacked by the prince of Naſſau on the 9th of July. The battle began at half paſt nine in the morning, and laſted full 24 hours, excepting between the hours of twelve and two in the night, when, on account of the darkneſs, the cannonade abated. At half paſt nine in the morning of the 10th inſt. the victory was compleatly decided on the ſide of the Swedes, who took, run aſhore, or burnt, 42 frigates and other veſſels of the Ruſſians, of which, it is ſaid, 23 are likely to be ſaved. The Swedes have alſo taken priſoners 110 officers, among whom are the Ruſſian brigadier Deniſco, and the prince of Naſſau's flag captain, with about 2000 men.

The king himſelf commanded during the whole action, and under him lieutenant-colonel Cronſtedt. His Majeſty loſt two gun-boats, which were blown up, the Undama-Ingeborg, which was ſunk by a bomb after the crew had been ſaved, and ſome gun-yawls, which were diſmounted. The loſs of the Swedes in officers and men is ſaid to be inconſiderable; but the death of captain baron Duben is particularly regretted, who, after he had taken a prame with eight thirty pounders, was killed in the middle of the action.

GREAT-BRITAIN *and* SPAIN.

The following authentick information is extracted from the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, Aug. 5.

This morning one of his majeſty's meſſengers arrived from Madrid, at the office of his grace the duke of Leeds, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs, with diſpatches from the right Hon. Alleyne Fitzherbert, his majeſty's ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at that court, containing an account of the following Declaration and Counter-Declaration having been ſigned and exchanged on the 24th of July laſt, by his excellency count Florida Blanca, his Catholick majeſty's miniſter and principal ſecretary of ſtate, on the one part, and Mr. Fitzherbert on the other.

DECLARATION.

His Britannick majeſty having complained of the capture of certain veſſels belonging to his ſubjects in the port of Nootka, ſituated on the the north-weſt coaſt of America, by an officer in the ſervice of the king, the under-ſigned councillor and principal ſecretary of ſtate to his majeſty, being thereto duly authorized, declares in the name and by the order of his ſaid majeſty, that he is willing to give ſatisfaction to his Britannick Majeſty for the injury of which he has complained; fully perſuaded that his ſaid Britannick majeſty, would act in the ſame manner towards the king, under ſimilar circumſtances; and his majeſty further engages to make full reſtitution of all the Britiſh veſſels which were captured at Nootka, and to indemnify the parties intereſted in thoſe veſſels, for the loſſes which they ſhall have ſuſtained, as ſoon as the amount thereof ſhall have been aſcertained:

It being underſtood that this declaration is not to preclude or prejudice the ulterior diſcuſſion of any right which his majeſty may claim, to form an excluſive eſtabliſhment at the port of Nootka.

In witneſs whereof I have ſigned this declaration, and ſealed it with the ſeal of my arms. At Madrid, the 24th of July, 1790.

(L. S.) Signed

LE COMTE DE FLORIDA BLANCA.

COUNTER-DECLARATION.

His Catholick majeſty having declared, that he was willing to give ſatisfaction for the injury done to the king, by the capture of certain veſſels belonging to his ſubjects, in the bay of Nootka, and the count de Florida Blanca having ſigned, in the name and by order of his catholick majeſty, a declaration to this effect; and by which his ſaid majeſty likewiſe engages to make full reſtitution of the veſſels ſo captured, and to indemnify the parties intereſted in thoſe veſſels for the loſſes they ſhall have ſuſtained; the under-ſigned ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of his majeſty to the Catholick king, being thereto duly and expreſsly authoriſed, accepts the ſaid declaration, in the name of the king; and declares that his majeſty will conſider this declaration, together with the performance of the engagements contained therein, as a full and entire ſatisfaction for the injury of which his majeſty has complained.

The under-ſigned declares, at the ſame time, that it is to be underſtood, that neither the ſaid declaration ſigned by count Florida Blanca, nor the acceptance thereof by the under-ſigned, in the name of the king, is to preclude or prejudice, in any reſpect, the right which his majeſty may claim to any eſtabliſhment which his ſubjects may have formed, or ſhould be deſirous of forming in future, at the ſaid Bay of Nootka.

In witneſs whereof I have ſigned this counter-declaration, and ſealed it with the ſeal of my arms, at Madrid, the 24th of July, 1790.

(L. S.) Signed

ALLEYNE FITZHERBERT.

Thus it appears that the great queſtion, of right to forming eſtabliſhments at Nootka, is ſtill undecided. Whether this is to be adjuſted by reaſon or the ſword, time only can determine.

LONDON.

On *TITULAR HONOURS.*

Under the Anglo-Saxon ſyſtem of government titles of rank and dignity were held during life only, as being the rewards of public virtue.—Under the Norman dynaſty, when the feudal ſyſtem prevailed, titles became hereditary; but they were granted with a ſparing hand: very few inſtances occur, in which any other than genuine merit or ſterling bravery were elevated to the higheſt rank in the ſtate, until the Stuart race.—From that æra to the preſent, an exaltation to the peerage has been in general more mere matter of intrigue and political expediency, than as honours flowing from the court to reward great and worthy men.

The meaſure of annihilating noble titles in France operates variouſly on ſpeculative minds.—It is aſſerted on one hand, that by removing thoſe badges of honorary diſtinction, the ſtimulus to great actions is deſtroyed among men in high life, and the great machine of ſubordination deranged; while on the other it is contended, that it has removed a falſe idea of pre-eminence, and reduced human ambition to a footing truly becoming the dignity of the human mind—that of perſonal precedence on the ſcore of perſonal merit and ſuperior virtue.

The latter is certainly the principle moſt conſonant to morality, and even our own experience eſtabliſhes the wiſdom of the meaſure.

If noble titles were confined to the reward of true merit, or the honourable elevation of illuſtrious virtue, every good man muſt revere them as the diſtinctions of men, friends to their country, and ornaments to human nature. But where the laurels won by the virtues of a father are transferred to the brow of a degenerate and profligate ſon—or when the titular diſtinctions, which ſhould belong only to ſuperior merit, are proſtituted by the hands of a corrupt miniſter, to reward political vices and baſe apoſtacies, which deſerve a gibbet rather than a coronet—the end is perverted, and that ſtate promiſes faireſt for purity, which knows no precedence, in public reſpect, but that which merit gives.

GLASGOW, *July* 28.

The important event of opening the Forth and Clyde navigation from ſea to ſea took place this day, by ſailing of a track-barge belonging to the company of proprietors, from the baſon of the canal, near the city of Glaſgow, to the river Clyde, at Bowling-bay.

The voyage, which is upwards of 12 miles, was performed in leſs than four hours, during which period, the veſſel paſſed through 19 locks, deſcending thereby 150 feet from the ſummit of the canal into the Clyde. It required only four minutes to paſs each of the locks, in which ſpace the veſſel deſcended eight feet, into the reach of the navigation immediately below.

In the courſe of the voyage from Glaſgow to Bowling-bay, the tract-boat paſſed along that ſtupendous bridge, the great aqueduct over the river Kelvin, 400 feet in length, exhibiting to the ſpectators in the valley below, the ſingular and new object of a veſſel navigating 70 feet over their heads; a feature in this great work which gives it a pre-eminence over every thing of a ſimilar nature in Europe.

The extreme length of the navigation from the Forth to the Clyde is exactly 35 miles, 16 of which are upon the ſummit of country, 156 feet above the level of the ſea.

To this ſummit the voyage is raiſed by means of 20 locks from the Eaſtern ſea and 19 from the Weſt. Each lock is exactly 20 feet wide, and 74 feet long within the gates. The depth of the canal is preciſely eight feet throughout, and the medium width about 56 feet on the ſurface of the water, and 28 feet at the bottom.

The toll dues payable upon the navigation, are 2d. per ton for each mile, or 5s. 10d. per ton for the extreme length of the canal.

Philadelphia Prices-Current,

SEPTEMBER, 30, 1790.

Ashes, pot, p. ton,	35l.
Brandy, French, p. gal.	6-6/4
Bread, ship, per cwt.	19s.
Beer American, in bottles, per dozen	8/4
Beer Ditto, per bbl.	30s.
Boards Oak, p. m. feet,	67/6-85s.
Boards Merchant. pine	60s-65s.
Boards Sap,	40s-42/6.
Boards Cedar,	55s-65s.
Chocolate, per lb.	11d.
Coffee, per. lb.	15-16d.
Flour Superfine, p. bl.	43s.
Flour Common,	40s.
Flour Bar mid. best,	36-37/6.
Flour Middlings,	32/6.
Flour Ship stuff, p. cwt.	12s.
Flax, per lb.	7½-9d.
Flaxseed, per bush.	4/3.
Ginseng, per lb.	2s-2/4.
Gin, Holland, per gal.	4/9
Grain Wheat. p. bush.	7/6-8s.
Grain Rye,	5s.
Grain Oats,	2/6.
Grain Indian corn,	3/9-4s.
Grain Barley,	3/9-4/6.
Grain best shelled,	20s.
Grain Buckwheat,	2s.
Hams, per lb.	8½d.
Hogs-lard,	7d-7½d.
Honey,	3½d-4d
Hemp, per. ton,	50-55l.
Hogshead hoops, p. m.	5-6l.
Hides raw, per lb.	9½-10d.
Indigo, Fr. per lb.	7/6-12s.
Carolina,	4s-6/6.
Iron Cast, per cwt.	22/6-30s.
Iron Bar, per ton,	27l-28l.
Iron Pig,	8-9l
Iron Sheet,	60-65l.
Iron Nail rods,	34l.
Meal, Indian, p. bbl.	20s.
Molasses, per gal.	2/6.
Nails, 10, 12 & 20d.	7½d.
Parchment, per doz.	30-37/6.
Porter, American,	10/6.
Pork Burlington,	90s.
Pork Lower Co.	57/6-60s.
Pork Carolina,	55-60s.
Pease,	6-7/6
Rice, per cwt.	23s.
Rum Jamaica per g.	5/3-5/6.
Rum Windward,	4/6.
Rum Antigua,	4/10.
Rum Barbadoes,	3/9-4s.
Rum Country,	3-3/1.
Rum Taffia,	2/4.
Steel German, p. cwt.	60-70s.
Steel English, blistered,	80s.
Steel Amer. p. ton,	40-60s.
Steel Crowley's, p. fag.	85s.
Snake root, p. lb.	1/6-2/8
Soap, common,	4-6d.
Castile,	9d.
Starch,	4-6d.
Sugar Lump, per lb.	13½d.
Sugar Loaf, sing. refin.	15d.
Sugar Ditto, double ditto.	20d.
Sugar Havannah, white,	9d.
Sugar Ditto, brown,	7-8d.
Sugar Musco. p. cwt.	65-80s.
Salt Allum, p. bush.	1/8
Salt Liverpool,	1/9
Salt Cadiz,	1/6-1/8
Salt Lisbon,	1/4
Tar N. Jer. 24 g.	7/6-9s.
Tar Carolina, 32 g.	15s.
Tar Turpentine,	25s.
Tobacco, 100lb. J. R. new, best,	35-42/6
Tobacco, 100lb. Inferior,	28-35s.
Tobacco, 100lb. Old,	45-50s.
Tobacco, 100lb. Rappahan.	22-24s.
Tobacco, 100lb. Coloured Maryl.	40-60s.
Tobacco, 100lb. Dark,	22-24s.
Tobacco, 100lb. Long leaf,	22-24s.
Tobacco, 100lb. Eastern Shore,	18-25s.
Tobacco, 100lb. Carolina, new,	22-25s.
Tobacco, 100lb. Old,	35s.
Tea Hyson, p. lb.	7/6-8/6.
Tea Souchong,	4/1-6/8.
Tea Congo,	3/9-5/6
Tea Bohea,	2/7
Wine Mad. p. p.	40-82l 10s.
Wine Lisbon,	35l.
Wine Teneriffe, p. g.	4-4/6.
Wine Fayal, p. g.	3-3/4
Wine Port, per pipe,	39-40l.
Wine Ditto, per gal.	5/10
Wine Ditto, per doz. bot.	30s.
Wine Claret,	30-60s.
Wine Sherry, p. gal.	6/9-7/6
Wine Malaga,	5s.
Wax, bees, per lb.	1/10½-2s

Current Prices of PUBLIC SECURITIES.

New-loans.	12s.
Funded depreciation,	10—10/6.
Unfunded ditto,	12/6—13s.
Land-office certificates,	10s.
Dollar money,	10 advance on the face.
Jersey money, discount,	25
Pennsylvania New Emission, advance,	12½
Continental certificates,	12
Facilities,	7—7/2

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,	90 days,	70-71½.
Ditto,	60 days,	71½-72½.
Ditto,	30 days,	73-74.
Amsterdam,	60 days, per guilder,	3.
	30 days,	3/1
France,	60 days, per 5 livres,	6/6
	30 days,	7/2

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, made in PHILADELPHIA, in the MONTH of AUGUST, 1790.

Days.	Barom. Eng. foot. In.	Thermometer of Farenh. D.	Reaum. O	Anemometer Prevail Wind	rain	thunder	tempest	WEATHER.
1	29 11 14	65	7	NE				Overcaſt
	30 4	77	4	NE				Idem
2	30 1 6	64	8	NE				Idem
	30 1 8	78	8	E				Idem
3	30 8	68		NE	1			Rainy
	30	74	3	E				Overcaſt
4	30 4	65	7	E				Idem
	30	79	2	SW				Fair
5	30	72	5	SW				Overcaſt
	29 11 8	86		SW				Fair
6	29 11 10	72	5	SW				Idem, very warm
	29 11 3	90	5	SW	1	1		Idem, overcaſt, thund.
7	30 1 4	72		SW	1			Rainy, overcaſt
	30 1 3	81		SW				Idem
8	30 1 8	69		W	1			Idem
	30 1 3	81	5	E				Idem overcaſt
9	29 11 13	68		E				Idem
	29 11 1	74	7	S	1	1		Idem, rain, thunder
10	29 10 12	71	4	W				Overcaſt
	29 11 4	84	4	W				Cloudy, pleaſant
11	30 1 7	72	5	NE				Overcaſt
	30 1 5	84	9	E	1			Idem, rainy
12	30 2 2	73	2	SW				Idem
	30 2	84	9	S				Cloudy
13	30 2 4	74	7	SW				Fair
	30 1 12	91	6	SW				Idem, very warm
14	30 1 3	75	6	SW				Idem
	30 6	92	7	W				Idem
15	30	77		W				Idem, cloudy
	29 11 14	91	6	SW	1	1		Overcaſt, thund. rain
16	29 11 14	75	9	W				Idem
	29 11 2	89	4	SW	1	1		Idem, thunder, rain
17	29 11 3	72	5	W				Fair
	29 10 2	90	5	SW. S	1	1		Idem, cloudy, thund.
18	29 8 10	73	6	WSW	1			Fair, ſhower from W.
	29 7 14	86		SW				Idem, guſt of wind.
19	29 11 1	65	7	NW				Overcaſt, cool
	30 4	72	5	NE				Idem
20	30 2 2	61	2	N				Fair, cloudy
	30 2 8	75	9	NE				Idem
21	30 3	63		E				Overcaſt
	30 2 12	75	9	ESE				Idem
22	30 2 1	64	6	NE				Idem
	30 1 14	74	7	E				Idem
23	30 1 7	59		NE				Fair
	30 1	77	7	ENE				Idem
24	30 2	58	5	WSW				Idem, with clouds
	29 11 5	79	2	WSW				Idem
25	29 11 1	65	7	SW	1			Overcaſt, rainy
	29 9 9	77		SW				Fair, cloudy, rainy
26	29 9 11	68		SW				Idem
	29 10 5	81	5	WNW				Idem
27	30	65	7	NE. W	1			Overcaſt, rainy
	29 8 13	83	7	W		1		Idem, thunder, rain
28	29 10 5	69	8	W				Overcaſt
	29 11 5	82	6	W				Cloudy, fair
29	30	68		W				Fair
	29 11 12	83	7	Calm.	1	1		Idem, thunder, rain
30	29 11 4	72	5	NE				Fair, cloudy
	30 9	77		NE				Overcaſt
31	30 2 10	63	5	E				Fair
	30 2 12	77		E				Overcaſt

RESULT.										
	In.	gr. cle.		14th gr. de. of heat			SW & NE	13	7	Fair.
	30	3		92	7	27				
	18th leaſt el.			24th leaſt de. of heat						
	29	7	14	58	5	11 8				
	Variation			Variation						
		7	2	34	2	15 2				
	Mean eleva.			Temperature						
	30		6	75	2	19 2				

THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND Columbian Magazine,

FOR OCTOBER, 1790.

BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

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ORNAMENTED with a FAVOURITE PIECE of MUSICK.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED, FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY *WILLIAM YOUNG*, BOOKSELLER, No. 52, SECOND-STREET, THE CORNER OF CHESNUT-STREET.

To CORRESPONDENTS.

A SUBSCRIBER asks, why we have not *reviewed* some late publications, respecting the doctrine of *universal salvation*; we answer, that we never meddle with *party politicks* nor *polemical divinity*, and that we cannot, therefore, with consistency, *review*, or give *extracts* from, books which come under either of these descriptions. Of all other American publications we shall take proper notice.

The printers of the United States are requested to furnish us with copies of new books, as soon after their publication as convenient; they are to be directed to William Young, who will pay for the same.

Some publications have been hitherto unavoidably neglected, in our *review*; we hope we shall soon be able to discharge our arrears.

Benevolo has our thanks, for his proposal to furnish us with a translation of a French author; but we think the work too lengthy for the Asylum. Next to utility, novelty and variety are our principal objects. We wish, therefore, to avoid prolixity, on any one subject.

There are two kinds of imagination, one is acquired by an early intimacy with the magnificent scenes of nature, the other is taken, at second hand, from books. The latter seems to be more general, among authors, because there are more of them men of reading than of observation. It is owing, perhaps, to this, that few authors are capable of accommodating their works to the manners of the people for whom they write. To this also must we attribute the frequent blunders, in the natural history of America, which occur in the poetry, and sentimental essays of many of our correspondents. They ought to recollect, that we have neither larks, linnets, nightingales, cuckoos, ravens, jackdaws, nor magpies in this country. We hope *Amelia*, *Alexis*, and *Juvenis*, with some other correspondents, will attend to these hints, which we have suggested merely for their benefit.

ERRATA.

Page 243; for "grandson the late Dr. Franklin," read *grandson of the late Dr. Franklin*— page 253, in the note at the bottom. for "unusual," read *unusual*— page 265; for "Minerva's," read *Minervas.*

THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND Columbian Magazine,

FOR OCTOBER, 1790.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

HISTORY *of the Life and Character of* BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L. L. D. *&c. &c. &c.*

(Continued from page 145.)

IN the year 1745, Franklin publiſhed an account of his new-invented Pennſylvania fire-places, in which he minutely and accurately ſtates the advantages and diſadvantages of different kinds of fire-places, and endeavours to ſhew that the one which he deſcribes is to be preferred to any other. This contrivance has given riſe to the open ſtoves, now in general uſe, which however differ from it in conſtruction, particularly in not having an air-box at the back, through which a conſtant ſupply of air, warmed in its paſſage, is thrown into the room. The advantages of this are, that as a ſtream of warm air is continually flowing into the room, leſs fuel is neceſſary, to preſerve a proper temperature, and the room may be ſo tightened as that no air may enter through cracks, the conſequences of which are colds, toothaches, &c.

Although philoſophy was a principal object of Franklin's purſuit, for ſeveral years, he confined himſelf not to this. In the year 1747 he became a member of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, as a burgeſs for the city of Philadelphia. Warm diſputes at this time ſubſiſted between the aſſembly and the proprietaries, each contending for what they conceived to be their juſt rights. Franklin, a friend to the rights of man from his infancy, ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf, as a ſteady opponent of the unjuſt ſchemes of the proprietaries. He was ſoon looked up to as the head of the oppoſition, and to him have been attributed many of the ſpirited replies of the aſſembly, to the meſſages of the governors. His influence in the body was very great. This aroſe not from any ſuperior powers of eloquence; he ſpoke but ſeldom, and he never was known to make any thing like an elaborate harangue. His ſpeeches often conſiſted of a ſingle

ſentence, or of a well-told ſtory, the moral of which was always obviouſly to the point. He never attempted the flowery fields of oratory. His manner was plain and mild. His ſtyle in ſpeaking, was like that of his writings, ſimple, unadorned, and remarkably conciſe. With this plain manner, and his penetrating and ſolid judgment, he was able to confound the moſt eloquent and ſubtile of his adverſaries, to confirm the opinions of his friends, and to make converts of the unprejudiced who had oppoſed him. With a ſingle obſervation, he has rendered of no avail an elegant and lengthy diſcourſe, and determined the fate of a queſtion of importance.

But, he was not contented with thus ſupporting the rights of the people. He wiſhed to render them permanently ſecure, which can only be done by making their value properly known, and this muſt depend upon encreaſing and extending information to every claſs of men. We have already ſeen that he was the founder of the public library, which contributed greatly towards improving the minds of the citizens. But this was not ſufficient. The ſchools then ſubſiſting were in general of little utility. The teachers were men ill qualified for the important duty which they had undertaken; and after all, nothing more could be obtained than the rudiments of a common Engliſh education. Franklin drew up a plan of an Academy, to be erected in the city of Philadelphia, ſuited to "the ſtate of an infant country;" but in this, as in all his plans, he confined not his views to the preſent time only. He looked forward to the period, when an inſtitution on an enlarged plan would become neceſſary. With this view he conſidered his Academy as "a foundation for poſterity to erect a ſeminary of learning, more extenſive, and ſuitable to future circumſtances." In purſuance of this plan, the conſtitutions were drawn up and ſigned, on the 13th of November, 1749. In theſe, twenty-four of the moſt reſpectable citizens of Philadelphia, were named as truſtees. In the choice of theſe, and in the formation of his plan, Franklin is ſaid to have conſulted chiefly with Thomas Hopkinſon, Eſq. Rev. Richard Peters, then Secretary of the province, Tench Francis Eſq. Attorney general, and Dr. Phineas Bond.

The following article ſhews a ſpirit of benevolence worthy of imitation, and for the honour of our city, we hope that it continues to be in force.

"In caſe of the diſability of the *rector*, or any maſter (eſtabliſhed on the foundation by receiving a certain ſalary,) through ſickneſs, or any other natural infirmity, whereby he may be reduced to poverty, the truſtees ſhall have power to contribute to his ſupport, in proportion to his diſtreſs and merit, and the ſtock in their hands".

The laſt clauſe of the fundamental rules, is expreſſed in language ſo tender and benevolent, ſo truly parental, that it will do everlaſting honour to the hearts and heads of the founders.

"It is hoped and expected, that the truſtees will make it their pleaſure, and in ſome degree their buſineſs, to viſit the Academy often; to encourage and countenance the youth, countenance and aſſiſt the maſters, and, by all means in their power, advance the uſefulneſs and reputation of the deſign; that they will look on the ſtudents as, in ſome meaſure, their own children, treat them with familiarity and affection; and when they have behaved well, gone through their ſtudies, and are

to enter the world, they ſhall zealouſly unite, and make all the intereſt that can be made, to promote and eſtabliſh them, whether in buſineſs, offices, marriages, or any other thing for their advantage, preferable to all other perſons whatſoever, even of equal merit".

The Conſtitutions being ſigned and made public, with the names of the gentlemen, propoſing themſelves as Truſtees and Founders, the deſign was ſo well approved of by the public-ſpirited citizens of Philadelphia, that the ſum of eight hundred pounds per. annum, for five years, was in the courſe of a few weeks, ſubſcribed for carrying it into execution; and, in the beginning of January following (viz. 1750) three of the ſchools were opened, namely the Latin and Greek ſchools, the Mathematical, and the Engliſh ſchools. In purſuance of an article in the original plan, a ſchool for educating ſixty boys and thirty girls, (in the Charter ſince called the Charitable School) was opened, and amidſt all the difficulties with which the Truſtees have ſtruggled, in reſpect to their funds, hath ſtill been continued full, for the ſpace of forty years; ſo that allowing three years education for each boy and girl admitted into it, which is the general rule, at leaſt twelve hundred children have received in it the chief part of their education, who might otherwiſe, in a great meaſure, have been left without the means of inſtruction. And many of thoſe, who have been thus educated, are now to be found among the moſt uſeful and reputable citizens of this State.

The inſtitution, thus ſucceſsfully begun, continued daily to flouriſh, to the great ſatisfaction of Dr. Franklin; who, notwithſtanding the multiplicity of his other engagements and purſuits, at that buſy ſtage of his life, was a conſtant attendant at the monthly viſitations and examinations of the ſchools, and made it his particular ſtudy, by means of his extenſive correſpondence abroad, to advance the reputation of the ſeminary, and to draw ſtudents and ſcholars to it, from different parts of America and the Weſt Indies. Through the interpoſition of his benevolent and learned friend, Peter Collinſon, of London, upon the application of the Truſtees, a Charter of Incorporation dated July 13th. 1753, was obtained from the honourable proprietors of Pennſylvania, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn Eqrs. accompanied with a liberal benefaction of five hundred pounds ſterling; and Dr. Franklin now began in good earneſt, to pleaſe himſelf with the hopes of a ſpeedy accompliſhment of his original deſign, viz the eſtabliſhment of a perfect inſtitution, upon the plan of the European Colleges and Univerſities; for which his Academy was intended as a nurſery or foundation. To elucidate this fact is a matter of conſiderable importance, in reſpect to the memory and character of Dr. Franklin, as a Philoſopher, and as the friend and patron of learning and ſcience; for, notwithſtanding what is expreſsly declared by him in the preamble to the conſtitutions, viz. that the Academy was begun for "teaching the Latin and Greek languages, with all uſeful branches of the Arts and Sciences, ſuitable to the ſtate of an infant country, and laying a foundation for poſterity to erect a ſeminary of learning more extenſive, and ſuitable to their future circumſtances;" yet it has been ſuggeſted of late, as upon Dr. Franklin's authority, that the Latin and Greek, or the dead languages, are an incumbrance upon a ſcheme of liberal education, and

that the engrafting or founding a College or more extenſive ſeminary, upon his Academy, was without his approbation or agency, and gave him diſcontent. If the reverſe of this does not already appear, from what has been quoted above, the following letters will put the matter beyond diſpute. They were written by him to a gentleman, who had at that time publiſhed the idea of a College, ſuited to the circumſtances of a young country (meaning New-York,) a copy of which having been ſent to Dr. Franklin for his opinion, gave riſe to that correſpondence which terminated about a year afterwards, in erecting the College upon the foundation of the Academy, and eſtabliſhing that gentleman as the Head of both, where he ſtill continues, after a period of thirty ſix years, to preſide with diſtinguiſhed reputation.

From theſe letters alſo, the ſtate of the Academy, at that time, will be ſeen.

Philad. April 19th. 1753.

Sir,

I RECEIVED your favour of the 11th. inſtant, with your new * piece on *Education*, which I ſhall carefully peruſe, and give you my ſentiments of it, as you deſire, by next poſt.

I believe the young gentlemen, your pupils, may be entertained and inſtructed here, in Mathematics and Philoſophy to ſatisfaction. Mr. Aliſon† (who was educated at Glaſgow) has been long accuſtomed to teach the latter, and Mr. Grew‡ the former, and I think their pupils make great progreſs. Mr. Alliſon has the care of the Latin and Greek ſchool, but as he has now three good aſſiſtants,§ he can very well afford ſome hours every day, for the inſtruction of thoſe who are engaged in higher ſtudies. The Mathematical School is pretty well furniſhed with inſtruments. The Engliſh Library is a good one, and we have belonging to it a middling apparatus for Experimental Philoſophy, and purpoſe ſpeedily to complete it. The Loganian Library, one of the beſt collections in America, will ſhortly be opened; ſo that neither books nor inſtruments will be wanting; and as we are determined always to give good ſalaries, we have reaſon to believe we may have always an opportunity of chooſing good maſters; upon which, indeed, the ſucceſs of the whole depends. We are obliged to you for your kind offers in this reſpect, and when you are ſettled in England, we may occaſionally make uſe of your friendſhip and judgment.—

If it ſuits your conveniency to viſit Philadelphia, before your return to Europe, I ſhall be extremely glad to ſee and converſe with you here, as well as to correſpond with you after your ſettlement in England. For an acquaintance and communication with men of learning, virtue, and public ſpirit, is one of my greateſt enjoyments.

I do not know whether you ever happened to ſee the firſt propoſals I made for erecting this Academy. I ſend them enclosed. They had, (however imperfect) the deſired ſucceſs, being followed by a ſub-

* A general idea of the College of Mirania.

† The Rev. and learned Mr. Francis Aliſon, afterwards D. D. and Vice-provoſt of the College.

‡ Mr. Theophilus Grew, afterwards Profeſſor of Mathematics in the College.

§ Thoſe aſſiſtants were at that time, Mr. Charles Thomſon, late Secretary of Congreſs, Mr. Paul Jackſon, and Mr. Jacob Duche.

ſcription of *four thouſand pounds*, towards carrying them into execution. And as we are fond of receiving advice, and are daily improving by experience, I am in hopes we ſhall, in a few years, ſee a *perfect inſtitution*.

I am very reſpectfully &c.

B. FRANKLIN.

Mr. W. Smith. Long-Iſland.

Philad. May, 3d. 1753.

Sir,

Mr. PETERS has juſt now been with me, and we have compared notes on your new piece. We find nothing in the ſcheme of education, however excellent, but what is, in our opinion, very practicable. The great difficulty will be, to find the Aratus,* and other ſuitable perſons, to carry it into execution; but ſuch may be had if proper encouragement be given. We have both received great pleaſure in the peruſal of it. For my part, I know not when I have read a piece that has more affected me—ſo noble and juſt are the ſentiments, ſo warm and animated the language; yet as cenſure from your friends may be of more uſe, as well as more agreeable to you, than praiſe, I ought to mention, that I wiſh you had omitted, not only the quotation from the Review,† which you are now juſtly diſſatisfied with, but thoſe expreſſions of reſentment againſt your adverſaries, in pages 65 and 79. In ſuch caſes, the nobleſt victory is obtained by neglect, and by ſhining on.

Mr. Allen has been out of town theſe ten days; but, before he went he directed me to procure him ſix copies of your piece. Mr. Peters has taken ten. He purpoſed to have written to you; but omits it, as he expects ſo ſoon to have the pleaſure of ſeeing you here. He deſires me to preſent his affectionate compliments to you, and to aſſure you that you will be very welcome to him. I ſhall only ſay, that you may depend on my doing all in my power to make your viſit to Philadelphia agreeable to you.

I am &c.

B. FRANKLIN.

Mr. Smith.

Philad. Nov. 27th. 1753.

Dear Sir,

HAVING written you fully, *via* Briſtol, I have now little to add. Matters relating to the Academy remain in *ſtatu quo*. The truſtees would be glad to ſee a Rector eſtabliſhed there, but they dread entering into new engagements, till they are got out of debt; and I have not yet got them wholly over to my opinion, that a good profeſſor or teacher of the higher branches of learning, would draw ſo many ſcholars as to pay great part, if not the whole of his ſalary. Thus, unleſs the proprietors (of the province) ſhall think fit to put the finiſhing hand to our inſtitution, it muſt, I fear, wait ſome few years longer, before it can arrive at that ſtate of perfection, which to me it ſeems now capable of; and all the pleaſure I promiſed myſelf in ſeeing you ſettled among us, vaniſhes into ſmoke.

* The name given to the Principal or Head of the Ideal College, the ſyſtem of education in which hath nevertheleſs been nearly realized, or followed as a model, in the College and Academy of Philadelphia, and ſome other American ſeminaries, for many years paſt.

† The quotation alluded to, (from the London Monthly Review for 1749,) was judged to reflect too ſeverely on the diſcipline and government of the Engliſh Univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge, and was expunged from the following editions of this work.

But good Mr. Collinſon writes me word, that no endeavours of his ſhall be wanting; and he hopes, with the Arch-biſhop's aſſiſtance, to be able to prevail with our proprietors* I pray God grant them ſucceſs.

My ſon preſents his affectionate regards, with, dear Sir,

Yours, &c.

B. FRANKLIN.

P. S. I have not been favoured with a line from you, ſince your arrival in England.

Philad. April 18th. 1754.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE had but one letter from you ſince your arrival in England, which was a ſhort one, *via* Boſton, dated October 18th, acquainting me that you had written largely by Capt. Davis—Davis was loſt, and with him your letters, to my great diſappointment—Meſnard and Gibbon have ſince arrived here, and I hear nothing from you—My comfort is, an imagination that you only omit writing becauſe you are coming, and purpoſe to tell me every thing *viva voce*. So not knowing whether this letter will reach you, and hoping either to ſee or hear from you, by the Myrtilla, Capt. Budden's ſhip which is daily expected. I only add, that I am, with great eſteem and affection,

Yours &c.

B. FRANKLIN.

Mr. Smith.

About a month after the date of this laſt letter, the gentleman to whom it was addreſſed arrived in Philadelphia, and was immediately placed at the head of the ſeminary; whereby Dr. Franklin and the other truſtees were enabled to proſecute their plan, for perfecting the inſtitution, and opening the College upon the large and liberal foundation on which it now ſtands; for which purpoſe they obtained their additional charter, dated May 27th 1755.

Thus far we thought it proper to exhibit in one view Dr. Franklin's ſervices in the foundation and eſtabliſhment of this ſeminary. He ſoon afterward embarked for England, in the public ſervice of his country; and having been generally employed abroad, in the like ſervice, for the greateſt part of the remainder of his life (as will appear in our ſubſequent account of the ſame) he had but few opportunities of taking any further active part in the affairs of the ſeminary, until his final return in the year 1785, when he found its charters violated, and his ancient colleagues, the original founders, deprived of their truſt, by an act of the Legiſlature; and although his own name had been inſerted among the new truſtees, yet he declined to take his ſeat among them, or any concern in the management of their affairs, till the inſtitution was reſtored by law to its original owners. He then aſſembled his old colleagues at his own houſe, and being choſen their preſident, all their future meetings were, at his requeſt, held there, till within a few months of his death, when with reluctance, and at their deſire, leſt he might be too much injured by his attention to their buſineſs, he ſuffered them to meet at the College.

(To be continued.)

* Upon the application of Archbiſhop Herring and P. Collinſon Eſqr. at Dr. Franklin's requeſt, (aided by the letters of Mr. Allen and Mr Peters,) the Hon. Thomas Penn Eſqr. ſubſcribed an annual ſum, and afterwards gave at leaſt £5000, to the founding or engrafting the College upon the Academy.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

EXTRACTS *from the correſpondence of the preſent* KING *of* SWEDEN, *when a young man, with the ſuperintendents of his education.*

(Continued from page 76.)

Count Scheffer to his Royal Highneſs.

AMONG the errors to which human nature is neceſſarily ſubject, thoſe of a moral quality are moſt dangerous. A miſtake in other ſciences, as natural philoſophy, and mathematics, does not render us leſs happy or leſs capable of promoting the happineſs of others; but moral prejudices are baneful to our well-being, and, when they poſſeſs the rulers of mankind, have a deplorable influence on human affairs. It is therefore very important to form juſt opinions of virtue and vice. Nor is this ſo eaſy as it may at firſt appear; for daily experience proves, how often mankind eſteem that virtuous which is quite the reverſe; and that this error frequently ariſes, as well from inaccuracy of judgment, as from the heat and glare of paſſion. Thus that love of glory, which, rightly underſtood, is ſo noble and uſeful to the world, has made multitudes miſerable, becauſe it did not purſue the true objects! This, my prince, is a matter worthy of our attention. I beg then to be favoured with your ſentiments on *true glory*. A careful inquiry into all its properties will procure the double advantage, of never being ſeduced by *falſe honour*, and of deſpiſing thoſe who make a parade with it.

His Royal Highneſs' anſwer.

I MUCH doubt my ability of giving you a ſatisfactory anſwer, but will do my beſt.

The character of true glory muſt be adapted to the conditions of life. A king acquires it by preſerving the empire and extending its territory, by promoting the proſperity of his people, and conſequently gaining their affection. A military man obtains true glory by his conduct and valour. I cannot give a minute deſcription, before you mention the particular ſituation of thoſe who run the career of honour.

Reply from the Count.

PARDON me, my prince, for aſſerting that a definition of true glory wants no reference to perſonal circumſtances. I will prove this from the examples propoſed by yourſelf.—Why is a king crowned with glory, when he makes his people happy? Becauſe he fulfils the duties of his ſtation. Why is a warrior diſtinguiſhed by his exploits? Becauſe he did his duty. A man of letters acquires glory by works that inſtruct and amend mankind, that is, by diſcharging the obligations of his functions. From theſe reflections ariſes this general reſult, that *true glory is a conſcientious regard to the duties of our ſtation*. A miſtaken ſenſe of duty is the ſource of falſe honour. Thus when a king thinks himſelf obliged to make conqueſts he becomes a votary of falſe glory, becauſe his great duty is to promote the public felicity, which is generally inconſiſtent with a ſpirit of conqueſt. When a warrior places

his glory in mere valour, he frequently diſgraces himſelf, by acts of temerity, and a criminal waſte of human blood. In the ſame manner the learned often go aſtray on the path of ambition; when they forget that their buſineſs is to teach wiſdom and virtue: when ſetting aſide this ſacred duty, they only aſpire to the applauſe of a public, which often cannot be pleaſed, but by writings that flatter its corruptions.

It is to be lamented, that the word *glory* is ſo frequently miſapplied, both in converſation and writing. It is ſometimes taken for *fame* and often for *pride*. I hope, my dear prince, that you will ſecure *true glory* by a perfect knowledge, and faithful diſcharge, of thoſe awful duties which divine Providence has aſſigned to you.

Yours with ſincerity &c.

Anſwer from His Royal Highneſs.

I THANK you for this juſt and conciſe definition of *true glory*. I am well perſuaded with you, that a king acquires no glory by an unneceſſary war. Yet, if he is compelled to vindicate his rights, he ſhould earn glory by heroic deeds; ſtill anxious to ſheath the ſword, whenever the welfare of his people requires it.

Yours affectionately &c.

(To be continued.)

On the Injuſtice *of eſtabliſhing a fixed rate of* Intereſt, *by* Law.*

(From the Analytical Review.)

IF the introduction of money, the repreſentative ſign, makes no change in the nature of trade, as doubtleſs it does not, then the value or price of money, the ſign, ought to vary as freely as that of the things ſignified by it. If my poſſeſſions are in money and yours in goods, each of us ought to be allowed to make as much of them as he can, according to the plenty or ſcarcity of the article.—But our commercial laws, by eſtabliſhing a *fixed* rate of intereſt, have oppoſed this fair and obvious principle of juſtice. If you lend me a houſe for a time, you are allowed to demand as much for it as you can get; but if I lend you my money for a time, I dare not aſk more than a certain premium. This abſurd ſyſtem, ſo far from ſerving a humane purpoſe, as is generally thought, operates in a contrary way. For if there were no fixed rate of intereſt, and money were plentiful, then young beginners in trade, and perſons in low circumſtances, would procure it at a price *comparitively* cheap, as well as others. If it were ſcarce, they would ſtill be able to procure it, at a price adequate to its value at that time, and to the greater riſk in lending it to *them*, than others. But as things now ſtand, ſuch perſons cannot procure money at all when it is ſcarce; nor often even when it is plentiful; for as no one dares aſk more than a certain rate, which is not adequate to the *peculi-*

* See ſome thoughts on the ſame ſubject, by Mr. Webſter, in our *Review* for the preſent month.

ar risk attending their case, it is obvious he will not lend to them at all; and therefore they are forced either to be without it, or to apply privately to some illegal dealer; who, if a knave, will demand twice as much as he ought to do; and though honest, must require such a premium, as may indemnify him for the additional risk he sustains, by acting against the laws of his country. Thus the man who might have borrowed money at 8 or 10 per cent, and by his industry have made 15 or 20 with it, is forced to remain idle, or to take it, to supply his necessities, at 20 or 30; and not being able to bring back so much by it, is gradually ruined.—It is to be hoped, these ideas will, by degrees, become generally understood; and that, in consequence, the present system on this subject, will undergo an entire revolution.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

GENEROSITY *of a* SPANISH GOVERNOR.

GENEROSITY, wherever it is found, is worthy of the highest honour; and seldom fails to meet with due applause. There is something so captivating, in this Godlike virtue, that we are charmed by the very recital of a humane and generous action. But when it is exercised towards an enemy, we must be insensible indeed to every thing that is truly great, if we do not feel a degree of reverence and admiration, which cannot be expressed in words. Among the many noble actions of this kind, that do honour to human nature, the following is related by one of the persons on board at the time, who is still living.

In the year 1756, when Great Britain was engaged in a war with Spain, the Elizabeth of London, captain William Edwards, coming from Jamaica, richly laden, met with a most violent storm in the gulf, by which means she sprung a leak, which threatened the crew with immediate destruction. To save their lives, they were obliged to run her into the Havannah. The captain went on shore directly, waited on the governor, told him the occasion of his putting in there, and that he surrendered his ship as a prize, and himself and his men as prisoners of war, only requesting good treatment. "No sir," replied the governor "had we taken you fairly at sea, or approaching our coasts with hostile intentions, your ship would then have been a prize, and your people prisoners. But we, though enemies are men, and as such are bound, by the common ties of humanity, to afford relief to our fellow-men in distress. We cannot, even against an enemy, take advantage of an act of God. You may therefore refit your vessel, traffick so far as may be necessary to defray your expences, and depart without molestation. I shall give you a pass, which will protect you till you are beyond Bermudas. If you are taken afterwards, you must be a prize, and your people prisoners; but now you are only a stranger, and consequently have a stranger's right to safety and protection."

She accordingly departed, after having undergone the necessary repairs, and arrived safe in London.

THE BASHFUL MAN.

Taken from a Collection of Eſſays, entitled Variety.

SIR,

I LABOUR under a ſpecies of diſtreſs, which I fear will at length drive me utterly from that ſociety, in which I am moſt ambitious to appear; but I will give you a ſhort ſketch of my origin and preſent ſituation, by which you will be enabled to judge of my difficulties.

My father was a farmer of no great property, and with no other learning than what he had acquired at a charity-ſchool; but my mother being dead, and I an only child, he determined to give me that advantage, which he fancied would have made him happy, viz, a learned education.——I was ſent to a country grammar-ſchool, and from thence to the univerſity, with a view of qualifying for holy orders. Here, having but ſmall allowance from my father, and being naturally of a timid and baſhful diſpoſition, I had no opportunity of rubbing off that native awkwardneſs, which is the fatal cauſe of all my unhappineſs, and which I now begin to fear can never be amended. You muſt know that in my perſon I am tall and thin, with a fair complexion, and light flaxen hair; but of ſuch extreme ſuſceptibility of ſhame, that, on the ſmalleſt ſubject of confuſion, my blood all ruſhes into my cheeks, and I appear a perfect full-blown roſe. The conſciouſneſs of this unhappy failing made me avoid ſociety, and I became enamoured of a college life; particularly when I reflected, that the uncouth manners of my father's family were little calculated to improve my outward conduct; I therefore had reſolved on living at the univerſity and taking pupils, when two unexpected events greatly altered the poſture of my affairs, viz. my father's death, and the arrival of an uncle from the Indies.

This uncle I had very rarely heard my father mention, and it was generally believed that he was long ſince dead, when he arrived in England only a week too late to cloſe his brother's eyes. I am aſhamed to confeſs, what I believe has been often experienced by thoſe, whoſe education has been better than their parents', that my poor father's ignorance, and vulgar language, had often made me bluſh to think I was his ſon; and at his death I was not inconſolable for the loſs of *that*, which I was not unfrequently aſhamed to own. My uncle was but little affected, for he had been ſeparated from his brother more than thirty years, and in that time he had acquired a fortune which he uſed to brag, would make a Nabob happy; in ſhort, he had brought over with him the enormous ſum of thirty thouſand pounds, and upon this he built his hopes of never-ending happineſs. While he was planning ſchemes of greatneſs and delight, whether the change of climate might affect him, or what other cauſe I know not, but he was ſnatched from all his dreams of joy by a ſhort illneſs, of which he died, leaving me heir to all his property. And now, Sir, behold me at the age of twenty-five, well ſtocked with Latin, Greek, and Mathematicks, poſſeſſed of an ample fortune, but ſo awkward, and unverſed in every gentleman-like accompliſhment, that I am point-

ed at by all who ſee me, as the *wealthy learned clown*.

I have lately purchaſed an eſtate in the country, which abounds in (what is called) a faſhionable neighbourhood; and when you reflect on my parentage and uncouth manner, you will hardly think how much my company is courted by the ſurrounding families, (eſpecially by thoſe who have marriageable daughters:) From theſe gentlemen I have received familiar calls, and the moſt preſſing invitations, and, though I wiſhed to accept their offered friendſhip, I have repeatedly excuſed myſelf, under the pretence of not being quite ſettled; for the truth is, that when I have rode or walked, with full intention to return their ſeveral viſits, my heart has failed me as I approached their gates, and I have frequently returned homeward, reſolving to try again to-morrow.

However, I at length determined to conquer my timidity, and three days ago, accepted of an invitation to dine this day, with one whoſe open eaſy manner left me no room to doubt a cordial welcome. Sir Thomas Friendly, who lives about two miles diſtant, is a baronet, with about two thouſand pounds a year eſtate, joining to that I purchaſed; he has two ſons, and five daughters, all grown up, and living with their mother and a maiden ſiſter of Sir Thomas at Friendly-hall, dependant on their father. Conſcious of my unpoliſhed gait, I have for ſome time paſt, taken private leſſons of a profeſſor, who teaches "grown gentlemen to dance;" and though I at firſt found wondrous difficulty in the art he taught, my knowledge of the mathematicks was of prodigious uſe, in teaching me the equilibrium of my body, and the due adjuſtment of the centre of gravity to the five poſitions. Having now acquired the art of walking without tottering, and learned to make a bow, I boldly ventured to obey the baronet's invitation to a family dinner, not doubting but my new acquirements would enable me to ſee the ladies with tolerable intrepidity: but alas! how vain are all the hopes of *theory*, when unſupported by habitual *practice*. As I approached the houſe, a dinner-bell alarmed my fears, leſt I had ſpoiled the dinner by want of punctuality; impreſſed with this idea, I bluſhed the deepeſt crimſon, as my name was repeatedly announced by the ſeveral livery ſervants, who uſhered me into the library, hardly knowing what or whom I ſaw; at my firſt entrance, I ſummoned all my fortitude, and made my new-learned bow to Lady Friendly, but unfortunately, in bringing back my left foot to the third poſition, I trod upon the gouty toe of poor Sir Thomas, who had followed cloſe at my heels, to be the Nomenclator of the family. The confuſion this occaſioned in *me* is hardly to be conceived, ſince none but baſhful men *can* judge of my diſtreſs, and of that deſcription, the number I believe is very ſmall. The baronet's politeneſs by degrees diſſipated my concern, and I was aſtoniſhed to ſee how far good-breeding could enable him to ſuppreſs his feelings, and to appear with perfect eaſe, after ſo painful an accident.

The cheerfulneſs of her Ladyſhip, and the familiar chat of the young ladies, inſenſibly led me to throw off my reſerve and ſheepiſhneſs, till at length I ventured to join in converſation, and even to ſtart freſh ſubjects. The library being richly furniſhed, with books in elegant bindings, I conceived Sir Thomas to be a man of literature, and ventured to give my opinion concerning the ſeveral editions of the Greek claſſicks, in which the Baronet's opini-

on exactly coincided with my own. To this ſubject I was led, by obſerving an edition of Xenophon in ſixteen volumes, which (as I had never before heard of ſuch a thing) greatly excited my curioſity, and I roſe up to examine what it could be: Sir Thomas ſaw what I was about, and (as I ſuppoſed) willing to ſave me trouble, roſe to take down the book, which, made me more eager to prevent him, and, haſtily laying my hand on the firſt volume, I pulled it forcibly; but lo! inſtead of books, a board, which by leather and gilding, had been made to look like ſixteen volumes, came tumbling down, and unluckily pitched upon a wedgwood ink-ſtand on the table under it. In vain did Sir Thomas aſſure me, there was no harm; I ſaw the ink ſtreaming from an inlaid table on the Turkey-carpet, and, ſcarce knowing what I did, attempted to ſtop its progreſs with my cambrick handkerchief. In the height of this confuſion, we were informed that dinner was ſerved up, and I with joy perceived that the bell, which at firſt had ſo alarmed my fears, was only the half-hour dinner-bell.

In walking through the hall, and ſuite of apartments to the dining-room, I had time to collect my ſcattered ſenſes, and was deſired to take my ſeat betwixt Lady Friendly and her eldeſt daughter at the table. Since the fall of the wooden Xenophon, my face had been continually burning like a firebrand, and I was juſt beginning to recover myſelf, and to feel comfortably cool, when an unlooked for accident, rekindled all my heat and bluſhes. Having ſet my plate of ſoup too near the edge of the table, in bowing to Miſs Dinah, who politely complimented the pattern of my waiſtcoat, I tumbled the whole ſcalding contents into my lap. In ſpite of an immediate ſupply of napkins to wipe the ſurface of my clothes, my black ſilk breeches were not ſtout enough to ſave me from the painful effects of this ſudden fomentation, and for ſome minutes my legs and thighs ſeemed ſtewing in a boiling caldron; but recollecting how Sir Thomas had diſguiſed his torture, when I trod upon his toe, I firmly bore my pain in ſilence, and ſat with my lower extremities parboiled, amidſt the ſtifled giggling of the ladies and the ſervants.

I will not relate the ſeveral blunders which I made during the firſt courſe, or the diſtreſs occaſioned by my being deſired to carve a fowl, or help to various diſhes that ſtood near me, ſpilling a ſauce-boat, and knocking down a ſalt-ſeller; rather let me haſten to the ſecond courſe, "where freſh diſaſters overwhelmed me quite."

I had a piece of rich ſweet pudding on my fork, when miſs Louiſa Friendly begged to trouble me for a pigeon that ſtood near me; in my haſte, ſcarce knowing what I did, I whipped the pudding into my mouth, hot as a burning coal; it was impoſſible to conceal my agony, my eyes were ſtarting from their ſockets. At laſt, in ſpite of ſhame and reſolution, I was obliged to drop the cauſe of torment on my plate. Sir Thomas and the ladies all compaſſionated my misfortune, and each adviſed a different application; one recommended oil, another water, but all agreed that wine was beſt for drawing out the fire; and a glaſs of ſherry was ordered me from the ſideboard, which I ſnatched up with eagerneſs: but, oh! how ſhall I tell the ſequel! whether the butler by accident miſtook, or purpoſely deſigned to drive me mad, he gave me the ſtrongeſt brandy, with which I filled my mouth, already flayed and bliſtered; totally unuſed to ev-

ry kind of ardent ſpirits, with my tongue, throat, and palate, as raw as beef, what could I do? I could not ſwallow, and, clapping my hands upon my mouth, the curſed liquor ſquirted through my noſe and fingers like a fountain, over all the diſhes; and I was cruſhed by burſts of laughter from all quarters. In vain did Sir Thomas reprimand the ſervants, and Lady Friendly chide her daughters; for the meaſure of my ſhame and their diverſion was not yet complete. To relieve me from the intolerable ſtate of perſpiration, which this accident had cauſed, without conſidering what I did, I wiped my face with that ill-fated handkerchief, which was ſtill wet from the conſequences of the fall of Xenophon, and covered all my features with ſtreaks of ink in every direction. The Baronet himſelf could not ſupport this ſhock, but joined his lady in the general laugh; while I ſprung from the table in deſpair, ruſhed out of the houſe, and ran home in an agony of confuſion and diſgrace, which the moſt poignant ſenſe of guilt could not have excited.

Thus, without having deviated from the path of moral rectitude, I am ſuffering torments like a "goblin damn'd." The lower half of me has been almoſt boiled, my tongue and mouth grilled, and I bear the mark of Cain upon my forehead; yet theſe are but trifling conſiderations, to the everlaſting ſhame which I muſt feel, whenever this adventure ſhall be mentioned; perhaps by your aſſiſtance, when my neighbours know how much I *feel* on the occaſion, they will ſpare a *baſhful man*, and (as I am juſt informed my poultice is ready) I truſt you will excuſe the haſte in which I ſubſcribe myſelf,

Yours, &c.

Mongrell Morrell.

On the Invention of PORCELAIN *in* EUROPE.

IT is a remarkable circumſtance in the hiſtory of this beautiful production of art, that the Chineſe and Japaneſe invented it, a long time ago, concerning which nothing can be determined with any certainty. In Europe, none was made before this century. John Bottger, a German, from Schlaiz in Voigtland, was the firſt in Europe who invented the art of making porcelain. This man was apprentice to one Zorn, an apothecary at Berlin, where he met with an alchemiſt, who pretended to teach him his ſuppoſed art. Bottger then, imagining himſelf to be in poſſeſſion of the ſecret of making gold, immediately concluded that his fortune was made, and ran away from Berlin into Saxony in the year 1700. Thither he was purſued, but found protection in that country; where they at length urged him to give a ſpecimen of his pretended knowledge; which in fact the poor fellow was not able to do, as he had been impoſed upon, and in truth knew nothing of the matter. It happened however, that once having mixed various earths together, in order to make ſtrong and durable crucibles, in the courſe of baking them, he accidentally diſcovered the art of making porcelain. Thus the intended tranſmutation took place, not in the metals indeed, but in his own perſon; and, as if he had been touched with a conjuror's

wand, he was on a ſudden tranſformed from an alchemiſt into a potter. The firſt porcelain, which was manufactured at Dreſden, in the year 1706, was of a browniſh red colour, being made of a brown clay. The firſt white porcelain was made ſo early as in the year 1709, and in the year following the manufactory at Miſna was eſtabliſhed. The porcelain did not arrive at its greateſt perfection till after Bottger's deceaſe.

Simple method of trying the quality of GUN-POWDER.

FILL a thimble with the powder you wiſh to try. Pour it upon a dry white paper, fire the little heap with a burning coal, lightly touching the powder. If it is excellent, every grain will inſtantly riſe in ſmoke, only leaving on the paper a round ſpot, pearl-colour. If bad, it burns the paper. The mean effects between theſe two extremes will exactly ſhew the quality. The powder burning the paper but little, may be pronounced better than that burning it a great deal, and if it only blackens it, of a ſuperior quality to the firſt.

By this trial, the defects in its compoſition may alſo be diſcovered; if it blackens the paper, it contains too great a proportion of coal; does it leave yellow ſpots, too much ſulphur; if there remains on the paper ſmall grains like pins' heads, and they ſhould burn by applying fire, it is nitre, and the powder has not been well pulveriſed; if theſe do not burn, the nitre has not been properly refined.

ANECDOTES; *from* Leland's *Hiſtory of* Ireland.

IN the year 1487, a dreadful war was carried on in Ulſter, between the Chieftain O'Neal and the neighbouring Chieftain Tyrconnel. This war had nothing more conſiderable for its immediate cauſe, than the pride of O'Neal; who demanded that his enemy ſhould recognize his authority, by paying tribute. The laconic ſtyle with which the demand was made and rejected, would deſerve to be admired in a nobler conteſt. "Send me tribute; or elſe———" was the meſſage of O'Neal. The anſwer was expreſſed with the ſame princely brevity: "I owe you none; and if———"

AFTER the battle of the Boyne, King James threw out ſome ungenerous reflections on the conduct of his Iriſh troops on that occaſion: this provoked the officers, and they retorted it upon him; they contended, that their men, though not animated by a princely leader, had acted no inglorious part; and obſerved, that while William ſhared the dangers of his army, encouraging them by his preſence, by his voice, and by his example, James ſtood at ſome diſtance, a quiet ſpectator of the conteſt for his crown and dignity. They finiſhed with a very ſevere ſarcaſm; "Exchange kings," ſaid they, "and we will once more fight the battle!"

Thoughts *on* Education, *addreſſed to the Viſitors of the* Young Ladies' Academy, *in Philadelphia, by* John Swanwick, *Eſq.*

(Concluded from page 152.)

BUT I would not have a lady entirely devoted to muſic, nor give to it the time due to other attainments of conſequence; all I could deſire is, that it ſhould form a part of the education of our ladies, generally, and that unleſs where very forcible reaſons prevent, they ſhould be taught as much of it as may qualify them to pleaſe, charm, and entertain, at home, among their families and friends; and I am well aſſured, that leſs time and expence than is generally imagined are fully ſufficient for this. Here I would juſt obſerve, that it is impoſſible a young lady's time ſhould be ſo taken up, by the ſtudy of the language, and other uſual purſuits of that ſex, as not to allow an hour in the day for the acquiſition of muſic: this hour, then, if not ſo employed, might poſſibly be paſſed in indolence, which ſtupifies, or in folly, which debaſes the mind; and when ladies grow up to the age which introduces them into ſociety, there is always, in the afternoon or evening, a portion of time that may fall heavy on their hands, or perhaps be ſpent in inſipid common-place obſervations, unleſs appropriated to muſic, which, when introduced, never fails to have the beſt effects on all preſent: ſo that if duly conſidered, it will be found no time is devoted to this ſtudy, which could have been more profitably beſtowed on any other.

Another objection to muſic is, that ladies lay it aſide after marriage, that their harpſichords then ſerve only as ſide-boards to grace their parlours, but is this perhaps not too high colouring? A lady, while ſingle, has numerous occaſions in which ſhe may diſplay her muſical, as well as other acquirements, of which ſhe is deprived, or cannot properly avail herſelf, after marriage: then her chief pleaſure will naturally conſiſt in ſoothing, with her accompliſhments, her huſband, her children, her family, and from happy hours thus employed, thoſe not immediately connected with the houſe, may be excluded; but we ſhould not do right, thence to conclude none ſuch exiſted. I have the honour to be acquainted with ſeveral married ladies of this city, who have frequently given me the greateſt pleaſure, when they have admitted me to their harpſichords, where I never failed to improve, and where, indeed, all muſt improve, who know how to ſet a proper value on female excellence: ſeveral of theſe ladies I have known, after marriage, even to employ tutors to perfect them on the forte-piano. Let it be recorded to their honour, for they are not behind hand in ſkilful management of any other family concerns, with any ladies of their acquaintance in this large metropolis; however, if married perſons are ſo happy in each other, and in the various engagements which employ them, as not to ſtand in need of this auxiliary, muſic will ſtill be found, as good books always are, friends in reſerve, to be produced if wanted, but not intruding unleſs called for. "Public ſpectacles, gaudy aſſemblies, horſe races, &c." ſays a late writer on American affairs "drag

both men and women from the country, and inspire them with disgust for it. Music, drawing, painting, architecture, attach all persons to their homes. An harpsichord is a neighbour always at command, who answers all your questions, and never calumniates."

Many alledge that they would have given their children a musical education, had they thought them possessed of a musical ear; but of this how can they be ascertained who never make the trial? I believe there are very few who have not this ear for music. "There is something in harmony that pleases, and in dissonance, that offends every ear; and were a piece to be played, consisting wholly of discords, or put together without any regard to rule, I believe no person whatever could listen to it, without great disgust." The general taste for it is shewn in the ardour with which it is sought, when not found at home, at the theatres, at the concerts, at assemblies, private parties, walks, and in fact, every where, where it is likely to be found; and this taste is so diffused that it pervades all ranks, the lowest are not too low, the highest not too high for its influence—It reaches alike the monarch on his throne, and the prisoner in his dungeon,—it is applied to in prosperity as a crown of joy, as it is for a cordial in the sharpest adversity—so good is Providence in this respect, even to the slave, that frequently this sweet Læthean stream, imparts to him the serenity of a king.

But further, I have not observed those young ladies of my acquaintance who perform on instruments of music, to be at all inferior to any of their companions in other acquirements; but, on the contrary, have generally remarked, that this study gave aid and countenance to others in various departments. If this be the case, and that the expence cannot be a great object, when compared with a vast many others people are daily at, with less utility in prospect. Since some pleasures must be had for the mind, and none are more innocent; since it tends to make ladies fond of their homes, by giving them one more amusement there; since it combines with morality and virtue to make life amiable and happy, let not the American fair conceive of it as unaccommodated to them—it will soften the ruggedness, and gradually polish the rudeness of our deserts—it will smooth the untoward accidents of life, and, at last, assimilate us by its influence to those spirits of an higher order, whose uniform employment it is.

"Look how the floor of heav'n
"Is thick inlaid with patterns of bright gold,
"There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
"But in its motion like an angel sings;
"Still choiring to the young eye'd cherubims;
"Such harmony is in immortal souls?"

If we enquire into the state of manners and society in Europe, we shall find the most polished and respectable nations all admitting and prizing instrumental music, as a very valuable branch of education, for every station in life. France, a kingdom certainly inferior to none in arts, or in any thing which can make a people illustrious, is a great encourager and patron of music. Its national worship affords superb instances of this. "Some years since" says Mr. Thicknesse,

in his tour through the Netherlands, "I followed the late king of France into the chapel at Verſailles, and though I had been prepared to expect much, I did not expect to be *heaven-ſtruck*, as I was when the king entered: I really thought the gates of heaven were thrown open, and that the burſt of harmony, which ſtruck my ears, had tranſported me beyond the limits of mortality." With muſic, almoſt every ſubject of that empire is converſant; and, into whatſoever part of the world they migrate, they are ſure to bear the muſes, as well as the graces, in their train. The Germans, a nation as famous for valour in war, as for patient induſtry in peace, are all muſicians, and have extended its influence to temper and ſubdue the rigours of every ſituation and climate. The Swiſs, the Spaniards, the Italians, the Portugueſe, all are great proficients in this art: and what nation is more famous in this way than that from which we ourſelves have deſcended? We have ſeen them of late celebrate the anniverſary of Handel, with a pomp and magnificence unknown to former ages. Let us only imagine the venerable walls of that ancient cathedral, Weſtminſter-Abbey, containing, at once, 800 of the moſt celebrated artiſts; upwards of 4000 perſons of the firſt diſtinction in the kingdom, with the ſovereign at their head; all at an expence of more than 12000 guineas, for three days, and we ſhall have ſome idea of the tribute paid, on this occaſion, to the memory of this great teacher of the muſical art: an art to which indeed all people pay homage; whoſe influence, no nation, ſavage or civilized, can reſiſt; and which, if it cannot, as the poets have ſung, remove rocks and ſtones, can, at leaſt, impel men to effect it; as well as to march to the breach, and face even danger and death under its venerable auſpices. Indeed, we may ſay of it, as a late writer has of poetry, its ſiſter art,—that its influence over the human heart is coeval with it; not limited by time or country, but univerſal to the world, in all its parts, and all its periods. It is the language of rapture, ſprings with invention, and flows with devotion. The enthuſiaſt in love or glory breaks forth into it ſpontaneouſly, and the voice of lamentation, attuned by ſenſibility, falls naturally into it.

"Did not Lycurgus, one of the wiſeſt and leaſt voluptuous of all ancient legiſlators, give great encouragement to muſic? Does not Polybius, a grave hiſtorian, eminent for ſolidity of judgment, aſcribe the humanity of the Arcadians to the influence of this art; and the barbarity of their neighbours, the Cynethians, to their neglect of it? Does not Monteſquieu, one of the firſt names in modern philoſophy, prefer it to all other amuſements, as being that which leaſt corrupts the ſoul? Quintilian is very copious in the praiſe of it; and extols it as an incentive to valour, as an inſtrument of moral and intellectual diſcipline; as an auxiliary to ſcience; as an object of attention to the wiſeſt men; and a ſource of comfort and aſſiſtance in labour, even to the meaneſt. The heroes of ancient Greece were ambitious to excel in muſic, and it is recorded of Themiſtocles, as ſomething extraordinary, that he was not. Socrates appears to have had checks of conſcience, for neglecting to accompliſh himſelf in this art—for he tells Cebes, a little before he ſwallowed the deadly draught, that he had all his life been haunted with a dream, in which one ſeemed to ſay to him,—Oh, Socrates, compoſe and

practiſe muſic! in compliance with which admonition, he amuſed himſelf, while under ſentence of death, with turning ſome of Æſop's Fables into verſe, and making an hymn in honour of Apollo: —the only ſort of harmonious compoſition that was then in his power."

Ignorance in muſic, ſays Rollin, in his Ancient Hiſtory, was deemed a defect of education, in the freeſt ſtates of Greece; on the contrary, a capacity in it did honour to the greateſt men. Epaminondas was praiſed for playing well upon the flute, as Themiſtocles was cenſured for being found wanting in acquirements of this nature. Plato, the moſt grave philoſopher of antiquity, conſidered muſic as an object of vaſt importance in ſociety; and hence, in his books, we ſee him very intent to preſcribe rules for it, that it might be kept within the bounds of utility and decorum. Nor was it without a meaning that the ancients, in their mythology, repreſented the graces and muſes as females; intimating their peculiar correſpondence with the temper and employments of the fair. But perhaps it will be alledged; that the ancient was very different from the modern muſic, and that this laſt is very much degenerated, as to the effect it is intended to produce on the mind and temper. It may be ſo, as to that ſpecies of muſic which we meet with in public places of entertainment; from the combination of various inſtruments, and the efforts uſed there, only to diſplay the execution and nice taſte of the performer. But the muſic which I recommend to the fair, and wiſh to ſee in uſe here, is the union of vocal with the inſtrumental, in its utmoſt ſimplicity; the performance of the old Scotch tunes and ſongs, which, more than any other, have a ſenſible influence on the mind, and are founded in rural and unaffected nature. "Muſic, like eloquence," ſays Dr. Gregory, "muſt propoſe, as its end, a certain effect to be produced on the hearers: if it produce this effect, it is good muſic, if it fails it is bad; ſimplicity in melody is abſolutely neceſſary in all muſic intended to reach the heart, or even greatly to delight the ear. The ſubject of the muſic muſt therefore be ſimple, and eaſily traced: and not a ſingle note or grace ſhould be admitted, but what has a tendency to the end propoſed." Under ſuch reſtrictions muſical knowledge will be eaſily obtained, will endear all the walks of domeſtic life; and produce the moſt excellent effects on ſociety in this country, where melody is frequently deſirable to allay the heats, and calm the rage of contending parties; and where to the dawnings of a conſtitution, that bids fair to ſecure to federal America a long reign of freedom and of juſtice; I could wiſh to ſee the revival and ſtudy of the fine arts, as the proper emblems of her triumph.

With reſpect to drawing, I can not conceive any reaſon why it ſhould be diſcouraged, as part of an American lady's education. It is one of thoſe ſtudies which expand and elevate the mind—make it intimately acquainted with the beauties of art and nature—and enable it to retain their ſemblances in the moſt agreeable manner. It is an entertainment innocent in itſelf, and apt to endear home to the ladies converſant in it—whoſe pencils are employed either in tracing the features of a friend, in drawing the image of a flower, in delineating the bloom of a landſcape, or in laying down, on a ſilken chart, the map of the world; to ornament their fire-ſides, to decorate their walls, or to recal the moſt agreeable ideas to their minds. I muſt confeſs I ſee

not that the duties of the married life are so continual, uninterrupted, and fatiguing, as to exclude such amusements. I hope time will always be found for them, and that they will elegantly paint the hours of those who have made the acquisition. I would only add, on this head, that drawing is nearly allied to writing, that it is connected with many kinds of needle-work, and with many of the mechanic arts, that it will form one other shield to guard a lady, in case of unexpected misfortunes, from the horrors of dependance, as well as enable her, in case of an happy marriage, to prove the best instructress of her children.

As to the study of the French language, it is true, at present it does not appear so necessary in America as in Europe; but when we reflect that education is the preparation we make for the journey of life, and that it is hard to say where this may lead, or on what shore it may cast us. It seems very advisable for those who can afford time and expence, to make themselves acquainted with a language which, by common consent, is now become that of the world. Our own country will possibly be situated, in twenty-five or fifty years hence, very differently from what it now is. Our intercourse with Europe must be expected to be extended, especially with that part of it to whose illustrious exertions in our defence, in the late struggle for freedom, we are so greatly indebted for peace, liberty, and safety. Let us not therefore, when thinking of education, confine our views to the present moment; let us rather look into futurity, and so arm our ladies on every side, that, like the most polished of all bodies, they may be equally admired, from whatever scale of accomplishments they are seen.

The catechism, as adapted to the various denominations of children is taught here,—and premiums adjudged to those who excel in the Christian, as well as in other branches of knowledge,—this is certainly a very excellent part of our system of education—too much attention cannot be given, nor too much commendation paid to it. We can never be a great or an happy people, but as the sentiments of true religion and virtue make a greater and greater impression on every part of the community. But as the minds of our young ladies become sensible of this influence, they will promote it in the world, among their families and friends, so that we shall see its light and lustre universally diffused. Like the guardian angels of our sex, they will gradually lead us to those celestial realms from which we have been exiled; but for a return to which it is the object of all sublunary devotions to prepare us. Nothing indeed can be more becoming a lady, than the sentiments of a rational, well informed piety. It accords so admirably with all their accomplishments, and with all the excellencies of their nature,—it is their best safeguard and security,—and, in proportion as they encourage it among the gentlemen, they will extend the limits of their own empire, and lay the best foundation for their own tranquility and comfort in every walk of domestic life.

The discipline and order observed in this institution, are all that might have been expected from the docility and gentleness of the fair; and the principal's must certainly be a most agreeable task, to guide and direct minds which nature has cast in a mould so suitable for study,

and so predispoſed, by tractability, for all kinds of improvement.

Nor would I here omit the acknowledgements which I think are due, not only from me, but from all who have the proſperity of this inſtitution at heart, to the very amiable and learned member * of your board, whoſe very uſeful lectures on the ſubjects of chemiſtry and natural philoſophy, as the ſame are adapted to the uſe and improvement of the fair, have been of late the theme of univerſal applauſe. The conſciouſneſs of having diffuſed uſeful knowledge, and of having thereby rendered the moſt valuable ſervice to his country—will be, I am ſure, in his eſtimation, no inconſiderable reward. May its value be enhanced hereafter, by ſeeing the evening of his life honoured, and reſpected, by thoſe whoſe morning it has been ſo much his ſtudy and delight to improve.

And now, Young Ladies, the time is come, when thoſe of your number who have entitled themſelves to premiums will receive them.—You have ſeen the frequent pleaſure with which I have inſcribed the books appropriated, by the Viſitors, to your honor—I have wiſhed, at the time, that it was on marble that I was perpetuating your deſerts—or with laurels of a verdure unfading, that I was employed to decorate temples ſo devoted, as yours are, I hope, to ſcience, and to virtue.—Oh long may you enjoy the diſtinction you have here obtained! and when you quit theſe walls, and as you advance to higher purſuits in life, treaſure theſe little teſtimonials of the applauſe and attachment of your Viſitors; and let them go down to your lateſt deſcendants, as memorials of your glory, and as models for their reſpectful imitation.

* Dr. Ruſh.

Thoſe young ladies who have not, as yet, obtained any of theſe claſſical wreaths, will not, I am ſure, be deficient in zeal to acquire them; ſo we ſhall ſee them gradually advancing nearer, and nearer, to the requiſite perfection.

When I ſee before me ſo large an aſſemblage of young ladies, deſtined to occupy, in all probability, ſo many various and important ſtations of life: when I conſider the influence which you will neceſſarily have in ſociety, and over the hearts and manners of your countrymen, I cannot help feeling the moſt ardent wiſhes for your improvement, in every uſeful or ornamental branch of knowledge; that when you go into the ſocial walks of life, the luſtre of your examples, and the intelligence of your minds, may anſwer the moſt valuable purpoſes, and diſpoſe others to ſimilar qualifications.

The numerous avocations of our ſex, the labour and fatigue that are expected from us, and the little time many of us have for cultivating the finer and more delicate branches of education, all have a tendency to make us look forward, with delight, to the proſpect of the acquiſition we ſhall make, when united to ladies, who add to the uſeful, the ornamental endowments of the mind. By this means our induſtry may be more than rewarded, our fatigues and diſtreſſes overpaid, and our whole journey through life be planted with roſes. To give us happineſs, and to ſupport the viciſſitudes and misfortunes of the world, was the intention of a benevolent Deity, in adding women to the ſociety of men. You, I am ſure, will make it your ſtudy, by fulfilling all the duties of your ſtations, with a ſcrupulous exactneſs, to further and accompliſh the de-

ſign. Happy will it make me, ladies, if Providence ſhall indulge me with ſuch a continuance of life, as will enable me to prove a witneſs of your felicity, in the more advanced, as well as in the early periods of life. In the mean time, I ſhall never ceaſe to hear, or to ſee, with pleaſure, any thing come to paſs whereby your happineſs, or that of our common country, may be promoted; but ſtill more happy will it make me, ſhould it ever be in my power to add any thing to the proſperity of either.

Here Mr. Swanwick pauſed, till premiums were diſtributed among thoſe young ladies, who had been found to excel in the various branches of literature taught in the Academy, when he concluded in the following words:

YOUNG LADIES,

Permit me to congratulate you on theſe very flattering diſtinctions, thus publicly awarded to your very meritorious exertions in the purſuit of knowledge. May the laurels with which ſhe has now adorned you, prove only the buds of thoſe which are deſtined, with maturer glory, to decorate your future lives—and, may the books you have now received be long preſerved, as valuable memorials of your early attainments in literature, and as teſtimonials of the unfeigned approbation and eſteem of your *Viſitors*.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

History *of the* American Revolution.

(Continued from page 164.)

To complete our hiſtory of the firſt campaign, it remains that we record the principal events which occurred in the Southern colonies.

Theſe, in common with their ſiſter colonies, had been active in training the people to the uſe of arms, ever ſince the riſing of the general congreſs, in 1774. After the battle of Lexington, however, their former exertions, in this particular, were redoubled. The Virginian's took an early, an active, and a ſpirited part in every public meaſure. Though remote from the immediate ſcene of action, they knew that a common fate awaited all the colonies, and that it was their duty to concur in an appeal to arms, when all other means to obtain redreſs of their wrongs, and to ſecure their invaluable privileges, had been tried in vain.

Lord Dunmore, the governor of the province, had been engaged in violent diſputes with the Aſſembly, which he diſſolved in an abrupt manner. This was attended with a peculiar hardſhip; their militia laws were about to expire, and the danger of inſurrection, at this critical period, from the numerous ſlaves in that colony, was very alarming. A convention was elected, which met in March, and recommended to each county the raiſing of a volunteer-company, for the defence of the colony.

So much was the governor alarmed by this ſtep, that he had a quantity of powder immediately conveyed from the public magazine, in Williamſburgh, to an armed veſ-

sel in the river. Though this was done in the night, by a party of marines, the citizens were immediately acquainted with it; and demanded, with arms in their hands, that it should be restored. The interposition of the mayor and corporation prevented violent measures. But it being soon after reported that a second robbery of the magazine was intended, the inhabitants again took up arms, with a determined resolution to prevent it. The governor, enraged at these commotions, threatened to set up the royal standard, to enfranchise and arm the negroes, and to destroy Williamsburgh. This, so far from intimidating, excited a still higher degree of resentment. Indeed the whole tenor of his conduct bespoke a want, not only of talents, but of disposition, either to conciliate the affections of the people, or to calm their resentment. Wherever the news of his having seized the powder, and of his threats came, town or county meetings were called without delay. In all of these the conduct of the governor was reprobated in the most pointed terms. Irritated to the utmost, many flew to arms. The volunteers of Hanover county, with captain Patrick Henry at their head, marched for Williamsburgh, to secure the public treasury, and to enforce a restitution of the powder. On their way they were met by the magistrates of the town. A negociation took place. The receiver-general engaged to pay for the powder; and it was agreed that both the magazine and treasury should be guarded by the inhabitants of Williamsburgh. Satisfied, for the present, with these conditions, the inhabitants returned to their homes.

The violent and unaccommodating measures now adopted by the governor, rendered him exceedingly odious in the eyes of the people; and hastened the commencement of actual hostilities. He sent his lady and family on board of a man of war; fortified his palace, surrounded it with artillery, and garrisoned it with a party of marines. He also issued a proclamation, in which he charged Mr. Henry and his associates with treason and rebellion; and attributed the late disturbances to an intention to subvert the government. But the people were still farther incensed, by the discovery and publication of certain letters, written by Lord Dunmore to the British ministry. These, they contended, misrepresented facts, and gave an injurious account of the Colonists.

In this confused state of affairs, the governor convened the Assembly. His motive for this unexpected measure was, to obtain if possible their acceptance of Lord North's conciliatory proposals, which he strenuously urged, in along and plausible speech. The Assembly, however, rejected those proposals, with no less warmth and unanimity than the other colonies. Viewing them as an insidious plan to divide the colonies, without redressing their wrongs, they referred them to the Continental Congress, declaring that the determination of this, and all such general matters, rested with that body, in which all the provinces were represented.

One of the first acts of the Assembly had been the appointment of a committee, to enquire into the causes of the late disturbances, and the state of the magazine. They reported, that the commotions among the people had arisen from an apprehension that hostile designs had been formed against them; and that the remaining powder had been buried, the muskets deprived of

their locks, and spring-guns placed so as to discharge themselves on those who should attempt to enter the magazine. The clamours against the governor were now become very great. He either was, or pretended to be, alarmed for his personal safety; and went on board the Fowey man of war, with the utmost secrecy, during the night. In a message to the House of Burgesses, he assigned, for his motive, an apprehension of falling a victim to popular fury. The Council and Burgesses jointly assured him that his apprehensions were groundless; and promised to protect him, if he returned with his family to the palace. In his reply he refused to comply with their request. He charged the House of Burgesses with fomenting the turbulent proceedings of the people, and with a design to subvert the constitution. These charges were, productive of an answer, fraught with the most severe recrimination.

In this bitter manner was a correspondence continued till the close of the session, when the assembly intreated the governor to come on shore, and give his assent to those bills which were ready for his ratification. He refused to comply; but informed them he was ready to receive them on board the Fowey. This terminated, at once, all intercourse between him and that body. They immediately declared that such a requisition was an open breach of their privileges; and that they had sufficient grounds to apprehend that the colony was in danger. They advised the people to be on their guard, to prepare for the common defence of their country and their freedom, against the attempts that were probably at no great distance. They concluded by professing their attachment to Great Britain, on constitutional principles, and broke up the session. Thus ended the British government in the most ancient of the American colonies, near two centuries after its discovery, by the famous Sir Walter Raleigh.

July 18,

A convention was immediately elected by the people; and invested both with legislative and executive authority, in an unlimited degree. This measure the emergency of the times required. The convention speedily embodied an armed force; and published a spirited justification of their conduct.

In the mean time, lord Dunmore had fitted out several armed vessels, which were manned chiefly with loyalists, and negro-slaves who had run away from their masters. This force, though unequal to any considerable undertaking, was sufficient to alarm the inhabitants near the shores. These were exposed to continual depredation. Parties frequently landed, set fire to houses, destroyed plantations, carried off slaves, and seized on the persons of the inhabitants. This compelled them to be more vigilant. Detachments of the newly embodied forces were ordered to the shores of the rivers, and the sea coasts, to repel the enemy. And as endeavours were used to cut off all means of subsistence from the shipping, none could be obtained but by the sword. This gave rise to continual scenes of rapine and devastation; and much blood was shed. Thus war, though not formally denounced, was not the less real.

Oct. 25. The forces under Dunmore attempted to burn Hampton; but a body of riflemen plied the assailants with their musketry, so resolutely, and with so much dexterity, that they were obliged to retire, with the loss of one of their vessels. The governor,

Nov. 7. rendered desperate by this repulse, issued a proclamation, declaring that martial law, for the punishment of traitors, should be established throughout the colony. All persons, capable of bearing arms, who should not repair to the royal standard, were to be reputed rebels; and the slaves and servants of such persons were declared free, on condition of their taking up arms in the king's service.

This proclamation excited the utmost abhorrence in all the colonies. It was carrying resentment beyond the common bounds of humanity, and the rules established among civilized nations. It led to horrors of every description. It authorized domestic murders and assassinations, and encouraged the perpetration of all manner of barbarity. Such was the light in which it was viewed at the time. It was not, however, productive of such dreadful consequences as had been apprehended. The governor's threat, about six months before, had put people on their guard. The inhabitants were now armed, and capable of crushing any insurrection that might be attempted. Upon the whole, the proclamation was of very little service to the royal cause, while it united the colonists more firmly, against a government which had endeavoured to destroy the bands of society, and domestic security.

Lord Dunmore was now at Norfolk, where he was joined by a considerable number of Negroes and white inhabitants. He began to entertain hopes of being soon able to recover his authority in the province, when he received intelligence that a body of Virginians, under Colonel Woodford, were on their march to attack him. He immediately fortified the great bridge near Norfolk, the only way by which the town could be approached. The Provincials advanced within cannon-shot, and fortified themselves, in such a manner that their works could only be approached by a narrow causeway in front. Thus they remained for some days.

At length, one of the Provincials, who had been properly instructed, went over to the enemy, in the assumed character of a deserter, and represented the force under colonel Woodford as very insignificant. This had the desired effect. A plan was formed for surprising the Provincials in their intrenchments; and a silent attack was made, at three o'clock in the morning, with fixed bayonets. Captain Fordyce, with about sixty grenadiers, led the van. He had passed the causeway, and was advancing within a few yards of the breast-work, when he, together with a number of his men, fell by a severe fire from the Provincials, who had been apprised of their coming, and were ready to receive them. The lieutenant was taken, with some of the survivors, all of whom were wounded. Shortly after this defeat, Lord Dunmore abandoned Norfolk, and retired, with his adherents, on board the ships.

Here they were cut off from all communication with the country, and were reduced, by famine, and the firing of the riflemen from the houses and wharfs, to most dreadful extremities. About this time, a man of war, of some force, arrived in Norfolk harbour from England. Strengthened by the arrival of this vessel, Dunmore began to assume a bolder tone. A flag was sent on shore to demand a supply of provisions for the fleet, and also that the riflemen should desist from destroying the men on board the ships. These requisitions were accompanied with a threat of burning the town, in case of a refusal. The

Jan. 8. 1776. answer was a peremptory denial of both his demands. He accordingly put his threat in execution, and Norfolk was reduced to ashes. In this wanton manner was destroyed one of the first towns in Virginia, for opulence and commerce. The damage, by computation, amounted to between three and four hundred thousand pounds sterling.

So great was the inveteracy of the provincials, in consequence of this cruel measure, that they determined on cutting off all means of sustenance from the ships. With this intent they destroyed the houses and plantations near the river, and obliged the inhabitants to remove, with their cattle, provisions, and effects, farther up the country.

While these operations were going forward on the coast, a plan had been laid for invading Virginia in a different quarter. On the proposal of one Connelly, a Pennsylvanian, who waited on Dunmore, about the end of July, shortly after he had abdicated his government, it was agreed that Connelly should take measures to raise a considerable force, on the frontiers of Virginia and the Carolinas, to procure also the aid of the Canadians and Indians, and with these, in conjunction with the British garrisons at detroit and Fort-Gage, which were furnished with ammunition and artillery sufficient for the expedition, penetrate Virginia as far as Alexandria. Here he was to have arrived in April 1776, where it was concerted that Lord Dunmore should meet him with the fleet, and all the force he could collect. Alexandria was then to be strongly fortified, and made the centre of their operations. This plan had been submitted to, and approved by, general Gage; and Connelly was on his way to Detroit, when he was apprehended near Hager's-Town in Maryland. Among the papers found on him, were a sketch of the plan, and a letter from Dunmore to an Indian chief. These betrayed the whole design. Connelly was imprisoned; the papers published; and the whole plan frustrated. The detection of this meditated attack on their defenceless frontiers, with blood-thirsty savages, united the people still more firmly, and quickened their resentment against the abettors of such a barbarous measure.

Nov. 23

In North Carolina the people acted with the same early spirit, and decided firmness, as in the other colonies; and the most active measures were taken to prepare for the defence of the province. Continual controversies subsisted between governor Martin and the inhabitants, but particularly between him and the provincial congress. He was charged with having, like Lord Dunmore, endeavoured to raise the negroes in arms against their masters; and, in consequence of that, and other charges, was declared an enemy to the colony; and all persons were forbidden to hold any communication with him. To this he replied by a proclamation, in which he accused them of designs inimical to peace and the established government; and tending manifestly to stir up sedition and rebellion. The provincial congress declared this proclamation a libel of the most injurious and defamatory nature; branded it with every opprobrious epithet, and ordered it to be publicly burned, by the common executioner.

In the mean time, governor Martin was busily engaged in fortifying his palace at Newbern,

which he intended both for a garrison and magazine. He was also forming arrangements for mustering an army in the interior parts of the country, where a number of Highland emigrants, and a numerous banditti, named regulators, resided. He had partly executed his design of fortifying his palace, and furnishing it with military stores, when the people, aware of his intentions, assembled about his house. He took refuge immediately on board a vessel in Cape Fear river; and the populace, on examining his garden and yard, found a quantity of powder and military stores, concealed under ground.

In South Carolina the people were early prepared for a vigorous defence of the colony. It was discovered that the governor, Lord William Campbell, was endeavouring to stir up the Indians, and the inhabitants of the back settlements, to take up arms in support of the royal government. This excited such commotions, that he was obliged, about the middle of September, to follow the example of governor Martin and Lord Dunmore, and take refuge on board an armed vessel in the harbour.

The government of the province was now exercised by the provincial congress, a council of safety, and subordinate committees. To obviate any danger that might arise from the negociations that had been carried on with the back-settlers, the council of safety deputed Mr. Drayton and the Rev. William Tennent to confer with them, and explain the nature of the dispute. Mr. Drayton was a judge of the superior court, a warm whig, and a very popular man. His and Mr. Tennent's eloquence was exerted, at several meetings with those people. They were, at length, prevailed on, with a good deal of difficulty, to engage to remain neuter.

The leaders of the popular party, soon after, sent a small present of powder and lead to the Cherokee Indians, with a view to procure their friendship. This, notwithstanding the late engagement to remain neuter, was seized by the royalists, as it passed through their country. A report was immediately propagated, that it was intended to bring the Indians against the loyalists in the back settlements. The inhabitants now flew to arms; some in support of royal, and others of provincial measures. The whigs, however, were so numerous, so firm, and so well united, that their feeble opposers were not able to make head against them. The principal leaders were seized, and their followers dispersed, without the loss of a single man, on the part of the provincials.

Intelligence having been received, that preparations were making in England, which were principally levelled at this colony, no means were neglected to put it in a posture of defence. Forces were raised and diligently trained; and strong forts were erected. Great pains were particularly taken in fortifying Charleston in the best manner possible.

We have already mentioned the accession of Georgia to the Union. In that, as in all the Southern colonies, the royal government was forced to give way to that instituted by the people. While Britain turned her whole strength against Massachusetts, no military force was deemed necessary to awe the Southern colonies, their defection not being at all apprehended. This security they were in some measure lulled into, by the interception of a letter from Sir James Wright, governor of Georgia, to general

Gage. This letter ſtated the neceſſity of ſending troops to the Southward; but a forged letter, in which the ſeal and hand-writing were exactly imitated, was forwarded in its ſtead. This was ſo written, as to induce a belief, that the tranquil ſtate of affairs rendered the preſence of troops unneceſſary. The deception took; and the internal oppoſition to popular meaſures was inſufficient to prevent their ſucceſs. Thus, before the cloſe of the year 1775, the profeſſion of arms was become general; and all the colonies were firmly united in the common cauſe.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

STRICTURES *on Dr.* BROWN'S Elements *of* Medicine.

(By an ADVOCATE for TRUTH.)

"The only ſure method of proving the truth of any theory, is to put it to the teſt of experiment."

TO teach the art of curing diſeaſes, with the greateſt certainty, is, or ought to be, the principal object of every ſyſtem of phyſic; and the rules for this purpoſe ought to be drawn from principles eſtabliſhed on facts, ſupported by experience, and confirmed by repeated obſervations.

The new ſyſtem, entitled *Elements of Medicine*, taught and publiſhed by the late Dr. Brown of Edinburgh, not only lays claim to all theſe, but alſo pretends to have advanced the medical art to the rank of a ſcience, and to have eſtabliſhed rules ſo ſimple and intelligible, and ſo conciſe and comprehenſive, at the ſame time, that a ſtudent, with a common ſhare of underſtanding, may acquire all the knowledge neceſſary to be known in the profeſſion, in the courſe of one or two ſeaſons, without being ſubjected to the diſagreeable and toilſome taſk, of conſuming the ſprightly hours of youth in ſtudy and retirement.

But notwithſtanding theſe confident pretenſions and plauſible profeſſions, it appears to me to be ſo ill calculated to anſwer the end propoſed, that I am induced to lay open a few of the many errors and imperfections with which it abounds, in hopes of putting ſtudents upon their guard, and preventing them from being miſled by its ſophiſtry.

For this purpoſe I propoſe, firſt to give a ſummary of the doctrine and practice, which it inculcates; and then offer ſuch remarks as ſhall occur to me.

"Life, (ſays the author of this ſyſtem,) is a forced ſtate; for man and other animals differ from themſelves in their dead ſtate, and from any other inanimate matter, in this property alone, that they can be affected by external agents, as well as by certain functions peculiar to themſelves, in ſuch manner that the phenomena peculiar to life can be produced."

"The external agents, in general, are reducible to heat, meats, and drinks, the blood, the fluids ſecreted from the blood, and air; all of which are denominated *exciting powers*—Poiſons and contagions are alſo ſuppoſed to operate on the ſyſtem by a ſtimulating property, but differing in the degree of ſtimulus."

"The functions of the system itself, producing the same effect, are muscular contraction, sense, and the energy of the brain in thinking, and in exciting passion and emotion—While they affect the system in the same manner as the other agents, so with respect to their origin, they arise both from the others and from themselves.—The result of withholding either the property distinguishing living from dead matter, or the operation of either of the two sets of powers, is the non-existence of life.—The property by which both sets of powers act, is excitability, and the acting powers are called exciting powers, or stimuli. —The effect of the exciting powers acting upon the excitability is called excitement.—Some of the exciting powers act by evident impulses: and as the identity of the effect of others infers the same mode of operation, they are all denominated stimulant, or exciting."

"Stimuli are either universal or local. The former, by their action, produce excitement over the whole system, hence termed universal.—Local stimuli act only on the part to which they are applied; and do not, without previously producing an affection in it, affect the rest of the system.—*We know not* what *excitability* is, or in what manner it is affected by the exciting powers. But whatever it be, either a certain quantity, or a certain energy, of it, is assigned to every being, upon the commencement of its living state.—The quantity of energy is different in different animals, and in the same animal at different times.—Final causes are not to be explained; but upon this, as well as every other subject, we must abide by facts."

"As there is always some excitability, however small, while life remains, and the action of the exciting powers is never wanting, in one degree or another; the conclusion from that fact is, that they are all endowed with more or less of stimulant power; and that this must be, either *excessive*, in *due proportion*, or *deficient*. — A great quantity of blood stimulates in excess, and therefore produces the diseases that depend upon too much stimulus; but an under proportion of blood, though debilitating in its effect, and inducing the diseases that depend upon debility as their cause, must still be understood to be stimulant, but only so much more weakly stimulant as the penury is more considerable: — The same conclusion applies to all the other exciting powers, every one of which is stimulant, more or less; nor is there any such thing as a sedative power in nature, but only comparatively, as being less stimulant than others — It must therefore be admitted, that the operation of poisons and contagions is stimulant."

"Since, then, the general powers produce all the phenomena of life, and the only operation by which they do so is stimulant, it follows that the whole phenomena of life, every state and degree of health, and of disease also, consists in stimulus, and is owing to no other cause."—

"Excitement, the effect of the exciting powers, the true cause of life, is, within certain boundaries, produced in a degree proportioned to the degree of stimulus.—The degree of stimulus when moderate produces health; in a higher degree it produces a form of disease denominated *sthenic*" (which is a state of excitement too high to be compatible with health; and is distinguished by an extraordinary degree of power and action of the

ſymptoms)—"But when the ſtimulating powers have not been ſufficiently applied, to produce a degree of excitement equal to the healthy ſtandard, but falls conſiderably ſhort of that ſtate, it produces a form of diſeaſe of an oppoſite nature, called *aſthenic*; in which the generality of the ſymptoms denote their cauſe to be a deficiency of power."

"As what has been mentioned is the cauſe both of diſeaſe and of perfect health, according to the degree of force in their operation; ſo that which reſtores the morbid to the healthy ſtate, is a diminution of excitement in the caſe of the ſthenic form, and an increaſe of the ſame excitement for the removal of the aſthenic form, both which intentions are called indications of cure."

A mutual relation obtains between the excitability and the excitement, ſo that the more weakly the powers have acted, or the leſs the ſtimulus has been, the more abundant the excitability becomes; but the more powerful the action of the ſtimulus has been, the leſs, in quantity and energy, the excitability becomes—This is the effect of the application of cold; hence the ill effects of a ſudden tranſition.

"When the excitability is waſted, by any one Stimulus, there is ſtill a reſerve of it, capable of being acted upon by any other, eſpecialy if ſtronger than the former."

"Both diatheſes ariſe from an operation of the exciting powers, the ſame in kind but differing in degree, and are both prevented and removed by remedies which have the ſame action, but oppoſite in degree to that which produced them."

"The ſame debilitating remedies which remove any one ſthenic diſeaſe, remove that whole form of diſeaſe, and every variety of that form. And the ſame ſtimulant means which cure any one aſthenic diſeaſe, remove all the reſt of that form.—Thus, the palſy, as far as it is curable, and dropſy, in ſo far as it is a general affection, as well as the gout and fevers, are all removed by the ſame remedies, that is, by the operation of ſtimulants proportioned to the degree of debility preſent. And are not peripneumony, rheumatiſm, catarrh, ſmall-pox, meaſles &c. all removed by the ſame remedies and method of treatment; by debilitants, ſuch as evacuations, abſtinence and expoſure to cold?—The excitability is one undivided property, extended over the whole ſyſtem, only in a larger proportion in ſome parts than in others; and in both forms of diſeaſe, the operation is a common one over all, nor is there any diverſity but in degree."

"The appearance of ſymptoms, which is ever miſleading, is never to be truſted in forming a judgment of any diſeaſe. But we are to be guided by the knowledge we are able to gain reſpecting the antecedent cauſes;"—for example, "if the patient has been in the habit of faring ſumptuouſly, has eaten much animal matter, and has been accuſtomed to drink freely of the juice of the Tuſcan grape, uſed moderate exerciſe in the open air, and been free from care, we may pronounce the patient to have a predispoſition to ſthenic diſeaſe; and, if he has been firſt expoſed, for ſome hours, to unuſual cold damp air, without the benefit of exerciſe or ſtrong drinks, to counteract the effects of ſuch expoſure, and afterwards confine himſelf to a heated chamber, we may pronounce, with certainty, that the diſeaſe is ſthenic."

"But, on the other hand, if he

has been reduced to the neceſſity of ſubſiſting upon brown bread and porridge, and the operation of other ſalutary exciting and invigorating powers have been withdrawn, his caſe may, with certainty, be pronounced to belong to the aſthenic form, whatever appearances its ſymptoms may exhibit."

"In order both to prevent and cure diſeaſes, we muſt always ſuit the means to the indication, and ſtimulate or debilitate accordingly, but never *truſt* to the *ſuppoſed powers of nature, which have no real exiſtence.*"

"There are two ſpecies of debility, the one produced by defect of ſtimulus in the exciting powers, the other by exceſs in the operation of the ſame, whereby the excitability is waſted or impaired."

"The former is denominated direct, the latter indirect."

To illuſtrate and give this doctrine the air of mathematical certainty, the following graduated ſcale was invented by this eccentric author.

"A ſcale of 80 degrees being ſuppoſed as in the line here drawn:

EXCITING POWER.

0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80,

EXCITABILITY.

80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 30, 20, 10, 0,

At the commencement of life, the ſum total of excitability aſſigned, is underſtood to be 80, becauſe no part as yet is waſted by the action of ſtimuli. Next, it is waſted in proportion as theſe are applied, from the beginning to the end of the ſcale. Its waſting is owing therefore to action and operation, but its accumulation to the reverſe, to the want of the action or operation of the exciting powers, as is expreſſed by the numbers placed above thoſe firſt mentioned. Thus one degree of exciting power applied, takes off one degree of excitability, and every ſubſequent degree of exciting power, impairs the excitability, in proportion exactly equal to its degree of force—Thus one degree of exciting power equal to ten reduces the excitability to 70, 20 to 60, 30 to 50, 40 to 40, 50 to 30, 60 to 20, 70 to 10, 80 to 0."

"And, on the contrary, the ſubtraction of ſtimulant power allows the excitability to accumulate.—Thus when the excitement is at 79, conſiſting only of one degree of life, take off one degree of exciting power, and two degrees of excitability will riſe, and ſo on—As 80 degrees of exciting power leave no excitability, 70 degrees leave 10 of excitability, 60 leave 20, 50 leave 30, 40 leave 40, 30 leave 50, 20 leave 60, 10 leave 70, 0 leaves 80." Hence death is a mere negative.

Affecting to deſpiſe and reprobate all other modes of claſſing and arranging diſeaſes, the author of this ſyſtem pretends to have invented a much more ſimple and perfect mode; and in his arrangement, tells us he has "obſerved that rule which fundamentally regards the cauſe and the ſeveral degrees of its force, without paying any attention to ſymptoms, or the ſeat of the diſeaſe, if idiopathic"

Under the ſthenic form or claſs, he enumerates the following variety viz.

All the phlegmaſiæ accompanied with pyrexia, whether phrenitis, pleurily, inflammatory quinſey, hepatitis, rheumatiſm, catarrh, meaſles, ſmall pox, or any other produced by ſtimulant hurtful powers, operating forcibly.

Under the aſthenic claſs he has placed all the following variety,

without making any distinction, on account of the function most affected by them, whether vital, natural or animal; viz.

The pestilence, the angina maligna, the scurvy, and most fevers, whether intermittent, remittent, or continued.—All fluxes and hœmorrhages, whether attended with pyrexia or not; the cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery—epistaxis, hœmoptysis, hœmorrhois and menorrhagia. The comata, whether lethargy, apoplexy or palsy. All those accompanied with debility, or loss of motion, in either the vital or natural functions, whether syncope, palpitation, dyspepsia, or hypochondria—asthma, tussis ferina.—All the the spasmodic affections of the animal and natural functions, whether called tetanus, epilepsy, chorea, hydrophobia or colic. All dropsies; the atrophy, phthisis pulmonalis, rickets, green purging of infants &c. gout, chronic rheumatism, &c.

Notwithstanding what he had previously alledged, against paying any attention to symptoms, and had affirmed that they were always misleading, he afterwards attempts to illustrate the sthenic diathesis by the following explanation of its symptoms.

"The coming on of every sthenic disease is announced by a shivering. This shivering depends upon a diminished perspiration by means of the diathesis being exquisitely strong in the extreme vessels of the skin," The same is the explanation to be given of the sense of cold, which commonly accompanies the shivering, and the same is the explanation of the dryness of the skin.

"The pulse is stronger, harder, and fuller, and somewhat more quick, than in its sound state. The fulness and hardness is owing to taking animal food plentifully, during the predisposition. The force and frequency is owing to the same, conjoined with other hurtful stimulant powers. The paleness and dryness of the skin is owing to spasmodic contraction of the extreme vessels, and is owing to extraordinary distention and high excitement; for stimulus given to vascular parts, by distention, always occasions more than a correspondng contraction. The distention is mechanical, but the contraction is vital. This increased excitement in the arterial system, always diminishes the diameters of the extreme vessels, in all parts of the body, and thereby diminishes the secretions. The abundance of blood in the vessels of the head, causing distention, and increasing contraction, is the cause of delirium in this diathesis."

"Thirst and heat depend upon the very same cause as the obstruction of perspiration, and the heat extricated in the course of circulation, which goes off with the perspiration, when that is great, is now detained and accumulated."

The explanation of the symptoms of the asthenic diathesis.

"Shivering is not unusual at the commencement of this form of disease, at which time there is a very great deficiency of perspiration. In this case, the cause of this symptom is diametrically opposite to that which produces the same appearance, in the sthenic form, and instead of depending upon excess of vigour and excitement, it is manifestly owing to a weakness of the heart and arteries, whereby they are prevented from propelling their fluids with sufficient force, and in their extremities with scarce any force at all. Perspiration ceases, and a sense of cold accompanies the shivering, owing to the same cause, debility."

"In this form of disease (especially when accompanied with pyrexia) the pulse is weak, soft, small, and very quick."

"These are all the effects of an under proportion of blood, arising during the period of predisposition, from a deficiency in the quantity or quality of animal food, watry drinks, abstinence &c. hence the deficiency of blood, and hence the deficiency of excitement. The paleness and dryness of the skin, in this diathesis, is not owing to spasm of the extreme vessels, or any exertion of a *vis medicatrix*, for the purpose of enabling the system to resist and expel hurtful powers, but is entirely owing to want of fluids to distend them, its proximate cause is debility. Head-ach is owing to the same cause, a deficient distention of vessels, owing to debility; for whenever distention is either much above or much below the medium rate of health, a disagreeable sensation, or pain, is the consequence."

"The heart and ateries being too weak to propel the fluids into the extreme vessels, the perspiration and other secretions are detained; and the heat, with the perspirable matter, is also detained under the cuticle, which in a free perspiration is carried off with it into the air; hence the sense of preternatural heat, irritation, and restlessness."

"The symptoms of want of appetite, loathing of food, thirst, nausea, vomiting, and anxiety, in asthenic diathesis, all depend upon debility of the whole system," but as these symptoms are common to the sthenic form, they must arise, in that diathesis, from preternatural excitement.

In the cure of sthenic diathesis, he directs the employment of bloodletting, purging, abstinence, cold water, cold air, and confinement, &c, &c.

In the cure of the asthenic diathesis, (if depending on direct debility,) he advises to begin the cure with small doses of the diffusible stimuli. And at the head of these he places opium, next to opium, (but of a weaker power,) æther, then as next in degree, volatile spirits, then musk, camphor, brandy, wine &c. These, he thinks, are almost the only articles of the materia medica that a physician ever has occasion for, in any of the numerous variety of diseases which he ranks under the asthenic class.

Some one or more of these is to be given, in small quantities, every half-hour, more or less, according to the state of debility, aided by the application of heat externally, above the healthy temperature of the body, till excitability is worn half down, and the excitement raised to the middle point, or 40th degree, and afterwards supported in that state, by administring them once in four, six, or eight hours, *pro re nata*; and a modicum of spirituous or vinous drinks, with a cordial fluid regimen at short intervals; (especially rich soups cleared of fat, from the very beginning of the complaint, combined with the diffusible stimuli, and also with wine, that a sufficient excitement may be given to the digestive organs, and to the vessels, to convert the chyle into blood)—

"The rule to be observed with respect to the diffusible stimuli, is, to employ them in such manner as to bring up the excitement, till that degree of it which constitutes the mean betwixt its extremes, and which is suited to good health, be replaced; and then to support it in that state, by the same means, till the more durable stimuli of aliment, warm cloathing, and mode-

rate exercise &c. or the ordinary supports, are sufficient for that purpose, after which they are to be discontinued, as a continuance of them would now be hurtful; because when the strength of the system no longer requires their additional stimulus, they carry it up into indirect debility, and prove the cause of disease and death, In the cure of indirect debility, whatever be its degree, from whatever sort of excessive stimulus it has arisen, of the stimulus which is to be employed as the chief remedy, not much less than that which produced the disease should at first be used, (viz. from 100 to 150 drops of laudanum for the first dose, and then less and less till the disease is cured.) When the first part of the cure is completed, and the convalescent can now use the more permanent and natural stimuli, he should gradually drop the former, and be confined altogether to the latter; for the intention of cure in this circumstance, should always be to pass from the use of the more violent and diffusible, which nature, in her sound state, rejects, to that of the more durable, and which are more suited to support the system in a healthy state."

(To be concluded next month)

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

AN ORATION *on the history, culture, and qualities of the* POTATOE. *Delivered at the Public Commencement in the* University *of* Pennsylvania, *on the 8th July*, 1790; *by* MR. WILLIAM BACHE, *grandson the late* DR. FRANKLIN.

MUCH has been said against that kind of learning which consists in the knowledge of *words*, and in definitions of ancient arts and sciences. To convince this respectable and brilliant audience, that our knowledge is not confined to these dry, but necessary studies only. I have chosen as the subject of my oration, the *history*, the *culture*, and the *qualities* of a simple vegetable, commonly called——*an Irish* POTATOE.

This vegetable is a species of the solanum of Linnæus. It is a native of Mexico, from whence it was carried first into Spain, and afterwards into France. Soon after it was cultivated, and introduced into diet in France, a contagious fever spread through that country, which was unjustly ascribed to the use of this root. In consequence of which supposition, the *potatoe* was banished from France, by an edict of the court, and was not cultivated in that kingdom, for many years afterwards.

England and Ireland, those former asylums for liberty of every kind, for many years afforded the persecuted *potatoe* a sanctuary. In Ireland it soon acquired a perfection it had never known before. It became part of the diet of the rich, and the whole diet of the poor; nor was this all—It became an article of commerce, and was soon known and admired, in every part of Europe, by the name of the *Irish Potatoe*—a name which it deservedly maintains to this day, from the pre-eminence which the Irish nation have acquired, in the method of cultivating it.

There are ſeveral circumſtances, with reſpect to the culture of this root, which are worthy of our attention.

1. It grows equally well in all climates. Its birth-place was in a warm country; but experiments have taught us, that it flouriſhes, not only in the middle latitudes, but alſo in the cold ſoil of Siberia.

2. It grows in every kind of ſoil, whether it be rich or poor; or whether it be ſandy or gravelly. Nay it grows, without the aid of earth, in beds of ſtraw, or ſtable-manure.

3. It grows from the whole root, or from pieces of it. Some late experiments prove, that its increaſe from the whole root, is much greater than from the ſmall pieces of it, planted in the uſual way.

It is alſo peculiar to this excellent root, to be alike agreeable to man and beaſt. It affords plentiful nouriſhment to the cow, the horſe, the hog, the ſheep, and even to poultry. It is particulary uſeful to milch cows; for this purpoſe the potatoes ſhould be prepared by being previouſly boiled. Sometimes horſes ſhew an unwillingneſs to eat them; but this ariſes from ignorance. They will ſoon eat them, if you confine them in a ſtable for four and twenty hours, without any other food; after having been induced *by hunger*, once to taſte them, they ever after eat them, with as keen a reliſh as they do oats or Indian corn. They are ſaid to be preferable to both thoſe grains for the common diet of horſes, inaſmuch as they afford a leſs ſtimulating aliment. The grain ſhould be preferred, only when horſes are uſed in labour, or on journeys; In theſe caſes, the potatoes do not afford an aliment ſufficiently active, and diffuſible, to ſupply that waſte of ſtrength in a horſe, that attends travelling, or drawing in a carriage or a plough.

It ought not to be forgotten, that the potatoe is in perfection almoſt the whole year, if properly preſerved from the froſt; whereas all other vegetables are in ſeaſon but a few weeks. In order to preſerve them during the winter, they ſhould be depoſited, after they are gathered, in a cellar, or in a hole dug in the earth, below the uſual depth of the froſt.

By a chemical analyſis, the potatoe has been found to contain—1. A dry powder, reſembling the ſtarch which is contained in grain—2. A light fibrous matter, of a grey colour—3. A mucilaginous juice, ſuch as is found in many ſucculent plants. And 4.—Water. In a pound of potatoes there are generally four ounces and an half of the ſolid matter which has been mentioned, and eleven and an half of water. In the ſolid matter there is generally about a drachm of earth.

There are ſeveral ways of preparing potatoes for the food of man, ſuch as ſimply roaſting, or boiling them in ſteam, or in water. They are alſo prepared for food, by being made into bread, with and without flour, alſo into biſcuit, puddings, pies, ſalep, ſago, and even coffee. Beſides theſe preparation, an yeaſt may be obtained from them, which is equal to the beſt ferment in the world, for brewing beer, or making bread of any kind.

Having mentioned the culture and preparations of the *potatoe*, I proceed next to take notice of its qualities, in diet and medicine.

1. In medicine, it has been found to be uſeful in thoſe diſeaſes of the ſtomach, in which no other vegetable could be retained upon it:

2. It has been found to promote ſleep. Of this there is a remarkable inſtance in the annals of medicine. A ſervant of the Baron de St. Hilaire, after a malignant fever, could not

recover his ſleep;—his maſter ordered him to ſup upon potatoes, and the enſuing night he ſlept ſix hours, without interruption; the continuance of the ſame practice produced the ſame effect, without inducing any change in his conſtitution.

The wholſome quality of the potatoe, in diet, is ſufficiently proved, from the healthineſs and population of thoſe countries, where it is an univerſal article of food.—Dr. Adam Smith, in his treatiſe on the wealth of nations, has computed that a given quantity of land, on which the potatoe is cultivated, will maintain one third more inhabitants, than the ſame quantity of land, appropriated to the culture of any other vegetable. Ireland is a ſtriking proof of the truth of this calculation. That celebrated iſland has been for many years, the *officina gentium* of the world. She furniſhes ſailors and ſoldiers to half the nations of Europe; ſhe has nearly filled two or three of the moſt populous ſtates in America, with farmers, mechanicks, and merchants; and whether it be the effect of the *potatoe* upon the body and mind, I know not, but the natives of this Iſland are all friends to liberty.——Where is the legiſlature in the United States, in which the claims of liberty have not been defended by Iriſhmen!!! and where is the field of battle in America, that has not been enriched with Iriſh blood! even the ocean has been dyed with it, during the late war; and ſhed too in the glorious cauſe of American freedom. Witneſs our GALLANT BARRY, who eſtabliſhed the honour of the American flag in every part of the Atlantic; and whoſe honourable wounds will always remain monuments of the ſtrength of body and mind, that is to be derived from an early and conſtant diet of potatoes.

Nor are ſtrength of body and vigour of mind alone, to be obtained from the uſe of potatoes.—They confer upon the face that lovely white and red which conſtitute *beauty*. Hence the Iriſh complexion has been celebrated, in every part of the world; and hence the ladies of Lancaſhire, in England, where the potatoe is in general uſe, have obtained, from the charms of their faces, the appellation of Lancaſhire witches.

Farmers of Pennſylvania, *cultivate* the *potatoe!* citizens of Philadelphia, eat, oh! eat, plentifully and conſtantly, of the potatoe! let them be the conſtant food of your children, inſtead of bread, in the intervals of their meals. Legiſlators of Pennſylvania encourage, by ſuitable bounties, the increaſe and exportation of the potatoe. Let *this* precious root be blended hereafter with the wheat-ſheaf, in the arms of our State.*—Hail highly favoured vegetable! parent of health, ſtrength, courage, and beauty of the human ſpecies! nay more, parent of the human ſpecies themſelves! may we always honour thee! and may we always eat thee, as we ſhould do! with meat or without it, with butter-milk or without it; in ſoup, in puddings, in pies, in bread, in biſcuit, in ſago, in ſalep, or in coffee! —Still may we prefer thee to all other vegetables! Sweet root! kind root! I take thee to my boſom; go people our weſtern country,† go teach the nations of the earth to be temperate and healthy, go civilize the world!

* Here Mr. Bache took a potatoe from his pocket, and held it in his hand.

† Here the potatoe was gently thrown on the ſtage, and viewed affectionately in pronouncing the remaining part of the oration.

Method of deſtroying the putrid ſmell which meat acquires during hot weather; by Mr. Adam Emeritus, *Profeſſor of Philoſophy at* Caen.

EVERY body knows that in warm and damp weather, or during a ſtorm, meat becomes corrupted in the butchers' ſhops, in larders, and even in the drieſt places; that it contracts a fetid and diſguſting ſmell, which it retains after it has been boiled, and that the broth or ſoup made of it is equally diſagreeable. This ſmell I conſidered as the effect of gaz, which expands as ſoon as a putrid fermentation begins; and I thence concluded, that if the gazeous particles could be extracted from the meat or broth, nothing of that nauſeous ſmell would be perceived. I therefore endeavoured to find an abſolvent capable of producing that effect.

After different attempts, I at length thought, that by throwing into the ſauce-pan or kettle in which the meat was boiling, a burning coal, it would abſorb the gaz; becauſe the fiery particles, iſſuing with impetuoſity from the coal remaining open, the ſubtile gaz, which has a great affinity to the phlogiſton of the coal, might inſinuate itſelf into it, and remain there fixed, by diſengaging itſelf from the meat and broth, which are impregnated with it. I therefore made the experiment, which ſucceeded according to my wiſh. Every time I had an opportunity, I made a trial of my diſcovery, and others to whom I communicated it, found it to anſwer equally well. The manner of proceeding in this operation is as follows;

Firſt, put the meat intended for making ſoup, into a ſauce-pan full of water, ſcum it when it boils, and then throw into the ſauce-pan a burning coal, very compact and deſtitute of ſmoke, leave it there for two minutes, and it will have contracted all the ſmell of the meat and the ſoup.

Secondly, If you wiſh to roaſt a piece of meat on the ſpit, you muſt put it into water till it boils, and after having ſcummed it, throw a burning coal into the boiling water as before; at the end of two minutes, take out the meat, and having wiped it well in order to dry it, put it upon the ſpit.

Thirdly, when freſh butter has not been ſalted in proper time, or when ſalt butter has become rancid or muſty, after melting and ſcumming it, dip in it a cruſt of bread well toaſted on both ſides, and at the end of a minute or two the butter will loſe its diſagreeable odour, but the bread will be found fetid.

We read, in a letter of Mr. Crell to Mr. de la Metherie, that Mr. Lowitz has continued his experiments, on the quality which coal has of attracting the phlogiſton of other bodies. Among ſeveral other ſingular facts, he has diſcovered that very putrid meat immediately loſes its fetid ſmell, when pounded with coal-duſt, and that it acquires the pure odour of volatile alkali. The coal-duſt, however, is not an antiſeptic, but it deprives fleſh of its putrid air, and diſengages the volatile alkali. This experiment ſuggeſted to him the idea, that the inſupportable ſmell of neceſſaries might be corrected by the ſame means. If we judge from the above experiments, it would be, perhaps, ſufficient to throw into them a little coal-duſt.

Curious obſervation in Oriental Natural Hiſtory.

IT is, perhaps, a ſingular appearance, in the natural hiſtory of the world, that the vaſt ridge of mountains, which extends from Cape Comorin to the Eaſt-India Company's Northern Circars, ſeparating the Coromandel coaſt from that of Malabar, do not gradually culminate, as they recede from the level of the ocean, but riſe on either coaſt abruptly to their greateſt height, and form a ſtupendous baſis to a vaſt plain ſtretching along their top.—They do not, like moſt other ranges of hills, reſemble the roof of one of our houſes, but rather that of an eaſtern palace; and form a natural terrace, undoubtedly the nobleſt in the world. It is not here intended to ſpeak with geometrical exactneſs. In that immenſe plain ſupported by the chain of mountains which divide Hindoſtan, beautiful eminences every where ariſe, covered with mango and other trees, which are green all the year round; but ſtill theſe bear no proportion to the level ſpace which they diverſify.—On this plain, the Mahrattas, the Myſoreans, and other nations, that may be, not improperly, termed the Highlanders of Hindoſtan, breed and train up their horſes. In the northern countries of Europe, the ſoil is commonly the more fertile the lower its ſituation; becauſe, in elevated ſituations, the air becomes too cold for vegetation. But in this climate, elevated ſituation is rather favourable to vegetation, at leaſt to moſt vegetable productions: and the plains here deſcribed are, for the moſt part, as fruitful and verdant as any in the kingdom of Bengal. It is in thoſe high lands that we meet with the moſt warlike tribes in India.

Account of the Egyptian Pſylli, *or Eaters of Serpents.*

[From Savary's Letters on Egypt.]

YOU are acquainted with the Pſylli of antiquity, thoſe celebrated eaters of ſerpents, who amuſed themſelves with the bite of vipers, and the credulity of the people. Cyrene, a town ſituated to the weſt of Alexandria, formerly a dependency of Egypt, reckoned a great many of theſe people among its inhabitants. You know that the unworthy Octavius, who wiſhed to gratify his vanity, by chaining Cleopatra to his triumphal car, vexed at ſeeing that haughty female eſcape from him by death, made one of the Pſylli ſuck the wound made by the aſp which bit her. The attempt was fruitleſs; the poiſon had already corrupted the maſs of blood. She was not reſtored to life. Will you believe it, thoſe very eaters of ſerpents ſtill exiſt in our days. A fact of which I was a witneſs will convince you of it.

Laſt week was celebrated the feaſt of Sidi Ibrahim, which drew a vaſt concourſe of people to Roſetta. A Turk permitted me to come to his houſe to ſee the proceſſion. Seated at the window, I obſerved attentively this new ſpectacle. The different bodies of artizans gravely marched along under their reſpec-

tive banners. The ſtandard of Mahomet, which was carried in triumph, attracted a vaſt crowd. Every body was deſirous of touching, of kiſſing it, of putting it to his eyes. Such as were fortunate enough to partake of that favour returned contented. At length came the Cheiks, (the prieſts of the country) wearing long caps of leather, in the form of a mitre. They marched with ſolemn ſteps, chaunting the Coran. A few paces behind them, I perceived a band of mad men, with their arms bare, and a wild look, holding in their hands enormous ſerpents, which were twiſted round their bodies, and were endeavouring to make their eſcape. Theſe Pſylli, griping them forcibly by the neck, avoided their bite, and notwithſtanding their hiſſing, tore them with their teeth, and ate them up alive, the blood ſtreaming down from their polluted mouths. Others of the Pſylli were ſtriving to tear from them their prey; it was a ſtruggle who ſhould devour a ſerpent.

The populace followed them with amazement, and believed it to be a miracle. They paſs for perſons inſpired, and poſſeſſed by a ſpirit, who deſtroys the effect of the bite of the ſerpent. This deſcription, which I give you after nature, at firſt frightened me, and then made me reflect on man, that ſtrange being, for whom poiſon becomes food; that credulous being, whoſe eyes are not opened by the ſpectacle renewed every year; and who in the blindneſs of his ignorance, is ready to worſhip as a God, his fellow-creature, who has the art to impoſe upon his underſtanding. You ſee, thoſe ancient uſages are not loſt in a country where cuſtom, that imperious tyrant of the world, has peculiarly eſtabliſhed her throne, and her altars.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

SIR,

IN looking over the index of your September Magazine, I was pleaſed to find an anſwer announced to the eſſay, ſometime ſince publiſhed, on the origin and nature of the affections ſubſiſting between Parent and Child—I need not ſay I was diſappointed, when ſo far from finding an anſwer or refutation of my opinion and reaſoning, there is not a ſingle ſyllable, in this anſwer, inconſiſtent with them—The ſole tendency of the examples (and there is nothing elſe) there adduced, is to ſhew that there *is* a ſtrong affection in a Parent for his Child, but not a word as to *whence* this affection is, or in what it is founded—yet this is the point that ſhould have been diſputed. I know and acknowledge that there is an affection ſubſiſting, but I aſſert that it is not founded in a natural ſympathy. The laborious collection of facts from ancient and modern hiſtory, ſhews, beyond all doubt or controverſy, that Parents have loved their Children, and ſometimes preſerved them at the expence of their own lives; but not one of them tend, in the leaſt degree, to trace the ſource of this affection, or prove it to exiſt in contrary principles from thoſe I have laid down.

H.

Philad. Oct. 6th, 1790.

On the UTILITY *of* FROST-CONDUCTORS.

(From a late German Magazine.)

CONDUCTORS, or Lightning Rods, are very well known to our readers. We have often ſpoken of the utility of this invention without ſucceſs:* We may, perhaps, be more fortunate, in mentioning the Froſt-Conductor, as the expence of this experiment is but trifling, a tub of water and a rope of ſtraw being all that are neceſſary, for preventing the bloſſoms of our trees in the ſpring from being killed. The firſt who diſcovered it was Baron Van Bienenbergh, a Bohemian; and he gives the following deſcription of it.

The Froſt-Conductor is made either of ſtraw or hemp. It is to be twiſted round the ſtem of the tree, and the end of it to be ſunk in a tub, or ſome other veſſel, filled with well-water; the ſinking of which can be eaſily effected, by fixing a ſmall ſtone or weight to the end of the cord. One tub will ſerve a number of trees ſtanding cloſe together. For thoſe running up a wall, be careful to place the tub free, and in ſuch a poſition as not to be ſheltered by the limbs of the tree, ſo that the froſt can have ready acceſs to, and operate on the water in it, without any hindrance.

It is particularly of great advantage to thoſe trees which are in bloſſom early in the ſpring, before the leaves appear, and are therefore more expoſed to the froſt. The inventer, Mr. Van Bienenbergh, has made ſeveral trials, particularly in the year 1777. His apricot trees began to bloſſom in the month of March; he immediately applied the aforementioned conductor; there were ſix or eight very ſevere froſty nights, notwithſtanding which the bloſſoms were not hurt, and he afterwards gathered, from ſeven ſmall trees, 960 extraordinary large and good apricots; whereas, at the ſame time, in other gardens, all the bloſſoms having been killed by the froſt, there was not one apricot to be ſeen.

To be fully convinced of the effect of the aforementioned conductor, the inventer put ſeveral tubs, filled with water, in different parts of his orchard, examined them daily, and found that the ice in the tubs without conductors was only as thick as a ſtraw, when that of the tubs with conductors was as thick as a finger.

ANECDOTE.

THE Japaneſe give the following names to the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, and the twelve diviſions of the day. The firſt they call the rat; the ſecond, the cow; the third, the tyger; the fourth, the hare; the fifth, the dragon; the ſixth, the ſerpent; the ſeventh, the horſe; the eighth, the ſheep; the ninth, the ape; the tenth, the cock; the eleventh, the dog; and the twelfth, the boar. The Emperor who was on the throne when Kœmpfer was in Japan, was born under the eleventh ſign, or the dog, conſequently he had a great fondneſs for that animal. According to an edict publiſhed by this prince, all

* Such is the force of prejudice, that in moſt parts of Germany, they have not yet begun to uſe the pointed conductors, though their great utility has been known near forty years. E.

the dogs that died within his dominions were to be carried to the top of a mountain, and to be interred with great funeral pomp. A poor man, who was carrying his dog to the appointed spot, finding the body heavy, and the way long, began to murmur against the orders of his Sovereign, upon which a neighbour who accompanied him, observed, with much propriety, that instead of complaining, he ought on the contrary, to thank the gods, who in their wisdom had decreed that the Emperor should not be born under the sign of the horse, 'for,' said he, 'a horse would have been a much more disagreeable burden than a dog.'

An approved Method *of making* Cider; *communicated, in a letter, to the* President *of the* Burlington Agricultural Society; *by* Mr. Thomas Clifford.

TAKE care to have every necessary utensil to be made use of in the whole process, perfectly clean, and free from every foreign smell. For this purpose, before you begin your work, let your mill, trough, and press, be made perfectly clean, by thoroughly washing, and if necessary with scalding water. The casks are another material object, and if musty, or any other bad smell, one head should be taken out, and with shavings, or dry brush, burn the inside; then scrub them clean, and put in the head; scald them well afterwards, and drain them perfectly; when dry, bung them tight, and keep them in a cool shady place, until wanted for use.

The apples should be ripe; and all the unripe and rotten ones, leaves, and every other thing that can tend to give the cider any disagreeable taste, carefully separated from them.

I have found, from careful attention and many experiments, that it is a great advantage to the cider to be separated from the gross parts as soon as possible; for this purpose I tried several methods. That which I found succeeded the best, I shall now relate, as by following it, I was able to preserve my cider in a sound state, though made in the early part of the season.

I took a large pipe, of about 150 gallons, had one of the heads taken out, and on the inside of the other laid on edge four strips of boards, two inches wide, and on these strips placed a false bottom, filled with gimblet holes about three inches apart.—On this false bottom I put a piece of hair-cloth (old blanket, or even swingling tow will do,) so as to prevent any sand from washing into the space between the true and false bottoms. I procured a quantity of coarse sand, which was carefully washed in repeated waters, until it would not discolor the clean water, then dried the sand, and put it in the cask on the hair cloth, blanket, or tow, about nine inches thick.

Thus having every thing in readiness, I went through the process of making, as quick as possible, by having the apples ground fine early in the morning, putting them in the press as fast as they were ground; and when in sufficient quantities, pressed out the juice, and put it over the sand in the cask,

having previouſly bored a gimlet hole in the ſide of the caſk, between the true and falſe bottoms, in which I introduced a large gooſe-quill, ſtopped with another. The pipe was placed ſo high as to admit a caſk under it, to receive the liquor as it ran from the quill, which, if rightly managed, will be perfectly fine, and being put away in a cool cellar, and ſtopped cloſe, will keep well, and prove of an excellent quality.

This proceſs is eaſy, and in every perſon's power to execute, as the liquor, by being cleared from its groſs feculencies, will not run into that violent fermentation, ſo deſtructive to the fine vinous flavor, which renders good cider ſo pleaſing a drink.

Obſervations *on the above* Method, *by a Member of the Society.*

EVERY improvement on making cider, is an object worthy the attention of this ſociety, as by improving its quality, it will more generally be introduced to our tables, and by that means leſſen the conſumption of foreign wines, and ſpirits. Our apples, in flavor and variety, equal thoſe of any other country, and with proper management, there can be no doubt but our cyder may be made equally good. The rules offered by our correſpondent, are worthy to be communicated to the public, as they are the reſult of experience, the beſt teacher.

The cleanlineſs recommended, is undoubtedly neceſſary to the making good cider—any remains of pumice either in the mill, troughs or preſs, ſerve as a ferment to the juice of the apple, and hurry it into a premature and violent fermentation, that deſtroys the ſaccharine taſte of the cider, and generally renders it hard and diſagreeable; for which reaſon, as ſoon as any part of the operation is gone through, the utenſil ſhould be well waſhed, and wiped dry, ſo as to prevent the leaſt degree of acidity; but after all this care, unleſs your caſks are clean and ſweet, your cider will acquire a diſagreeable taſte, and be rendered unfit for drinking. Separating the unripe fruit muſt be another advantage, as the auſtere juice of unripe fruit will not ferment in that moderate manner, ſo eſſentially neceſſary to preſerve the vinous taſte of the cider. Freeing the apples from leaves and other impurities, is neceſſary to the ſalubrity of the liquor, and the pleaſure of the drinker.

The common method with cider-makers is, to cart the apples, as they are collected under the trees, near to the mill, and ſhoot them down in the dirt, where they frequently lie ſeveral days expoſed to rain or dews, acquiring a conſiderable ſhare of moiſture, which greatly injures the cyder. People who have not their works under cover, ſhould build temporary ſheds, and cover the ground where the apples are to be laid, with a thick coat of ſtraw, to keep them dry and clean, and to prevent their imbibing any moiſture or taſte from the earth. Inſtead of a large pipe, which in the country may not be attainable, two leſſer caſks might be ſubſtituted in its ſtead, and perhaps anſwer the intention full as well; and as ſome of the groſs pumice will always mix with the liquor, whilſt running from the preſs,

a piece of hair-cloth or blanket, might be ſpread over the tops of the caſks, ſo as to prevent its mixing with, and fouling the ſand, which after every preſſing, may be waſhed in clear water, and dried for uſe againſt the next preſſing. Probably, by purſuing the method here recommended, the fermentation of the cider may be ſo ſlow and imperceptible, as to admit the caſks to be cloſe ſtopped agreeably to the directions; but as a ſecurity from accident, it may not be amiſs to have the bung and vent-holes ſlightly ſtopped; and, to prevent the admiſſion of air, a clod of ſound tough ſward may be put over them.

As no mention has been made reſpecting racking the cider from the lees, I beg leave to remark, that in the method recommended by Mr. Clifford, which I think an admirably good one, the juice of the apple, as it runs from the ſand will appear perfectly fine and tranſparent, nevertheleſs it contains a portion of earth and woody particles, which from their minuteneſs admit the rays of light to paſs through them, but on being ſeparated in the act of fermentation, they become viſible, and when over, ſettle to the bottom of the caſk; in this ſtate I would query, whether the cider by being then racked off, would not be leſs liable to have the fermentation (one prevalent cauſe of the hardneſs of our cider) renewed. And whether the ſame operation repeated juſt before the bloſſoming of the apple-tree, would not ſecure it from every future danger.

Publiſhed by order of the Society,

WILLIAM COXE, jun. *Sec'ry.*

An infallible Method of killing the Worms in the Roots of Peach-Trees, *and reſtoring them to health and vigour.*

SCRAPE a little of the earth from the root or body of the tree, ſo as to make a trench of two inches wide and one inch deep—let this trench be filled with urine every morning, for ſome weeks—then every other day; and after that once a week will be ſufficient. The volatile alkali effectually deſtroys the worms, and, in the quantity here mentioned, greatly promotes the vegetation of the tree.

ANECDOTE.

MR. Segrais, in his memoirs and anecdotes, or the perſon who compiled them, relates that a certain preacher, making a panegyric on Louis XIII. and praiſing his chaſtity, gave the following example, with all the emphaſis of exaggeration: 'This Prince,' ſaid he, 'playing one day at ſhuttlecock, with one of the ladies belonging to the court, and the ſhuttlecock having fallen into her boſom, ſhe deſired that his majeſty would come and take it out himſelf. But what did this chaſte prince? To avoid the ſnare that was laid for him, he took the tongs from the chimney-corner, and by means of that inſtrument, prevented the danger to which he might otherwiſe have been expoſed, from ſuch a temptation.'

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

IMPARTIAL REVIEW

OF LATE

American Publications.

A COLLECTION *of* ESSAYS *and* Fugitiv* Writings. *On moral, hiſtorical, political, and literary Subjects. By* Noah Webſter, *jun. Attorney at law.* Printed in Boſton. *Octavo. Price one Dollar and two thirds.*

THIS collection conſiſts chiefly of eſſays formerly publiſhed, in news-papers and magazines, with fictitious ſignatures. The author tells us, in his preface, that his motive for publiſhing his writings in this manner, was an apprehenſion that the name of a young man might prove prejudicial to his performances. He further tells us, that the favourable reception given to a number of theſe eſſays, by the publick, has induced him to publiſh them in a volume, with ſeveral alterations; together with ſome manuſcripts which he hoped might be uſeful. Thus it appears, that he now conſiders his literary fame ſo well eſtabliſhed, that his name, inſtead of injuring, will give credit and conſequence, to his writings.

In a volume containing ſo many detached eſſays, it cannot be expected that we ſhould deſcant on the particular merits of each. We muſt content ourſelves with taking notice of ſuch parts, as may be deemed the moſt intereſting.

Mr. Webſter's firſt eſſay, on education, contains ſome excellent obſervations on the ſtudies which are proper for youth, in the preſent ſtate of ſociety and government, in theſe States. He combats, with conſiderable force of argument, ſeveral errors in our preſent ſyſtems of education, particularly the indiſcriminate uſe of the dead languages in our ſchools, not only as being uſeleſs to all who are not intended for the learned profeſſions, but as occaſioning a waſte of that time, which might be much better employed, in acquiring a good Engliſh education, and ſuch kind of knowledge as would prepare them, in ſome meaſure, for their intended occupations in life.

Mr. Webſter cenſures the uſe of the bible as a ſchool-book; and goes into a moſt elaborate train of argument, to prove that an early familiarity with the ſacred volume, has a tendency to weaken the influence of its precepts on the heart. We would aſk the author, upon what principle in the human mind he can attempt to ſupport ſo ſtrange a doctrine! His own inconſiſtency ſhows that it is abſurd; for, a little farther on, he contends that young people ought not to be made acquainted with the vicious part of mankind, as they are frequently exhibited in novels and in newſpapers, leſt a familiarity

* The reader will pleaſe to obſerve, that whatever unuſal orthography he may find in our extracts from this work is not to be attributed to any error of ours, Mr. Webſter having invented a *new mode of ſpelling*.

with vice ſhould poiſon their minds. Surely this looks like blowing heat and cold with the ſame breath. We are not to make children familiar with good books, leſt they ſhould treat them with diſreſpect; nor with bad ones leſt they ſhould treat them reſpectfully, and adopt their injurious principles. Our author has not gone ſo far as to forbid young people from going to church; and yet if his arguments againſt the early peruſal of the bible have any weight, it muſt follow, that the practice of joining in the worſhip of the Deity is wrong, for if familiarity in the one caſe begets diſreſpect, it muſt have the ſame effect in the other. We hope therefore, that, if no better reaſon can be brought againſt the uſe of the divine volume, it will long continue to be the baſis of morality and true religion in our ſchools. We do not contend that it ſhould be the *only* book uſed by children, at any time; but we think that, under the direction of a prudent maſter, one leſſon may be read daily, with advantage. This a diſcreet teacher will explain to his young pupils; and, at the ſame time, draw from it ſome uſeful moral or religious principle, ſuited to their comprehenſion.

We think, our author decides too haſtily on the local ſituation proper for principal ſeminaries of learning. He takes it for granted, that large towns are unfavourable to the morals of youth, and alſo to that induſtrious application which is neceſſary in the purſuit of ſcience. A rural ſituation, on the contrary, he ſuppoſes friendly to both. We cannot agree with him that "reaſon teaches this doctrine and experience confirms the truth of it". Perſons who are intended for active and uſeful members of ſociety, will not, we preſume, be made ſuch, by being baniſhed, as it were, from the world, till they are grown up. Nor does experience prove that a country-education is moſt favourable to moral virtue. On the contrary, the awkward, inexperienced, bookiſh young man, has often, for want of ſufficient knowledge of the world, become the prey of vice, and the dupe of experienced villany. It ought to be remembered that the large towns of America, are not, like thoſe in Europe, ſeats of flagrant vice. The ſame caution therefore, that may be proper in Great Britain, is by no means ſo in the United States.

Upon the whole, however, we think this eſſay a good one; and, with the above exceptions, well worthy of attention.

Our limits will not permit us to give a detailed account of the various eſſays on political and commercial ſubjects, which this volume contains. Suffice it to ſay, in general, that the author, in this part of his work, diſcovers much information, ſome boldneſs of thought, and a conſiderable ſhare of good judgment, matured by reflection.

Mr. Webſter's *ſketches* of the riſe progreſs and conſequences of the late revolution are too conciſe. Abridgments of ancient hiſtory may frequently be uſeful and proper; but ſurely no man who wiſhes for information, on a ſubject of ſo much importance, as that revolution which gave freedom and national exiſtence to this great empire, will be ſatisfied with the peruſal of theſe ſketches, comprized in *fifty* pages.

When and by whom America was firſt peopled, are queſtions which have given riſe to many curious, but hitherto ineffectual reſearches, and vague conjectures. An account of certain mounts, or heaps of earth and ſtones, containing vaſt quantities of human bones, has been given by Mr. Jefferſon, in his Notes on Virginia; and captain Heart, (in the Columbian

Magazine for May 1787,) deſcribes thoſe mounts as containing, beſides bones, various ſubſtances which bear evident marks of having undergone the action of fire. Camden, in his Britannia, gives an account of mounts in England and Wales, ſomewhat ſimilar to thoſe in America; but with this ſtriking difference, that urns and other marks of civilization have been found in the mounts of England and Wales. On this analogy Mr. Webſter founds a conjecture, that the Indians are deſcendants of the ancient Celts or Britons.

This analogy however (ſays our author) without better evidence, will not demonſtrate the direct deſcent of the Indians from the ancient Celts or Britons. But as all the primitiv inhabitants of the weſt of Europe were evidently of the ſame ſtock, it is natural to ſuppoſe they might paſs from Norway to Iceland, from Iceland to Greenland, and from thence to Labrador; and thus the North American ſavages may claim a common origin with the primitiv Britonsand Celts. This ſuppoſition has ſome foundation, and is by no means obviated by Cook's late diſcoveries in the Pacific ocean.*

Theſe are, however, but conjectures. Future diſcoveries may throw more light upon theſe ſubjects. At preſent, a few facts only can be collected to amuſe a contemplativ mind, and perhaps lead to inquiries, which will reſult in a ſatisfactory account of the firſt peopling of America, and of the few remains of antiquity which it affords.

In this volume we find an eſſay on the injuſtice, abſurdity, and bad policy of laws againſt uſury; and indeed ſo obviouſly juſt are the arguments on this ſubject, that even the moſt prejudiced reader muſt feel their force. We have ſelected the following extracts:

Money is a ſpecies of commercial property, in which a man haz az complete ownerſhip, az in any other chattel intereſt. He haz therefore the ſame *natural* right to exerciſe every act of ownerſhip upon money, az upon any other perſonal eſtate; and it iz contended, he ought to hav the ſame *civil* and *political* right. He ought to hav the ſame right to trade with money az with goods; to ſell, to loan and exchange it to any advantage whatever, provided there iz no fraud in the buſineſs, and the minds of the parties meet in the contracts. The legiſlature haz no right to interfere with private contracts, and ſay that a man ſhall make no more than a certain profit per cent on the ſale of hiz goods, or limit the rent of hiz houſe to the annual ſum of forty pounds. This poſition iz admitted for ſelf-evident, az it reſpects every thing but money; and it muſt extend to money alſo, unleſs it can be proved that the privilege of uſing money, in trade or otherwiſe, without reſtraint, and making what profit a man iz able by fair contract, with gold and ſilver, az well az with houſes and lands, will produce ſome great public inconvenience, which will warrant the ſtate, in laying the uſe of ſuch gold and ſilver under certain reſtrictions.

If legiſlators hav a right to fix the profit on money at intereſt, to prevent exorbitant demands from injuring the neceſſitous, wil not the ſame reezon warrant a reſtriction on the profits of every commodity in market? If my rulers hav a right to ſay, my annual profit on money loaned, ſhal be but ſix per cent, hav they not a right to ſay the advance on my wheet ſhal be but ſix per cent? Where is the difference?

It iz neceſſary that commodities ſhould be ſometimes plenty and ſometimes ſcarce; and it iz equally neceſſary that money, the repreſentativ of all commodities, ſhould be liable to the ſame fluctuations. In the commercial world, money and commodities wil always flow to that country, where they are moſt wanted and wil command the moſt profit. The conſequence iz that a high price ſoon produces a low price, and vice verſa.

Let us apply the principle to the preſent queſtion. When money can bear its own profit, its profit, or the intereſt ariſing on loans, wil be in proportion to the profit made in commercial tranſactions. If a man can make *twelv per cent.* on hiz ſtock, in any kind of trade or ſpeculation, he wil not convert that ſtock into caſh,

* *Monſ. Mallet, in his Northern Antiquities, has produced unqueſtionable teſtimony, from the Chronicles of Iceland, and other hiſtories of the north, that the American continent was diſcovered about the tenth century; and the Eſquimaux are clearly of the ſame race as the Greenlanders.*

and loan it at *six per cent.* While therefore commerce or speculation will afford a man greater profits, than the law affords him on his loans of cash, he will have no money to lend. The consequence is, while the law fixes the rate of interest lower than the annual profits of other business, a country will be destitute of money.

This is precisely the case in America. Our remittances to Europe and the East Indies require considerable sums in specie to be exported; and the merchant will not import specie, except to facilitate the purchase of his cargoes in America. He will not import it for the purpose of loaning, because his stock in trade affords a better profit. The few landholders who have a little cash above their annual expenditures, will not loan it; for they can make twelve, fifteen, or eighteen per cent. on their money by the purchase of certificates, and more on the purchase of lands. There are therefore no motives, no inducements, for the wealthy citizens to loan money, and consequently when a man is distressed to make a payment, he is compelled to sacrifice property to perhaps five times the value of the debt; because the law will not permit his neighbor to take twelve or fifteen per cent. per ann. for the loan of money, a few months, when he has the money, and would gladly relieve his friend, if he could receive an adequate compensation.

Thus laws against usury drive cash from a country. They really and continually create a scarcity of an article, and then restrain men from raising the price, in proportion to that scarcity. They create distresses of the poor, and at the same time, create an impossibility of relief.

The low profits on the use of money, expel it from the country, and none can be obtained at the legal price. Let the interest rise to any sum which can be obtained, and in two years, it would be as easy to borrow money at a low interest, as it is now difficult to command it at any price. The laws of nature will continue to operate, in spite of the feeble opposition of human power.

Besides, such laws, like all national restrictions on trade, tend to make men dishonest, in particular things, and thus weaken the powers of the moral faculty. There are ten thousand ways of evading such laws, and slight evasions gradually produce a habit of violating law, and harden the mind against the fear of its penalties. Indeed, such laws tend to undermine that confidence which is the basis of social intercourse. Laws which encourage *informations*, should be enacted with caution. Such are laws against usury. A man has often the strongest temptation to be a treacherous rascal, by inducing his friend to loan him money, on illegal interest, and then betraying him. This species of villany was lately carried so far in Massachusetts, as to induce the legislature to repeal a clause of their law against usury. And a man of morality must shudder, while he reads the legal prosecutions and adjudications in England, upon their statutes of usury.

The absurdity of attempting to *fix the valu of money* is another objection to it of no small consequence. The value of it depends wholly on the quantity in circulation, and the demand. In this respect it resembles all other articles of trade; and who ever thought of fixing the price of goods by law? It is almost impossible for a legislature to ascertain exactly the valu of money at any one time; and utterly impossible to say that the valu when ascertained, shall continu the same for six months.

The only power, I conceev, a legislature has to determin what interest shall arize on the use of money, or property, is where the parties have not determined it by agreement. Thus, when a man has taken up goods upon credit, or where, by any other legal means, a man becomes possessed of anothers money or estate, without a specific stipulation for interest, the law very properly steps in, and ascertains the sum which the detter shall pay for the use of that money. But to make a law, that a man shall take but six per cent. for the use of money, when the borrower is willing to giv more, and the lender cannot part with his money at that rate of interest, is a daring violation of private rights, an injury often to both parties, and productiv of innumerable embarrassments to commerce.

Posterity will view laws against usury in the same light that we do the inquisition in Spain, the execution of gypsies and witches in the last century, or those laws of England which make 100l. annual income necessary to qualify a man for killing a partridge, while they allow *forty shillings* only to qualify him for electing a knight of the shire.

Our author takes upon him to explain the reasons why marriage is prohibited between natural relations. He says, the moral duties are not right, merely because they

are commanded by God; but they are commanded by him, becauſe they are right. At the ſame time he grants that *moral right and wrong* muſt be ultimately reſolved into the will of the Deity; but contends that moral fitneſs and unfitneſs ariſe *immediately* from the ſtate of created beings with reſpect to each other. "The law of Moſes regulating marriages, was founded on this propriety or fitneſs of things. A divine command gives a ſanction to the law; but the propriety of it exiſted prior to the command." He then goes on to ſtate two reaſons for prohibiting marriages between certain relations.

There are two rules, furniſhed by the laws of nature, for regulating matrimonial connections. The firſt iz, that marriage, whichiz a ſocial and civil connection, ſhould not interfere with a natural relation, ſo az to defeet or deſtroy its duties and rights. Thus it iz highly improper that an aunt ſhould marry her nephew, or a grand father hiz grand daughter; becauſe the duties and rights of the natural relation, would be ſuperſeded by the poſitive duties and rights of the civil connection.

The other rule iz much more important. It iz a law of nature that vegetables ſhould degenerate, if planted continually on the ſame ſoil. Hence the change of ſeeds among farmers. Animals degenerate on the ſame principle. The phyſical cauſes of this law of nature, are perhaps among the arcana of creation; but the effects are obvious; and it iz furprizing that modern writers on law and ethics ſhould paſs over almoſt the only reezons of prohibiting marriage between blood relations. Conſanguinity, and not affinity, iz the ground of the prohibition.

He concludes with a deciſion of the queſtion, whether it is proper for a man to marry his wife's ſiſter. Having previouſly obſerved that the Levitical law only prohibited a man from having two ſiſters for wives, at the ſame time, among a people with whom polygamy was lawful, he ſays,

The practice does not interfere with any law of nature or ſociety; and there iz not the ſmalleſt impropriety in a man's marrying ten ſiſters of hiz wife in ſucceſſion. There iz no natural relation deſtroyed; there iz no relation by blood; the law ceeſes when the reezon of it ceeſes.

Now if the firſt of the author's rules, above quoted, (which he pretends to call a law of nature) has any weight, he has fallen into a very great inconſiſtency; for when a woman marries the huſband of her deceaſed ſiſter, does ſhe not become the ſtep-mother of children, whoſe aunt ſhe was before?

His ſecond rule, viz, that the human ſpecies degenerate by a matrimonial connection between natural relations, is unſupported by facts. But it is "a law of nature!" Surely this ſame dame nature is extremely arbitrary, in giving us no philoſophical, or other reaſon, for enacting ſuch a ſtrange law! And yet this is Mr. Webſter's account of the buſineſs, at the very moment when he is *ſcrutinizing*, aye and *explaining* too, the *motives* of the Deity, for prohibiting marriage in certain caſes. As citizens of America however, we ſhall rejoice to find Mr. Webſter's principle verified by experience; for if, as he ſays, the marriage of relations has a tendency to make pigmies of the human race, ſurely we have reaſon to expect that a contrary cauſe will produce an oppoſite effect, and that from the heterogeneous mixture of our citizens, who are ſprung from various nations, a mixt offspring will ariſe, ſtrong and gigantic as the Patagonians themſelves——In our opinion, Mr. Webſter has ventured beyond his depth, in the metaphyſical refinements of this eſſay.

We come now to our author's *miſcellaneous remarks* on diviſions of property, government, &c. in the United States.

Some general obſervations reſpecting the influence of property

on government first occur. And mention is made of the pernicious effects of the feudal system of tenures in Europe, by which the great landholders are enabled to keep the people in a state of vassalage. This evil has, in some measure, been remedied by commerce.

But commerce has been favourable to mankind. As the rules of succession to estates, every where established in Europe, are calculated to aggrandize the *few* at the expense of the *many*, commerce, by creating and accumulating personal estate, has introduced a new species of power to ballance the influence of the landed property. Commerce found its way from Italy and the east, to Germany and England, diffusing in its progress freedom, knowledge and independence. Commerce is favorable to freedom; it flourishes most in republics; indeed a free intercourse by trade is almost fatal to despotism; for which reezon, some princes lay it under severe restrictions: In other countries it is discouraged by public opinion, which renders trade disreputable. This is more fatal to it, than the edicts of tyrants.

The laws of America, by favouring an equal distribution of property, are adapted to the genius of our governments. Intestate estates are always subject to division, which furnishes an effectual bar to perpetuities. The legislature of Massachusetts have lately abolished that absurd exception to the equal division of an intestate's estate, which allowed the oldest son two shares, and which still prevails in the other states.

In consequence of theze laws, the people of New England enjoy an equality of condition, unknown in any other part of the world. To the same cause may be ascribed the rapid population of theze states; for estates by division are kept small, by which means every man is obliged to labor, and labor is the direct cause of population. For the same reezon, the people of theze states, feel and exert the pride of independence.

Altho the principle is tru that a general distribution of lands is the basis of a republican government, yet there is an evil arising out of this distribution, which the New-England states now feel, and which wil increase with the population of the country. The tracts of land first taken up by the settlers, were not very considerable; and theze having been repeetedly divided among a number of heirs, hav left the present proprietors almost without subsistence for their families. Vast numbers of men do not possess more than thirty or forty akers eech, and many not half the quantity. It is with difficulty that such men can support families and pay taxes. Indeed most of them are unable to do it; they involve themselves in det; the creditors take the little land they possess, and the people are driven, poor and helpless, into an uncultivated wilderness. Such are the effects of an equal division of lands among heirs; and such the causes of emigration to the western territories.

The partiality of our author for the New-England States, has induced him to exercise his ingenuity, to palliate the conduct of the first settlers of those States, in banishing from amongst them all who dissented from them in religious opinions, though they themselves had fled from religious persecution in England. This, and the execution of laws against witches, he attempts to excuse, by saying, bigotry was the characteristic of the age, and laws against witchcraft were enacted in other American colonies. He has not been able, however, to produce one instance of an execution of such laws, nor has he shown that religious persecution prevailed in the other colonies.

We admire and esteem the leading characteristics of the people of New-England; we know their manners to be, in general, favourable to the genius of a democratic republic; but we cannot pass over in silence, such illiberal reflections on the citizens of other States, as, we are sorry to say, occur more than once in these *remarks*. But of these we shall have occasion to speak hereafter.

The great degree of general information, for which the people in

ſome of the New-England States are ſo remarkable, Mr. Webſter attributes to the influence of a numerous and reſpectable clergy; the eſtabliſhment of town or pariſh ſchools, which are ſupported by a general tax; and the diffuſion of knowledge amongſt the people, by means of newſpapers and pariſh-libraries. Of the laſt he ſays,

Theze are procured by ſubſcription, but they are numerous, the expenſe not being conſiderable, and the deſire of reeding univerſal. One hundred volums of books, ſelected from the beſt writers on ethics, divinity and hiſtory, and red by the principal inhabitants of a town or village, wil hav an amazing influence in ſpreding knowledge, correcting the morals, and ſoftening the manners of a nation. I am acquainted with pariſhes, where almoſt every houſholder haz red the works of Addiſon, Sherlock, Atterbury, Watts, Young, and other ſimilar writings; and wil converſe handſomely on the ſubjects of which they treat.

(*To be continued.*)

A DISSERTATION *on the means of Preſerving Health, in Charleſton, and the Adjacent low Country. By* David Ramſay, *M. D.* An Octavo Pamphlet. Publiſhed in Charleſton.

(*Concluded from page* 184.)

OF all the inſtructions Dr. Ramſay has laid down for the preſervation of health, perhaps none is more deſerving of attention than the following. His obſervation, that "early riſing is one of the beſt means of obviating coſtiveneſs," ſeems very rational; and is altogether conſiſtent with the principles of the animal economy. We believe Dr. Ramſay is entitled to the merit of having firſt ſuggeſted this thought; at leaſt, we do not recollect to have met with it before, in any author.

Coſtiveneſs ought to be particularly avoided in this climate. Regularity in the alvine diſcharges is of the laſt conſequence. Their retention, by diſturbing the whole animal economy, proves a ſource of many evils. Whenever theſe diſcharges do not return at their proper period, efficacious methods ſhould be immediately adopted, to aid the languid bowels in the diſcharge of their neceſſary functions. Riſing early is one of the beſt means of obviating coſtiveneſs. The cool morning air tends to throw the excrementitious humors on the bowels, and to haſten their diſcharge. The reverſe is the caſe with ſuch perſons as ſpend an undue proportion of their time in a recumbent poſture, and particularly thoſe who lie in bed after ſunriſe. Attention to the ſtate of the bowels is particularly indiſpenſible in the ſummer and firſt months of the autumn. In moſt of the diſeaſes between June and November, the bile is more or leſs injuriouſly predominant, and ſhould be daily diſcharged.

A due obſervance of the following ſimple direction, might be the means of preſerving many uſeful lives to the community.

If notwithſtanding all our precautions to the contrary, a fever is beginning to form, inſtead of indulging the vain hope, that it will go off itſelf, we ſhould inſtantly retreat to our chambers, and take ſomething, that, by reſtoring an equable perſpiration, will turn the current of humours from within outwardly. Nothing does this ſo effectually as a vomit. A proper medicine of that kind, taken in time, when the introductory ſymptoms forbode a fever, will often deſtroy it in embryo, prevent a fit of ſickneſs, and the neceſſity of taking a variety of other medicines.

Having pointed out theſe things which ought to be avoided, he next enumerates thoſe which ought to be done, to preſerve health.

Presuming that the advantages of temperance and exercise in every situation, are obvious to all, he lays down a few observations more immediately applicable to the climate for which he writes. His remarks on the use of the flannel-shirt, cold bath, and aliments, are extremely rational and just

The inhabitants of Carolina are in general, at all times, less liable to rheumatisms, coughs, colds, and inflammatory disorders, than those who live in colder climates. Consumptions, except a few from catarrh, are seldom seen among our citizens. Gravel and stone are comparatively rare in this country. But to fevers of the low kind, we are particularly exposed, especially in the interval between June and November. As these may be considered to be the endemic of the country, I beg leave to offer some practical observations on the means of preventing them. Our summer and autumnal fevers, as far as they depend on local situation, chiefly arise from the separate or combined influence of heat, moisture, and marsh miasmata. To secure the body against the effects of these enemies to health, is, or ought to be, an object of attention. With this view, I would recommend the wearing of flannel next the skin. Where a person is immediately covered with linen, the perspirable matter, as fast as thrown off, is collected and kept in contact with the ducts from which it exuded. On the other hand, flannel, by absorbing the same, removes much of it from the skin. The gentle friction of flannel, which soon ceases to be disagreeable, acts like a flesh brush, and promotes an agreeable perspiration, than which nothing is more conducive to health. Where the trunk of the body is immediately covered with woollen of any kind, the chance of suffering from sudden changes of the atmosphere is greatly lessened. Summer colds are infinitely more dangerous than those which take place in winter. To these we are particularly exposed in the latter end of the warm weather, when the nights begin to grow cool. They who consult only present gratification, are apt to discumber themselves from the bed-cloaths, and in that situation they go to sleep. This, though harmless in the first part of the night, often becomes injurious before day, either from sudden changes of the atmosphere, or from that gradual cooling of it, which takes place towards autumn. He who sleeps in flannel has a constant defence against those changes, and is thereby fortified against a common exciting cause of the disorders of the season.

Cold bathing, under proper regulations, is an excellent preventative of the diseases of this country. As heat relaxes, it is obvious that cold must brace. Once in twenty-four hours, to immerse the body in cold water, most powerfully strengthens the whole system. Perspiration, though for a moment checked, increases with the returning glow, which immediately follows, when the bathed person is wiped dry and begins to take exercise. If this is done in the evening, it seldom fails of procuring a good night's rest: if in the morning, it fortifies the body for bearing the heat of the following day.

Colds in the head are very uncommon when it is daily washed in cold water. The eyes of a person who frequently plunges them, wide open, into cold water, will seldom be either weak or inflamed. Diseases of the throat rarely attack those who daily wash their necks with cold water. Frequent washings of the mouth prevent much of the tooth-ache.

The aliment used in summer should be antiseptic and generous. The influence of what we eat and drink is very great. Butter and fat meats tend evidently to clog the stomach and vitiate the bile, and therefore should be laid aside, or sparingly used, in hot weather. A due proportion of meat and vegitables is proper. Pepper, and other warm condiments, which are used in seasoning, though in theory they seem to be improper, in a country where heat abounds, are found by experience to be wholesome.

Water is Nature's diluent. It is the only drink that can be safely taken at all times, and by all persons; but, nevertheless, men in every age and country, and in every state of society, have sought for something that was more stimulant. Of all the additions made to water for that purpose, rum is the most pernicious. It contains no nourishment, but like a slow poison insensibly undermines the springs of life. As mankind will not content themselves with nature's beverage, it is the duty of physicians to direct to such substitutes as bring the greatest benefits with the least injury. Of this class are liquors which are prepared by fermentation, and also those which are expressed from vegetables. Of the drinks used among us, none are equal to porter

and wine for preventing fevers. The former, by its bitterneſs, ſtrengthens the ſtomach, while it proves highly nutritious, and at the ſame time moderately evacuant. Obſtinate vomitings are ſometimes cured by it, more effectually than by the moſt celebrated officinal compoſitions. Within ten years paſt, in which the inhabitants of this city have generally exchanged punch for porter, they have grown much more healthy. Complaints of the bowels have ſenſibly leſſened. Phyſicians are not now called upon to attend one patient, with the dry belly-ache, for every ten they formerly viſited. Punch, when weak, and taken in moderation, and no oftener than occaſionally, is ſalutary and refreſhing, but by no means ſuits for common drink. The ſame obſervation holds good with reſpect to cyder. Mineral acids, diluted with water, correct bile, and reſiſt our ſummer diſeaſes; but this cannot be affirmed of drinks prepared with limes, and ſuch like vegetable acids, when freely and frequently taken. Theſe remarks, though generally well founded, admit of exceptions.

The temperate uſe of good ſound wine is one of the moſt effectual, as well as one of the pleaſanteſt, antidotes of fevers. It is highly antiſeptic, and both prevents and cures putrid diſeaſes. It is much more worthy of the appellation of a cordial, than any of the boaſted officinal compoſitions, which are called by that name. Different conſtitutions require different wines, but in general old Madeira agrees beſt with the inhabitants of Carolina. All phyſicians know, that in low fevers a liberal uſe of wine is an eſſential part of the cure. In order to get the full benefit of this moſt deſirable preventive of our ſummer diſeaſes, it ſhould not be drunk every day. If it was laid aſide in the winter and ſpring, and reſumed on the approach of ſummer, and continued in daily uſe, only for three or four months, its efficacy in preventing ſummer and autumnal diſeaſes, would be greatly increaſed.

Our author next obſerves, that,

The daily uſe of ſtrong warm teas is pernicious. Many reſpectable medical authorities might be produced, which concur in repreſenting Eaſt-India tea as unfriendly to the nerves. Be this as it may, all muſt acknowledge, that the warm water, which is uſed as its vehicle, muſt be unſuitable to this climate.

Cheerfulneſs is of particular ſervice in preſerving health. Many of our diſeaſes flow from bile, and fretfulneſs never fails to cauſe an increaſed flux of that acrid humour into the ſtomach. Thoſe who watch their own feelings may obſerve, that when any wayward event breaks in on the peace of their minds, a bitter taſte is immediately felt. This proceeds from an overflowing of bile. Bilious perſons are for the moſt part peeviſh, and peeviſh perſons are for the moſt part bilious. Bile and fretfulneſs ſeem to be reciprocally cauſe and effect, and both predifpoſe to dangerous diſorders. The eyes are ſometimes obſerved to turn ſuddenly yellow, in a guſt of paſſion. They who are bleſſed with a conſtant, equable flow of cheerful ſpirits, are exempted from one of the occaſional cauſes of fevers: on the other hand, ſuch as give way to peeviſhneſs, or to the depreſſing paſſions, are particularly expoſed to the diſeaſes, which a low, moiſt country is apt to produce.

In particular habits, the daily uſe of jeſuit's bark, from July till October, is adviſeable. Three doſes of it, combined with a little rhubarb if neceſſary, taken in ſubſtance, every day or every other day, where ordinary precautions are taken, may in general be relied upon, as an effectual antidote to the ſummer and autumnal fevers of this country,

Throughout the ſummer and the firſt month of autumn, fires are more uſeful in damp days, than in the dry cold weather of winter. They correct the exceſſive moiſture of the atmoſphere, and counteract the exciting cauſes of the complaints moſt uſual in the before-mentioned ſeaſons.

Though the ſituation of Charleſton is ſo low that water is found at eight or ten feet from the ſurface of the ground, yet the houſes have generally cellars, in which the water often ſtagnates, and ſends forth ſuch putrid exhalations as are ſenſibly offenſive to the inhabitants. Dr. Ramſay, therefore, with good reaſon, condemns the digging of cellars in low ſituations, as being deſtructive of health. Where cellars are ſunk, he recommends frequent pumping. He alſo recommends the planting of trees in front of dwelling-houſes, with a view to purify the air, which growing vegetables are well known to do. The ſtreets of Charleſton have not

yet been paved. It would ſeem that a fear of increaſing the heat has been the cauſe. Dr. Ramſay thinks, however, that pavements would be ſalutary, by repreſſing moiſt exhalations, and thus leſſening the morbid qualities of the air.

Some judicious obſervations are made on the materials and ſituation proper for dwelling-houſes; and on the means of rendering them healthy in low marſhy places.

Wooden houſes are moſt ſuitable to this climate. They are much drier, and conſequently healthier, than thoſe which are built with brick. The latter abſorb and retain, for a long time, much of that moiſture with which our atmoſphere abounds. Brick houſes would be much drier than they uſually are, if a vacancy was left between the walls and the plaſtering on their inſides. This might eaſily be done by means of ſtuds, projecting but a few inches from the walls.

The poſition of our country houſes, with reſpect to ſwamps, ought to be attended to; for the ſummer winds ſweeping along their ſurface, waft deſtruction to the inhabitants. In general, the planters would do well to encourage the growing of trees, between their houſes and the neighbouring ſwamps; and to conſtruct their houſes ſo as to have neither doors nor windows fronting on marſhy ground; but as this cannot always be done, they ſhould build on the ſouth ſides of their rice fields and other waters. The winds in the ſummer months are for the moſt part ſoutherly. To be under the neceſſity of breathing air, ſaturated with the noxious effluvia acquired in paſſing over ſtagnant waters, muſt be highly injurious. It is an old and well authenticated obſervation, that perſons, whether white or black, employed in burning tar-kilns, are always healthy. The method practiſed by Indians and negroes of living in ſmoke, is conducive to health; but the inconvenience of ſuch a ſituation will for ever operate againſt its being introduced into common uſe among our citizens; but, nevertheleſs, ſome conſiderable analogous benefit, with little expence or inconvenience, might be procured to thoſe who reſide in the country, from fires kindled round or near their houſes. Theſe will be more neceſſary when the wind is eaſterly, and more beneficial if made with reſinous pine-wood.

On theſe principles, there is no difficulty in accounting why Charleſton is more healthy than the neighbouring pariſhes. It has long been obſerved in low countries, that they who reſide in towns, are more healthy than thoſe who live diſperſed in the country, and that the inhabitants of the central parts of towns are healthier than thoſe who live in their extremities. The fire and ſmoke from ſeveral hundred contiguous kitchens, cannot fail of diminiſhing the moiſtneſs of the atmoſphere. The frequent ringing of bells, the flowing of the tides, the motion of carriages and of perſons, occaſion a briſker circulation of air in this city, than in the adjacent country. The policy of removing, on the approach of ſummer, from the country to Charleſton, is therefore wiſe.

The great excellence, and general utility, of the obſervations contained in this diſſertation, have induced us to be uncommonly lengthy in our extracts. We ſhall conclude with Dr. Ramſay's advice to thoſe ſtrangers, who propoſe to ſettle in Charleſton or its vicinity.

Strangers who propoſe to reſide in this country, and our own citizens who have been long abſent, when intending to return, ſhould make a point of arriving here about the month of November. They would then have at leaſt a year to be aſſimilated to the climate, before their health would be endangered by any thing peculiar to it. The ſudden deaths among us of perſons diſuſed to our country, are to be referred to an injudicious choice of time for coming to it, and ſtill more to their own imprudence, combined with the hoſpitality of the inhabitants. To be invited almoſt daily to the plentiful tables of their friends and acquaintances, is the misfortune of ſuch perſons. A fever, rapid in its progreſs, and fatal in its iſſue, is frequently the conſequence. Strangers coming into this country ſhould be doubly on their guard, but inſtead thereof they too often ſuffer themſelves to be ſcaſted into fevers, and not unfrequently out of their lives.

A DISCOURSE *delivered in St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, Sunday, July 25th,* 1790, *on occaſion of the death of* Mrs. LUCIA MAGAW, *wife of the* Rev. Samuel Magaw, D. D; *By* Joſeph Bend, A. M. *Aſſiſtant miniſter of Chriſt-Church and St. Peter's.* Publiſhed in Philadelphia, Price 11*d.*

THIS is a plain and ſenſible diſcourſe, on a trite, but important ſubject; viz. the ineſtimable value of time. It is well adapted to the ſolemnity of the occaſion. The ſtyle is neither groveling nor turgid, but pure, dignified, and correct; and the arguments, if not new, are not without ſome charms of novelty, from the garb in which they appear. The following obſervations are intereſting to all, and cannot be too ſeriouſly attended to:

The arrows of death fly thick around. No one can tell how ſoon he may be pierced by the grim King of Terrors; yet every one lives as if he were one of the fortunate individuals, who ſhall eſcape. Do the ignoble vulgar ſink ſilently into the grave? There alſo, with pomp and grandeur, are the rich and noble depoſited. Does the victim of lingring diſeaſe fall at length, before its ſlow, but certain advances? The ſudden ſtroke of Death cuts off alſo the healthful and vigorous. Do the old and deformed yield to his power? So alſo do the young and the beautiful: They droop before him, like the flowers of ſpring, nipped by an untimely froſt: they wither as ſoon as blown, decay, and are ſeen no more.

Our author has given an excellent character, though not perhaps what the world may reckon a ſhining one, of Mrs. Magaw, from which we have ſelected the few extracts which follow;

"Train up a child in the way he ſhould go; and when he is old, he will not depart from it," was a precept of the wiſe King of Iſrael; and its truth and excellence were deeply impreſſed on the mind of our departed ſiſter. With rational conviction, ſhe paid ſtrict regard to the moral and religious principles of her offspring; ſtudious to inſtill into their tender minds ſuch ſentiments and opinions, as would tend to make them truly honourable here, and ſupremely happy hereafter.

In her zeal for the more important branches of education, ſhe ſet perhaps an inferior value upon ſuch as are ornamental; but this was an error upon the right ſide. In the preſent day of gaiety and diſſipation, when we ſeem more anxious to adorn the perſon, than to inform the the mind, or improve the heart, no reflecting perſon ſhould cenſure another, becauſe in his zeal for the more important qualities of the mind and the heart, he undervalues thoſe ornaments, which are merely external.

She taught the young, that the duties of religion have no invincible difficulty; that "her ways are ways of pleaſantneſs, and all her paths peace;" and ſhe ſhewed to thoſe of maturer years, that the children of piety and virtue poſſeſs more real dignity, than all which wealth and power can beſtow. Taught, at an early age, that the favour of the Lord is the moſt deſirable bleſſing, ſhe ardently ſought it; and each revolving year confirmed her in her choice. While bleſſed with health, ſhe met him in his holy ordinances; when deprived of that excellent bleſſing, her heart was in the houſe of the Lord, although her body was confined to the bed of ſickneſs.

But ſhe did not diſplay her piety in a mere attendance on religious worſhip, and a regard to the ordinances of God. Her faith influenced her practice; and "whatſoever things are true, honeſt, pure, lovely, and of good report," ſhe ſtrove to perform. While the fame of her neighbour was bandied from tongue to tongue, charity and good-nature opened her mouth, or the finger of ſilence reſted upon her lips. If the houſeleſs child of want, or any other object of real diſtreſs, implored her aſſiſtance, the ſupplication was not made in vain. Benevolence was a diſtinguiſhing feature of her character. Inſtead of ſteeling her heart againſt the cries of diſtreſs, that ſhe might more eaſily attain ſuperfluous enjoyments, ſhe

wisely suppressed the desire of these, and listened to the soft persuasions of humanity.

While others ran the giddy round of dissipation, and perhaps sacrificed health and fortune at its shrine, she, in the full enjoyment of health, sought pleasure in domestic endearments and domestic employments Convinced that these constitute a principal part of female glory, she sought hers in this proper sphere, and happily attained it

In her friendships she was warm and sincere. The unshaken votary of truth, she abhorred every thing, which looked like hypocrisy and dissimulation; and the friends of her youth were the friends of her maturer age. She felt the force of those bonds, by which all the children of Adam are united; but she more particularly rejoiced in the joy, and sympathized in the sorrow of her friends. To give them pleasure, to assuage their grief, to alleviate their distress, she thought no possible exertions too great.

NOTES *on the last illness, and* Death *of a most beloved friend.* Published in Philadelphia, Price 1/6.

THESE effusions of a devout and benevolent heart, will be read with advantage, by all into whose hands they may chance to fall. What can be more interesting to a christian, than the undisguised thoughts of a minister of God, at a time when a scene of domestic affliction had laid open every avenue to the heart? What can be more instructive, than a view of the sufferings, the fortitude, and christian resignation of a votary of true religion, in her last moments?

To those kindred spirits, who are ever ready to shed a tear of sympathy and condolence, with a virtuous son or daughter of affliction; to those who can conceive what is meant by "the luxury of woe," a perusal of these *Notes* will be highly grateful.

The following extract is taken from a letter written, by Dr. Magaw, to a female friend, a few hours previous to Mrs. Magaw's death.

She, whom you loved, is sick unto death.—Long have I known the friendship, the mutuality of sweet affection, that, from childhood, subsisted between you and my Lucia. You are to see each other here, *no more.*—

Think not however, that your lovely attachments—that your union of hearts, and former pleasing intercourses, were all for nought. The effects of goodness and innocency, can never perish. You will meet in a state that is permanent, and infinitely more happy than the present.

The following thoughts, written a few days after the melancholy event, conclude this mournful, but instructive register.

The fair examples of piety and goodness, which it doth please heaven, now and then, to *lend to the world*, are among the choicest favours that the world can be blessed with. They are lights in their respective places, which the great fountain of light and love kindles and supports by his own Spirit, to further his gracious plan of human happiness: They persuade; they charm; they assimilate congenial dispositions into their own fellowship, manners, habits, taste, perfection: They even control, in some degree, the *untoward*, and strike the *vicious* with awe.—

I do not think that reverence and commendation should be confined to those who tread with dignity the *public* walks in life: there are departments more retired, and situations far from being pompous or showy, where the graces which adorn humanity, and shed their kindly influences around, are apteſt to be met with.

The pure, the refined, the tender, the generous, sensibilities of the heart,—the temper impressed with the divine image, and taught by heaven itself, to move and flow in kindness,—the virtues of humility and patience,—self-composure and self-command; —the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit;—candour, sincerity, a sympathetic feeling for others, a cordial inclination to do them every possible service;—these are the qualities, which, wherever they are found, do make a person lovely.

THE

Columbian Parnaſſiad.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

PATRIOTISM; *an* ODE; *in honour of thoſe who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the late* war.

YE *patriots*, liſten to my ſtrain,
Nor thou, *philoſophy*, diſdain
A theme, which every mind muſt raiſe;
Which angels might deſcend to praiſe.
Methinks I hear the ſong again;
Glory to God and peace to men.

What merit ſhall I firſt record;
The patriot's eloquence, or ſword?
Great *Waſhington* in valour's field
Compell'd our haughty foes to yield.
Franklin, in France who mildly ſhone,
Prov'd, both *Minerva's* are our own.

Of thoſe, who oft their courage tried;
Who nobly liv'd or nobly died,
Good Waſhington we own ſupreme,
The *ſoldier's* pride, the *patriot's* theme.
He knew in battle to excel;
The arts of peace he knows as well.

How many deathleſs praiſe have won!
Bold *Adams*—gentler *Dickinſon*—
Hancock's determin'd ſoul, combin'd
With *Jefferſon's* enlighten'd mind.
Our breaſts with worth were taught to glow,
And honour'd foreign *Rochambeau.*

O *France*! thy virtues we confeſs;
May heaven reward thee with ſucceſs!
Thy ſtruggles let the world revere;
Fayette is thine—and canſt thou fear!—
France taught our haughty foes to bow;
In *freedom* we inſtruct her now.

Still let us ev'ry tribute give
To thoſe who died, or thoſe who live;
To thoſe who felt the battle's rage,
Or now in peaceful arts engage.
To *Gates* immortal praiſe be given,
Whilſt *Warren's* ſpirit reſts in Heaven.

Ye *ſoldiers*, who in battle glow'd!
Ye *artiſts*, who true genius ſhew'd!
Ye *ſtateſmen*, firm at once and juſt!
Whether ye live, or reſt in duſt,
The muſe ſhall crown you with applauſe;
Great were your deeds, and juſt your cauſe.

I ſing (attend me, *age* and *youth*!)
The ſtrains of glory, and of truth.
See! a *new government* appears,
Doubts to diſpel, and baniſh fears;
And ſee! (whilſt rapture warms each breaſt,)
The *ſtar* of *empire in the weſt!*

Philadelphia, October, 1790.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

A H Y M N.

ALMIGHTY Power! eternal God!
We own thee, pleas'd at once and aw'd.
Tho' thou *one* diſtant land didſt claim,
All nations ſhall confeſs thy name;
By *Jeſus* ſince what *Moſes* taught,
Is into full perfection brought.

The ſon of *Jeſſe*, from his throne,
Sang to his harp th' *Almighty one.*
Prophets, in bright ſucceſſion, caught
The fire, which vainly heathens ſought.
How low muſt ſink even *Homer's* praiſe,
Compar'd with bold *Iſaiah's* lays!

I ſing another prophets fame;
(Poets and prophets are the ſame,
If, warm'd by bleſt religion's fires,
They truly tell what heaven inſpires,)
Thy ſtrains, Oh! *Jeremiah!* prove
Thy ſoul enjoy'd celeſtial love.

What tho' by earthly power immur'd—
Thy virtue was by heav'n ſecur'd.
E'en from the dungeon's dreary gloom
Thy voice predicted *Judah's* doom.
Aſtoniſh'd *Iſrael* heard thy groans,
And monarchs trembled on their thrones.

Aſſyria's chief, with warlike bands,
At length laid waſte *Judea's* lands.
What miracles had *Moſes* wrought!
How gallantly had *Joſhua* fought!—
Yet *Iſrael*, when from GOD he turn'd,
In ſack-cloth and in aſhes mourn'd.

Reſtor'd to liberty and peace,
By a bold ſon of honour'd Greece,
Again their ramparts they repair,
Renewing ſacrifice and prayer.
Again the ſtrains of praiſe reſound;
Again the incenſe ſmokes around.

From ſlavery thus again reſtor'd,
See! *Iſrael* graſps the cruel ſword.
Altho' expos'd to foreign rage,
Inteſtine wars their minds engage.
Wild wrath and fury reign, whilſt thoſe
Whom *God* once lov'd, appear his foes.

Whilſt Reaſon mourns, whilſt Virtue weeps;
Whilſt Truth, and e'en Religion ſleeps,
Behold! (an emblem of the ſkies)
From *Jeſſe's* root a branch ariſe;
Which (by repentance ſins forgiv'n)
Points out the certain road to heav'n.

Ye ſinners! hear his ſacred voice,
And in the word of truth rejoice.
Behold him *faſt*, and hear him *ſigh*;
See the tear trickling from his eye;
And, whilſt ſuch woes your pride ſubdue,
Remember, that *he died for you.*

To him be ev'ry tribute giv'n;
The ſon of man; the Heir of heav'n!
Who, with the *Sire* and *Spirit*, reigns
Throughout all nature's vaſt domains.
Let all confeſs th' eternal throne,
And hailth' *Almighty three in one.*

Philadelphia, October, 1790.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

The ROSE-BUSH *an* Emblem *of* Life.

THE blooming, bluſhing, balmy Roſe
A few ſhort ſun's remains;
Tranſient ſhe doth her ſweets diſcloſe,
Then droops upon the plain.

Not ſo the rugged, prickly *Thorn*,
Which doth her ſtalk ſurround;
That from the buſh is never torn,
But conſtant lives to wound.

Hence may we learn a ſerious truth,
Though in a poet's lay!—
Swift yield the hours of vernal youth
To age's wintry ſway.

LAURA.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

The Complaint; *Or the* Lancaſter Maiden *in* Philadelphia.

DELIA, we lov'd ſo true and well,
Our ſighs were ſo ſincere;
That virtue might our paſſion tell,
And angels ſtoop to hear.

Each morn I met thee in the grove;
Each noon I told my tale;
The warbling choir rehears'd my love,
Reſponſive in the vale.

Thee I ſelected from the throng
Of maidens, mild or vain;
Attentive Echo heard my ſong,
And ſpread it o'er each plain.

Perfection in thy form I ſaw;
No blemiſh dwelt with thee;
Thy pleaſure was to me a law;
And thou wert all to me.

Oft as thy milk-white hand I preſs'd,
Or gently touch'd thy cheek,
I found ſuch tumults in my breaſt,
As tongue can never ſpeak.

But when I dar'd to claſp thy waiſt,
And ſeize the glowing kiſs,
Mortals did never rapture taſte,
Superior to that bliſs.

Yet, *Delia*, why your love forſake,
And leave him thus to mourn?
My tender heart will ſurely break,
Unleſs you ſoon return.

The ſplendid city why admire,
And quit our peaceful plains?——
There beaus are found in rich attire,
But can they charm like ſwains?

Yet Lancaſter ſome charms can boaſt;
At leaſt I knew the time

When *Delia* was confest its toast,
In beauty's glowing prime.

But Philadelphia all your charms
Will quickly bid decay;
There you experience various harms,
And night is turn'd to day.

There day again to night is turn'd;
Such revelry prevails;
This folly is by Reason mourn'd;
But Fashion holds the scales.

Return, dear maid, e're youth is spent,
Whilst yet your mind is free;
At Lancaster expect content,
With *honour*, *love*, and *me*.

DAMON.

Lancaster, 1790.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

On Reading the SORROWS OF WERTER.

MISTAKEN youth! thy love, to frenzy wrought,
Spurn'd calm reflection and each sober thought.
A little time had shewn e'en *Charlotte's* charms
Had shrunk and faded in a *Werter's* arms:
For guilt and meanness ne'er could dwell with thee;
And virtuous friendship soon had set thee free.
But hadst thou triumph'd o'er the *fair* one's fall,
Thou then, as now, hadst met the fatal *ball*;
Still keener anguish had attack'd thy mind
Than e'en now dying thy stung soul did find.
None dare say *Mercy* wont extend its aid;
But who of that would not have been afraid,
If with a *kiss* thou *Charlotte* hadst betray'd.

LAURA

EPIGRAM.

WHEN fancies odd plagued Menelaus' head,
Thus to her lord the lovely Helen said:
What though this earthly part to Troy he bore—
Still was my *soul* with thee on Sparta's shore.
The royal buck replied, I b'lieve it well;
Howe'er, next time——leave *me* the *body*, Nell.

VANITY *of* SELF-IMPORTANCE.

A cock, within a ſtable pent,
Was ſtrutting o'er ſome heaps of dung;
And ſtill as nigh their feet he went,
The mettled courſers ſtampt and flung.

Bravo! quoth he, a decent noiſe!
We make a tolerable pother!
But let's take care, my merry boys,
We tread not upon *one another.*—

The nect'rine and the peach diſpute
Which of the two's the fairer fruit.
Nay, quoth a blackb'ry, what's the matter?
We all are friends; then why this clatter?
Sure folks muſt think us ſilly elves,
For jangling thus *among ourſelves!*

EPIGRAM;

By the late Lord Cheſterfield, *on being ordered to quit the room, by* lady Frances Shirley.

SO the firſt man from paradiſe was driven,
Nor dared to murmur at the will of heaven.
Like him, to quit the bleſt abode I'm loth;
Like him, muſt go, for angels drive us both.
Hard was his fate, but mine ſtill more unkind—
His Eve went with him—mine is left behind.

CONTENTMENT.

HOW truly bleſt that virtuous ſwain,
Who can his paſſions' force reſtrain;
Who ſees, unmov'd, the rich, the great,
Nor mourns his wayward, partial fate.
Free from wild noiſe, and partial ſtrife,
He calmly treads the ſtage of life.
Contentment, balm of ev'ry care,
Still guards his ſoul from fell deſpair;
Within his breaſt he ſtill can find
Heaven's nobleſt gift—a peaceful mind.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

AUTUMN; *or the* FALL *of the* LEAF; A New Song.

(Tune, "*When I was a young one*".)

ATTEND to my ſong; it a moral may teach;
Although I pretend not too gravely to preach.
To ſage admonitions too many are deaf;
Yet ſome may remember—*the Fall of the Leaf.*

II.

How cheerful was May with her birds and her flowers;
Then Nature exerted for man her beſt powers.
But though, on this globe, all confeſs him the chief,
He ſtill ſhould remember—*the Fall of the Leaf.*

III.

When ſummer advanc'd with his fierce, ſultry beams,
How cool was the grove! how reſtoring the ſtreams!
But time even then did come on like a thief,
And ſilently hinted—*the Fall of the Leaf.*

IV.

By the Fall of the *Leaf* let no critic conceive,
That I make alluſions to Adam or Eve.
Though muſlins, ſilks, ſattins come to their relief,
Our maids ſhould remember—*the Fall of the Leaf.*

V.

The merchant, who truſts to the ocean his wealth;
The ſailor, who riſques both his ſafety and health;
But chiefly the *Farmer*, when binding each ſheaf,
Should all take a hint from—*the Fall of the Leaf.*

VI.

To the *Fall of the Leaf* who applauſe can deny!
Now Autumn does all his gay treaſures ſupply.
The preſs foams with cider, beyond all belief;
Lads, and laſſes! then drink to—*the Fall of the Leaf.*

VII.

Whatever by Spring or by Summer was done,
In Autumn is fully matur'd by the ſun.
We abound in beer, cider, pork, mutton, and beef;
Then who can lament much—*the Fall of the Leaf.*

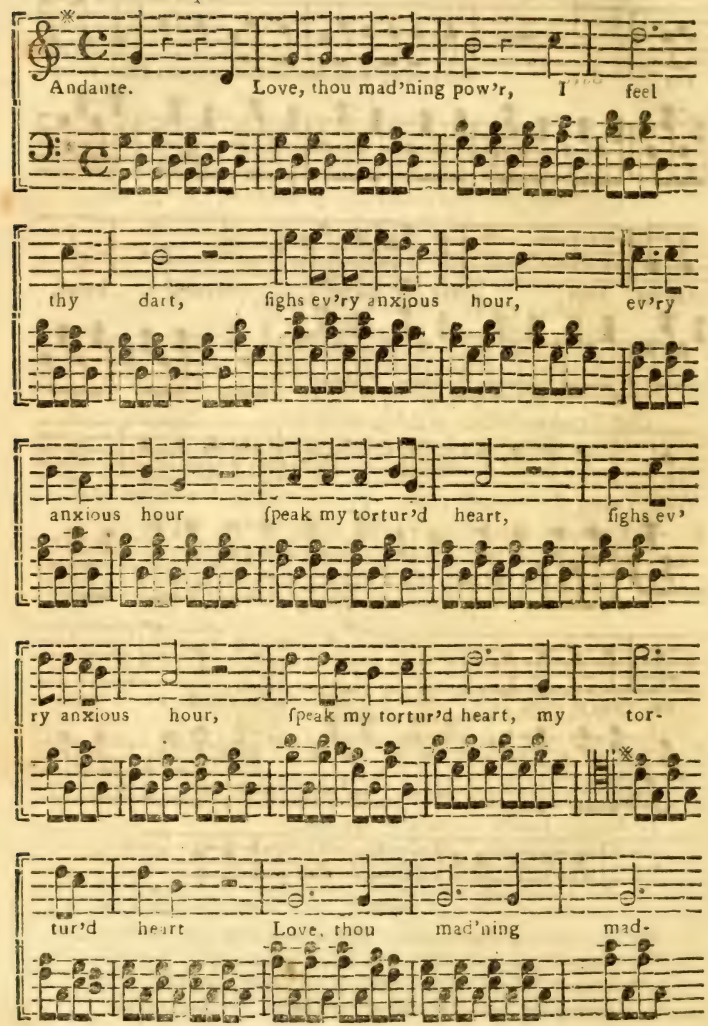
VIII.

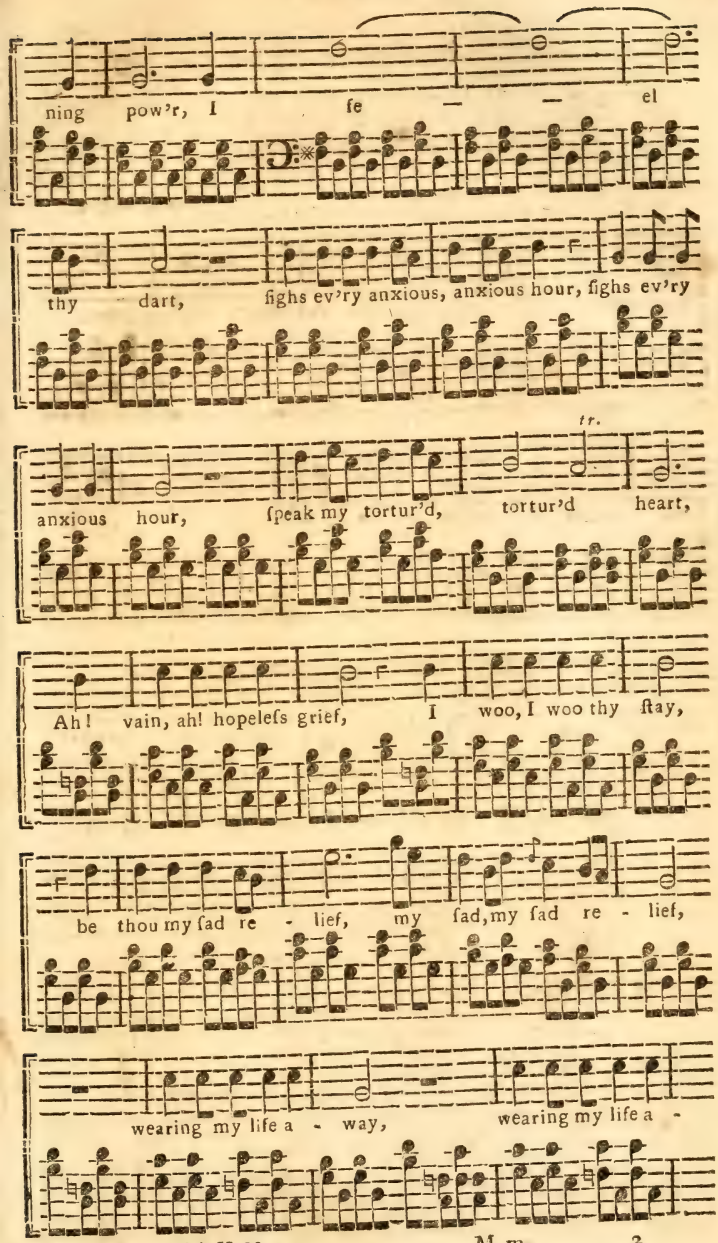
Though Winter approaches in dreadful array,
Good wood and good cider will drive him away.
We farmers, whilſt ſailors climb, hand, ſteer, and reef,
In *cider* rejoice and—*the Fall of the Leaf.*

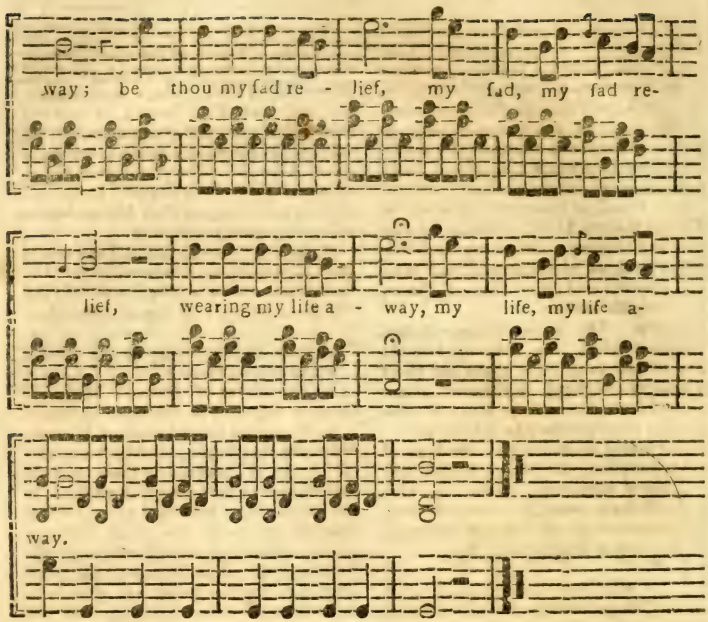
LOVE, *thou* MAD'NING POWER, *&c.*

A Favourite New Song.

GLUCK.




ning pow'r, I fe — — el
thy dart, ſighs ev'ry anxious, anxious hour, ſighs ev'ry
tr.
anxious hour, ſpeak my tortur'd, tortur'd heart,
Ah! vain, ah! hopeleſs grief, I woo, I woo thy ſtay,
be thou my ſad re - lief, my ſad, my ſad re - lief,
wearing my life a - way, wearing my life a -



The CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.

College of Philadelphia, October 26, 1790.

A ſhort account of the preſent ſtate of the College, Academy *and* Charitable School *of Philadelphia, and the* Public Lectures *to be delivered in it during the enſuing winter, commencing the firſt day of November next.*

THIS Inſtitution conſiſts of three branches—We begin with

I. THE CHARITABLE SCHOOL.

This *School*, which has been maintained ſince the firſt foundation of the inſtitution in 1749, conſiſts of *Sixty Boys* and *Thirty Girls*, who are inſtructed *Gratis*, viz. The *Boys* in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. and the *Girls* in Reading, Sewing, and other branches of Education, ſuitable to their ſex and ſtation in life. Upwards of 1200 poor children, who would otherwiſe, perhaps, have been deprived of the principal means of education, have been inſtructed in this part of the *Inſtitution*, ſince its firſt foundation.

II. THE ACADEMY.

This part conſiſts of two great ſchools, containing about one hundred ſcholars in each of them, viz.

The *Engliſh School*, in which ſuch ſcholars as are not intended for a collegiate education, or inſtruction in the *Learned Languages*, are taught the Engliſh Lan-

guage grammatically, and alſo the *French*, together with Writing, Arithmetic, Merchants' Accounts, the practical branches of Mathematics, Surveying, Geography, Navigation, &c. Students from this ſchool are alſo admitted, at a proper ſtanding, to attend the *Lectures* in the College, on *Mechanics*, Natural and Experimental *Philoſophy*, *Chemiſtry*, *Natural Hiſtory*, &c.

This ſchool is under the direction of William Rogers, D. D. Profeſſor of Engliſh and Oratory; aſſiſted by Mr. Edward Farris, as Mathematical and Writing Maſter; and Mr. Samuel Jones, as an Engliſh Maſter.

Secondly. The *Latin Grammar School*, ſometimes called, The *Humanity* School; in which are taught the *Latin* and *Greek* Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, and ſome Elementary Parts of *Mathematics*, as preparatory to the *College*.

This ſchool is under the direction of James Davidſon, A. M. as Rector and Profeſſor of Humanity; aſſiſted by Mr. James Graham, who alſo teaches Writing and Mathematics; Mr William Fentham, and Mr. Owen Magrath, A. B.

III. The College.

The College conſiſts of three great departments; the *Philoſophy*, *Medical*, and *Law* Schools.

Firſt, The *Philoſophy Schools*, in which the following lectures are read.

Belles Lettres, elements of rhetoric and criticiſm, logic, metaphyſics, moral philoſophy, with lectures on general hiſtory. John Andrews, D. D. profeſſor of belles lettres and philoſophy.

Mathematics, Natural and Experimental Philoſophy, Aſtronomy, and Rhetoric, including Compoſition. William Smith, D. D. Provoſt.

N. B. The above lectures will be diſtributed among three Profeſſors, as ſoon as a Vice-Provoſt ſhall be appointed.

Secondly. The *Medical Schools*, viz.

Anatomy and Surgery. William Shippen, M. D.

N. B. He alſo gives Lectures on *Midwifery*.

Theory and Practice of Phyſic. Benjamin Ruſh, M. D.

N. B. To be accompanied with *Clenical Lectures* in the Pennſylvania Hoſpital.

Chemiſtry, and the Inſtitutes of Medicine. Caſpar Wiſtar, M. D.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy. Samuel Powel Griffiths, M. D.

Natural Hiſtory and Botany. Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D.

The object of theſe Lectures on *Natural Hiſtory* is to give an extenſive *View* of this ſcience, both in a *Philoſophical* and *Nomenclatural* ſenſe. As a moſt important and intereſting branch of natural knowledge, particular attention will be devoted to the *Structure*, *Phyſiology*, and *Economy* of Animals. The philoſophical parts of *Agriculture*, as they regard a ſcience peculiarly intereſting to theſe United States, will be likewiſe attended to.

N. B. The lectures in natural and experimental philoſophy, for the uſe of the *Medical Students*, are given by Dr. Smith, and will commence the 2d day of November.

The Rules for Graduating in the Medical Schools are as follow—

1. The degree of *Doctor in Medicine* is the only degree to be conferred in future.

2. No perſon is to be received as a candidate for that degree, until he has attained the age of twenty-one years, and has applied himſelf to the ſtudy of medicine in the college for at leaſt two years. Thoſe ſtudents who live in the city of Philadelphia, or within five miles thereof, muſt alſo have been the pupils of ſome reſpectable Phyſician for three years, and thoſe who come from the country, at a greater diſtance than five miles, muſt have ſtudied with ſome reputable Phyſician there, for at leaſt two years.

3. It is further required that each candidate ſhall have attended at leaſt *one courſe* of the following lectures, viz. Anatomy and ſurgery, theory and practice of medicine, chemiſtry and the inſtitutes of medicine, materia medica and pharmacy, the botanical lectures of the profeſſor of natural hiſtory and botany, and a courſe of lectures in natural and experimental philoſophy.

4. After which an examination is to take place; a *Theſis* written in the Latin or Engliſh language, (at the option of the graduate,) on a medical ſubject, is to be printed and defended at the commencement, which is to be ſtatedly held on the firſt Wedneſday in June.

5. Thoſe perſons who have already received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and wiſh to be admitted to the degree of Doctor in Medicine, muſt publiſh and defend a Theſis agreeably to the above rules.

Thirdly. The *Law Lecture.* This important Lecture has been lately inſtituted, and great expectations are juſtly formed of its uſefulneſs, from the great learning and experience of the *Profeſſor* who has

been appointed, namely, Honourable James Wilſon, Eſquire, one of the Aſſociate Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Plan of the Law Lecture, *which will commence about the 15th of November, is as follows, viz.*

The object of a ſyſtem of law lectures, in this country, ſhould be—to explain the conſtitution of the United States, its parts, its powers, and the diſtribution and operation of thoſe powers—to aſcertain the merits of that conſtitution, by comparing it with the conſtitutions of other ſtates, with the general principles of government, and with the rights of men—to point out the ſpirit, the deſign, and the probable effects of the laws and treaties of the United States—to mark, particularly and diſtinctly, the rules and deciſions of the federal courts, in matters both of law and practice.

To examine legally, critically, and hiſtorically, the conſtitutions and laws of the ſeveral ſtates in the Union—to compare thoſe conſtitutions and laws with one another, and with the general rules of law and government—to inveſtigate the nature, the properties, and the extent of that connexion, which ſubſiſts between the federal government and the ſeveral ſtates, and, of conſequence, between each of the ſtates and all the others.

To illuſtrate the genius, the elements, the originals, and the rules of the common law, in its theory and in its practice—to trace, as far as poſſible, that law to its fountains, to the laws and cuſtoms of the Normans, the Saxons, the Britons, the ancient Germans, the Romans, and, perhaps, in ſome inſtances, the Grecians.

Under this head it is to be obſerved, that the common law, in its true extent, includes the law of nations, the civil law, the maritime law, the law merchant, and the law too of each particular country, in all caſes in which thoſe laws are peculiarly applicable.

All the foregoing ſubjects of diſcuſſion ſhould be contraſted with the practice and inſtitutions of other countries: They ſhould be fortified by reaſons, by examples, and by authorities: And they ſhould be weighed and appreciated by the precepts of natural and revealed law.

The obvious deſign of ſuch a plan is, to furniſh a rational and an uſeful entertainment to gentlemen of all profeſſions; and, in particular, to aſſiſt in forming the Legiſlator, the Magiſtrate, and the Lawyer.

The lectures and exercifes may be ſo prepared and arranged, as to ſuit the different views of thoſe who ſhall attend them.

P. S. As a finiſhing of the whole courſe, ſome lectures and exerciſes in compoſition will be given by

WM. SMITH, D. D.
Provoſt of the Seminary.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

HARTFORD, *October* 4.

Harwington, Sept. 20, 1790.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

Many of your readers were pleaſed with the progreſs of the manufacture of wool at Stockbridge. Perhaps it will be equally agreeable to receive information of the progreſs of that buſineſs in this town; for in the ſpace of ſeven months, from September to April laſt, Mr, Robert Pierpont has finiſhed, at one preſs, no leſs than 8134 yards, 5280 of which he fulled, which is only 30 leſs than was fulled at Stockbridge, in the courſe of twelve months; and the great quantity of cloth which has been offered him ſince April laſt, and which he has refuſed to receive, by reaſon of his preſs being down, together with what he has ſent to other preſſes, or has lain by him through the ſummer, in an honeſt judgment would have raiſed the number to almoſt nine thouſand yards.

NEWHAVEN, *September*, 29.

Bill of mortality in the Pariſh of Oxford, 1788, and 1789.

Died under 1 year of age.

	mal.	*fem.*
	3	2
Between 1 and 5	0	0
20 and 30	1	1
30 and 40	3	1
40 and 50	1	1
50 and 60	0	1
60 and 70	1	2
70 and 80	0	1
	9	11

Died under one year.

	mal.	*fem*
	3	2
Above 70	0	1
Of Inflammations	1	3
Conſumptions	2	1
Dropſies	0	2
Other Chron. diſ.	2	0
Apoplex. Epilep.	1	1
Puerperas	0	1
	9	11

Born, males 45, Females 40——85

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) *October 7.*

According to the enumeration made in the year 1782, the inhabitants of this ſtate then amounted to 52,444. The Marſhal for this diſtrict having gone through five towns, it appears that the increaſe on an average exceeds one third: —conſequently a doubt cannot remain of our being entitled to ſend in future two Repreſentatives to Congreſs.

The following are the former and preſent enumerations, for the towns above referred to, viz.

	Inhabitants.	
	In 1782.	In 1790.
Briſtol contained	1032	1406
Warren	905	1122
Barrington	534	683
North-Providence	698	1071
Johnſton	996	1320

NEW-YORK, *October 13.*

By a gentleman from Poſt St. Vincennes, we are informed that an army of 1500 militia, with all the continental troops on the frontiers in that neighbourhood, under the command of General Harmar, were to ſet off the firſt of September, on an expedition into the Indian country.

BALTIMORE, *October 5.*

The culture of tobacco, in Virginia, is obviouſly on the decline, and the real neceſſaries of life have begun to be an object with the farmers of that State.—Twenty years ago, 60,000 hogſheads of tobacco were exported from Virginia; but at preſent, ſhe only exports 40,000 hogſheads—the Carolinas and Georgia ſharing with her in this trade.

GEORGE-TOWN, *October 20.*

Laſt friday arrived here from mount Vernon, the *Preſident* of the United States, and on ſaturday morning, in company with the principal gentlemen of this town and neighbourhood, ſet out to view the country adjacent to the river Patowmack, in order to fix upon a proper ſituation, for the *Grand Columbian Federal City*. The *Preſident* returned on ſaturday evening, and on ſunday morning early ſet out for the Great Falls, and Concocheague.

We are informed, that ſince the arrival of the *Preſident* in our parts, bets reſpecting the ſeat of Government run high in favor of George-Town; by the return of the *Preſident*, we hope to have it in our power to lay a circumſtantial account of this important matter before the public.

CHARLESTON, *September 29.*

A project has been long on foot for joining the Santee and Cooper Rivers, which may be done by digging a canal of eight miles. The Santee Company (as they are called) have this matter much at heart; but have ever been thwarted in this publick-ſpirited attempt, from obſtructions thrown in their way by ſelfiſh individuals.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 8.*

IT appears from an extract taken from the journal of Capt. Reynolds, the keeper of the new gaol, that out of 4061 debtors and 3999 criminals, making in all 8060, who have been confined by him between the 28th of September 1780, and the 5th of September 1790, (a term of nearly ten years) that only twelve of them have died a natural death in gaol. This extraordinary exemption from mortality among this unfortunate and wretched part of our fellow-creatures, is to be aſcribed to the ample proviſiou made for them by law—to the humanity and attention of Captain Reynolds, and to the occaſional interpoſition and ſeaſonable contributions of the Society for alleviating the miſeries of priſons, inſtituted in this city, and now patronized by the clergy, and by good men of all religious denominations. The Right Reverend Doctor WHITE, is at preſent the Preſident of this moſt benevolent inſtitution. Dr. Benjamin Duffield has been phyſician in the gaol for the whole of the above time.

It appears from the returns made to the laſt general conference of the Methodiſt church for 1790, that the number of perſons who are in full communion in that church, in the United States, amount to 57621. The whole number of perſons in full connection with that ſociety in Britain and Ireland amount to 71568. In

Britain and Ireland the Methodists made their first appearance about 50 years ago. They first made their appearance in America only 20 years ago.—

We hear that the people of Georgia are much dissatisfied with the terms of the late treaty between the United States and the the Creek Indians. They complain that the territory of that State is encroached on; and shew something like a disposition to dispute the right of the general government to conclude a treaty on such terms.

From March, 1735, to March, 1736, the number of vessels arrived at Philadelphia was as follows:

51	Ships
13	Snows
44	Brigs
91	Smaller vessels
199	Total.

Entered from January 1st, to December 31st of last year,

121	Ships
306	Brigs
11	Snows
2	Polacres
253	Schooners
568	Sloops
1261	Total

An account of the sea vessels in the port of Philadelphia, on the 18th of October, 1790.——

Ships	—	43
Brigs	—	45
Snows	—	4
Schooners	—	20
Sloops	—	33
Barques	—	3
Ships and brigs building		15
Total		163

Observations on the length of man's *life.*

Of 1000 persons, 23 die at their birth: 277 cutting teeth, of worms and convulsions; 80 of the small-pox; 7 with the measles; 8 women in child-birth; 191 of consumptions, asthmas and other complaints of the breast; 150 of fevers; 12 of apoplexy; 41 of the dropsy. Thus omitting those who are carried off by other diseases, not mentioned in the above list, out of 1000 only 78 arrive at what may be properly called an advanced age.

National debt of GREAT BRITAIN.

The National debt, in silver, would load a certain number of waggons, that would extend six hundred and six miles. This debt, in copper, allowing three pounds weight to every seven shillings, would load two millions fifty seven thousand one hundred and forty-three waggons, allowing a thousand weight for each. Now, supposing each waggon, with the horses, &c. to occupy forty feet in length, this cavalcade would reach fifteen thousand six hundred and eighty-four miles, the debt being estimated at two hundred and forty millions.

MARRIAGES.

NEW-YORK. The Honourable Philip Livingston, Esq. to Miss Cornelia Van Horne.

NEW-JERSEY. Mr. Henry Harrison, of Somerset County, aged 75, to Miss Kitty Shaw, of Cranbury, not 19.

PENNSYLVANIA. In *Philadelphia*, Dr. Waters to Miss Rittenhouse; Mr. James Miles to Miss Rebecca Holton.

DEATHS.

CONNECTICUT. At *Litchfield*, Mr John Tryon aged 89.

MASSACHUSETTS. In *Boston*, Mr. Benjamin Burbeck, aged 85.

NEW-YORK. In the *Capital*, Mrs. Mary Williamson, consort of the Hon. Hugh Williamson, representative in congress from the State of North Carolina.

PENNSYLVANIA. In *Philadelphia*, Mr. Abel James, Merchant. At *Carlisle*, Mr. Joseph Collier, Lieutenant in the late Pennsylvania line.

SOUTH-CAROLINA. At *Charleston*, Mrs. Ballantine; Mrs. Mary Tamplett; Mr. Richard Ash; M. Romain, a native of France; John Deas, Esq. grand master of the fraternity of free and accepted Masons, in South Carolina.

☞ *No European intelligence, of any considerable importance, has been received this month; except that war is expected to take place between* Great Britain *and* Spain; *that* France *has resolved to assist the latter with* 46 *ships of the line; and that the* British *and* Spanish *fleets have both been at sea for some time past.*

Philadelphia Prices-Current,

OCTOBER, 30, 1790.

Aſhes, pot, p. ton, 35*l.*
Brandy, French, p. gal. 7*s.*
Bread, ſhip, per cwt. 18*s.*
Beer — *American, in bottles, per dozen* 8*ſ*4; *Ditto, per bbl.* 30*s.*
Boards — *Oak, p. m. feet,* 67*ſ*6-85*s.*; *Merchant. pine* 60*s*-65*s.*; *Sap,* 40*s*-42*ſ*6.; *Cedar,* 55*s*-65*s.*
Chocolate, per lb. 1-1*ſ*1*d.*
Coffee, per. lb. 15-16*d.*
Flour — *Superfine, p. bl.* 46*s.*; *Common,* 45*s.*; *Bur. mid. beſt,* 32*ſ*6.; *Middlings,* 30*ſ*6.; *Ship ſtuff, p. cwt.* 12*s.*
Flax, per lb. 7½-9*d.*
Flaxſeed, per buſh. 5*s.*
Ginſeng, per lb. 2*s*-2*ſ*4.
Gin, Holland, per gal. 4*ſ*9
Grain — *Wheat. p. buſh.* 7*ſ*6-9*s.*; *Rye,* 5*s.*; *Oats,* 2*ſ*6.; *Indian corn,* 3*ſ*9-4*s.*; *Barley,* 4*ſ*6.; *beſt ſhelled,* 20*s.*; *Buckwheat,* 2*s.*
Hams, per lb. 8½*d.*
Hogs-lard, 10*d.*
Honey, 3½*d*-4*d.*
Hemp, per. ton, 50-55*l.*
Hogſhead hoops, p. m. 5-6*l.*
Hides raw, per lb. 9½-10*d.*
Indigo, Fr. per lb. 7*ſ*6-12*s.*; *Carolina,* 4*s*-6*ſ*6.
Iron — *Caſt, per cwt.* 22*ſ*6-30*s.*; *Bar, per ton,* 30*l.*; *Pig,* 9-10*l*; *Sheet,* 60-65*l.*; *Nail rods,* 34*l*-10*s.*
Meal, Indian, p. bbl. 20*s.*
Molaſſes, per gal. 2*ſ*6.
Nails, 10, 12 & 20*d.* 7½*d.*
Parchment, per doz. 30-37*ſ*6.
Porter, American, 10*ſ*6.
Pork — *Burlington,* 90*s.*; *Lower Co.* 57*ſ*6-60*s.*; *Carolina,* 55-60*s.*
Peaſe, 6-7*ſ*6
Rice, per cwt. 24-25*s.*
Rum — *Jamaica per g.* 5*ſ*3-5*ſ*6.; *Windward,* 4*ſ*6.; *Antigua,* 4*ſ*10.; *Barbadoes,* 3*ſ*9-4*s.*; *Country,* 3-3*ſ*1.; *Taffia,* 2*ſ*4.
Steel — *German, p. cwt.* 60-70*s.*; *Engliſh, bliſtered,* 80*s.*; *Amer. p. ton,* 40-60*s.*; *Crowley's, p. fag.* 85*s.*
Snake root, p. lb. 1*ſ*6-2*ſ*8
Soap, common, 4-6*d.*; *Caſtile,* 9*d.*
Starch, 4-6*d.*
Sugar — *Lump, per lb.* 15*d.*; *Loaf, ſing. refin.* 18*d.*; *Ditto, double ditto.* 20*d.*; *Havannah, white,* 9*d.*; *Ditto, brown,* 8*d.*; *Muſco. p. cwt.* 75-90*s.*
Salt — *Allum, p. buſh.* 2*s.*; *Liverpool,* 2*ſ*4; *Cadiz,* 1*ſ*6-1*ſ*8; *Liſbon,* 2-2*ſ*4
Tar — *N. Jer. 24 g.* 10*s.*; *Carolina, 32 g.* 17*ſ*6.; *Turpentine,* 20*s.*
Tobacco, 100lb. — *J. R. new, beſt,* 35-42*ſ*6; *Inferior,* 28-35*s.*; *Old,* 45-50*s.*; *Rappahan.* 25-27*s.*; *Coloured Maryl.* 40-60*s.*; *Dark,* 25-28*s.*; *Long leaf,* 25-28*s.*; *Eaſtern Shore,* 18-25*s.*; *Carolina, new,* 25-27*s.*; *Old,* 35*s.*
Tea — *Hyſon, p. lb.* 7*ſ*6-8*ſ*6.; *Souchong,* 4*ſ*1-6*ſ*8.; *Congo,* 3*ſ*9-5*ſ*6; *Bohea,* 2*ſ*9.
Wine — *Mad. p. p.* 40-82*l* 10*s.*; *Liſbon,* 35*l*-10*s.*; *Teneriffe, p. g.* 4*ſ*2-4*ſ*4.; *Fayal, p. g.* 3-3*ſ*4; *Port, per pipe,* 39-40*l.*; *Ditto, per gal.* 5*ſ*10; *Ditto, per doz. bot.* 30*s.*; *Claret,* 30-60*s.*; *Sherry, p. gal.* 6*ſ*9-7*ſ*6; *Malaga,* 5*s.*
Wax, bees, per lb. 1*ſ*10½-2*s*

Current Prices of PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Pennſylvania New-loans.	12—12*ſ*1.	*Jerſey money, diſcount,*	20
Funded depreciation,	10—10*ſ*6.	*Pennſylvania New Emiſſion, per cent. dif.*	15
Unfunded ditto,	13—13*ſ*4.	*Continental certificates,*	12—12*ſ*2
Land-office certificates,	10*ſ*6.	*Facilities,*	7—7*ſ*2
Dollar money,	10 *advance on the face.*		

COURSE *of* EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,	90 *days,* 70-71½.	*Amſterdam,*	60 *days, per guilder,* 3*s.*
Ditto,	60 *days,* 71½-72½.		30 *days,* 3*ſ*1
Ditto,	30 *days,* 73-74.	*France,*	60 *days, per 5 livres,* 7*ſ*2
			30 *days,* 7*ſ*3

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, made in PHILADELPHIA, in the MONTH of SEPTEMBER, 1790.

Days.	Barom. Eng. foot. In.	Therm. of Farenh. D.	Therm. of Reaum. D.	Anemometer Prevail. Wind	rain	thunder	tempest	WEATHER.
1	30 2 7	63 5	14	SSE				Overcast
	30 1 5	75 9	19 5	SW				Idem
2	29 11 6	70 2	17	SW				Idem, funshine
	29 10 6	83 7	23	SW	I	I		Idem, thunder, rain
3	30 2	66 9	15 5	NW				Fair
	30 14	77 7	20 3	NW				Idem
4	30 1 14	59	12	NW				Idem
	30 2	80 4	21 5	SW	I			Overcast, rainy
5	29 10 6	60 1	12 5	W				Fair
	29 10	78 1	20 5	W				Idem, with clouds
6	29 10 7	61 2	13	W	I			Idem, overcast, rain
	29 10 12	70 2	17	W				Idem
7	30 1 11	54 5	10	WNW				Idem
	30 2 5	72 5	18	E				Overcast
8	30 3	59	12	SW				Idem, fun
	30 3	74 7	19	WSW				Fair
9	30 3	64 8	14 6	NW				Idem
	30 3 11	81 5	22	SE				Overcast
10	30 3 5	65 7	15	SW				Foggy, overcast, fair
	30 2 6	83 7	23	SW				Fair, warm
11	30 2 11	72 5	18	SW				Idem
	30 2 7	88 2	25	SW.E				Idem, very fultry
12	30 4 3	72 5	18	E	I			Rainy, overcast
	30 4 4	76 5	19 8	E				Overcast
13	30 4 9	65 7	15	E				Idem
	30 3 12	74 7	19	E				Idem
14	30 1	68	16	SW				Idem, fun
	29 11 12	80 1	21 4	WSW	I	I		Idem, thunder, rain
15	30 6	61 2	13	WNW				Idem
	30 4	75 4	19 3	NW				Idem
16	30 1 13	52 2	9	NW				Idem, fair
	30 2 14	70 2	17	NW				Cloudy, fair
17	30 3 4	47 7	7	NW. N				Fair
	30 2 13	70 2	17	NW				Idem
18	30 2 14	50	8	N				Fair
	30 2 13	74 7	19	N				Idem
19	30 4	59	12	NNE				Idem
	30 3 12	72 5	18	E				Overcast
20	30 2 11	54 5	10	NNE				Fair, cloudy, overcast
	30 2	71 4	17 5	NNE				Overcast
21	30 1 6	62 4	13 5	ENE				Idem
	30 10	74 7	19	SW				Fair
22	29 11 13	63	13 8	SW				Idem
	29 10 2	80 4	21 5	SSW	I			Idem, rain in night
23	30 7	56 7	11	NW				Fair
	30 1 5	69 1	16 5	NW				Idem
24	30 3 13	45 5	6	NW				Idem, cool
	30 3 11	68	16	SW				Idem
25	30 4	47 7	7	SW				Idem
	30 3 5	70 9	17 3	SW				Idem
26	30 3 9	59	12	SSW				Overcast, foggy
	30 2 11	77	20	S	I			Cloudy, rain in even.
27	30 1 14	68	16	S	I			Foggy, rainy
	30 11	69 1	16 5	S				Overcast
28	29 11 14	61 2	15 3	N	I			Rainy
	30 1 5	68 9	16 4	N				Overcast
29	30 2 13	57 4	11 3	NE				Idem
	30 1 15	63 5	14	E				Idem
30	29 10 5	61 9	13 3	NE	I			Rainy
	29 11 4	68	16	W				Cloudy

RESULT.	Barom. Eng. foot. In.	Therm. of Farenh. D.	Therm. of Reaum. D.	Anemometer Prevail. Wind	rain	thunder	tempest	WEATHER.
	13th gr. ele.	11th gr. de. of heat		SW				
	30 4 9	88 2 25		&				Fair and overcast.
	5th leaft el.	44th leaft de. of heat		NW	10	2		
	29 10	45 5 6						
	Variation	Variation						
	6 9							
	Mean eleva.	Temperature						
	1 30 1 4	67 5 15 8						

THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND Columbian Magazine,

FOR NOVEMBER, 1790.

BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

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ORNAMENTED with a FAVOURITE PIECE of MUSICK.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED, FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY *WILLIAM YOUNG*, BOOKSELLER, N°. 52, SECOND-STREET, THE CORNER OF CHESNUT-STREET.

To CORRESPONDENTS.

WE believe the *Portrait* of *Frivolus* to be a very just one; but, as every reader in Philadelphia would be able to point out the *original*, we cannot insert it. It has been justly observed, that "public shame amends not the human heart;" if therefore, our correspondent had been actuated by laudable motives, he would have spared the *man* while he exposed the *vice*.

The story of *Lothario* and *Amaryllis* is not sufficiently correct for publication. The incidents are rather forced and unnatural.

Anecdotes of *Dr. Franklin*, communicated by Y. Z. seem, like many others which have been attributed to that great man, to be spurious. Some of them certainly do not bear the least resemblance of his manner. He never admired flimsy wit in others, much less practised it himself. His conversation was striking and sprightly, it is true, but then it was always directed to some useful object. —The facts communicated by W. N. shall be attended to, in the course of the *Life* we are giving.

Nestor's "Address to the American fair" is too harsh. He has mistaken trifling *foibles* for enormous *vices*. Ill-natured strictures seldom do good.

P. W's request shall be complied with next month; when the hints of Q. shall also be attended to.

The *elegy* signed Z. is not *original*. Did this pretended author suppose we had never read *Shenstone*. —It is a pity that any person should be so extremely weak and vain, as to exult, like the *jackdaw*, in stolen plumage.

We admire many of the *sentiments* contained in D. F's *Ode*; but they appear to great disadvantage in their present *dress*.

Strephon might as well have given us "a sonnet to his fair one's eyebrows."

The *Description* of a Tempest, by W. might with as much propriety, be called, *The calm*. Our correspondent's muse is not sufficiently animated for the subject he has undertaken.

Historicus is requested to favour us with an *interview*.

If A. B. will read the first piece in our *Parnassiad*, for the present month, he will find that another correspondent has anticipated most of his ideas, in a truly elegant and poetical manner.

THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND Columbian Magazine,

FOR NOVEMBER, 1790.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

HISTORY *of the Life and Character of* BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L. L. D. *&c. &c. &c.*

(Continued from page 216.)

FRANKLIN not only gave birth to many useful institutions himself, but he was also instrumental in promoting those which had originated with other men. About the year 1752, an eminent physician of this city, Dr. Bond, considering the deplorable state of the poor, when visited with disease, conceived the idea of establishing an hospital. Notwithstanding very great exertions on his part, he was able to interest few people so far in his benevolent plan, as to obtain subscriptions from them. Unwilling that his scheme should prove abortive, he sought the aid of Franklin, who readily engaged in the business, both by using his influence with his friends, and by stating the advantageous influence of the proposed institution, in his paper. These efforts were attended with success. Considerable sums were subscribed; but they were still short of what was necessary. Franklin now made another exertion. He applied to the Assembly; and, after some opposition, obtained leave to bring in a bill, specifying, that as soon as two thousand pounds were subscribed, the same sum should be drawn from the Treasury by the speaker's warrant, to be applied to the purposes of the institution. The opposition, as the sum was granted upon a contingency, which they supposed would never take place, were silent, and the bill passed. The friends of the plan now redoubled their efforts, to obtain subscriptions to the amount stated in the bill, and were soon successful. This was the foundation of the Pennsylvania-Hospital, which with the Bettering-House, and Dispensary bears ample testimony of the humanity of the citizens of Philadelphia.

Dr. Franklin had conducted himself so well in the office of post-master, and had shown himself to be so well acquainted with the business of that department, that it was thought expedient to raise him to a more dignified station. In 1753 he was appointed Deputy Post-Master-Ge-

neral for the Britiſh colonies. The profits ariſing from the poſtage of letters, formed no inconſiderable part of the revenue, which the crown of Great Britain derived from theſe colonies. In the hands of Franklin, it is ſaid, that the poſt-office, in America, yielded annually, thrice as much as that of Ireland.

The American colonies were much expoſed to depredations on their frontiers, by the Indians, and more particularly whenever a war took place between France and England. The colonies, individually, were either too weak to take efficient meaſures for their own defence, or they were unwilling to take upon themſelves the whole burden of erecting forts and maintaining garriſons, whilſt their neighbours, who partook equally with themſelves of the advantages, contributed nothing to the expence. Sometimes alſo the diſputes, which ſubſiſted between the governors and aſſemblies, prevented the adoption of means of defence, as we have ſeen was the caſe in Pennſylvania in 1745. To deviſe a plan of union between the colonies, to regulate this and other matters, appeared a deſirable object. To accompliſh this, in the year 1754, commiſſioners from New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania and Maryland met at Albany. Dr. Franklin attended here, as a commiſſioner from Pennſylvania, and produced a plan, which, from the place of meeting, has been uſually termed "The Albany plan of union." This propoſed, that application ſhould be made for an act of parliament, to eſtabliſh in the colonies a general government, to be adminiſtered by a Preſident General, appointed by the crown, and by a grand council, conſiſting of members choſen by the repreſentatives of the different colonies, their number to be in direct proportion, to the ſums paid by each colony into the general treaſury, with this reſtriction, that no colony ſhould have more than ſeven, nor leſs than two repreſentatives. The whole executive authority was committed to the Preſident General. The power of legiſlation was lodged in the grand council and Preſident General jointly, his conſent being made neceſſary to paſſing a bill into a law. The power veſted in the Preſident and council were, to declare war and peace, and to conclude treaties with the Indian nations, to regulate trade with, and to make purchaſes of vacant lands from them, either in the name of the crown, or of the union, to ſettle new colonies, to make laws for governing theſe until they ſhould be erected into ſeparate governments, and to raiſe troops, build forts, fit out armed veſſels, and uſe other means for the general defence; and to effect theſe things a power was given to make laws, laying ſuch duties, impoſts or taxes, as they ſhould find neceſſary, and as would be leaſt burthenſome to the people. All laws were to be ſent to England, for the king's approbation, and unleſs diſapproved of within three years were to remain in force. All officers in the land or ſea ſervice were to be nominated by the Preſident General, and approved of by the general council; civil officers were to be nominated by the council, and approved by the Preſident. Such are the outlines of the plan propoſed, for the conſideration of the Congreſs, by Dr. Franklin. After ſeveral days' diſcuſſion, it was unanimouſly agreed to by the commiſſioners, a copy tranſmitted to each aſſembly, and one to the king's council. The fate of it was ſingular. It was diſapproved of by the miniſtry of Great Britain, becauſe it gave too much power to the repreſentatives of the

people; and it was rejected by every assembly, as giving to the President General, the representative of the crown, an influence greater than appeared to them proper, in a plan of government intended for freemen. Perhaps this rejection, on both sides, is the strongest proof that could be adduced, of the excellence of it, as suited to the situation of America and Great-Britain, at that time. It appears to have steered exactly in the middle, between the opposite interests of both.

Whether the adoption of this plan would have prevented the separation of America from Great Britain, is a question which might afford much room for speculation. It may be said, that, by enabling the colonies to defend themselves, it would have removed the pretext upon which the Stamp-act, Tea-act, and other acts of the British Parliament, were passed, which excited a spirit of opposition, and laid the foundation for the separation of the two countries. But, on the other hand, it must be admitted, that the restriction, laid by Great Britain, upon our commerce, obliging us to sell our produce to her citizens only, and to take from them various articles, of which, as our manufactures were discouraged, we stood in need, at a price, greater than that for which they could have been obtained from other nations, must inevitably produce dissatisfaction, even though no duties were imposed by the parliament, a circumstance which might still have taken place. Besides, as the President General was to be appointed by the Crown, he must, of necessity, be devoted to its views, and would, therefore, refuse his assent to any laws, however salutary to the community, which had the most remote tendency to injure the interests of his sovereign. Even should they receive his assent, the approbation of the king was to be necessary, who would indubitably, in every instance, prefer the advantage of his home dominions to that of his colonies. Hence would ensue perpetual disagreements between the Council and the President General, and thus, between the people of America, and the Crown of Great Britain—; While the colonies continued weak, they would be obliged to submit, and, as soon as they acquired strength, they would become more urgent in their demands, until, at length, they would shake off the yoke, and declare themselves independent.

Whilst the French were in possession of Canada, their trade with the natives extended very far, even to the back of the British settlements. They were disposed, from time to time, to establish posts within the territory which the English claimed as their own. Independent of the injury to the fur-trade, which was considerable, the colonies suffered this further inconvenience, that the Indians were frequently instigated to commit depredations on their frontiers. In the year 1753, encroachments were made upon the boundaries of Virginia. Remonstrances had no effect. In the ensuing year a body of men was sent out under the command of Mr. Washington, who, though a very young man, had, by his conduct in the preceding year, shewn himself worthy of such an important trust. Whilst marching to take possession of the post at the junction of the Allegany and Monongahela, he was informed that the French had already erected a fort there. A detachment of their men marched against him. He fortified himself as strongly as time and circumstances would admit. A superiority of numbers soon obliged him to surrender *Fort Necessity*. He obtained honourable

terms for himſelf and men, and returned to Virginia. The government of Great-Britain now thought it neceſſary to interfere. In the year 1755 General Braddock, with ſome regiments of regular troops, and provincial levies, was ſent to diſpoſſeſs the French of the poſts upon which they had ſeized. After the men were all ready, a difficulty occurred, which had nearly prevented the expedition. This was the want of waggons. Franklin now ſtepped forward, and with the aſſiſtance of his ſon, in a little time procured a hundred and fifty. Braddock unfortunately fell into an ambuſcade, and periſhed, with a number of his men. Waſhington, who had accompanied him as an aid-de-camp, and had warned him in vain of his danger, now diſplayed great military talents in effecting a retreat of the remains of the army, and in forming a junction with the rear, under Colonel Dunbar, upon whom the chief command now devolved. With ſome difficulty they brought their little body to a place of ſafety, but they found it neceſſary to deſtroy their waggons and baggage, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. For the waggons which he had furniſhed, Franklin had given bonds to a large amount. The owners declared their intentions of obliging him to make a reſtitution of their property. Had they put their threats in execution, ruin muſt inevitably have been the conſequence. Governor Shirley, finding that he had incurred theſe debts for the ſervice of government, made arrangements to have them diſcharged, and releaſed Franklin from his diſagreeable ſituation.

The alarm ſpread through the colonies, after the defeat of Braddock, was very great. Preparations to arm were every where made. In Pennſylvania, the prevalence of the quaker intereſt prevented the adoption of any ſyſtem of defence, which would compel the citizens to bear arms. Franklin introduced into the Aſſembly a bill for organizing a militia, by which every man was allowed to take arms or not, as to him ſhould appear fit. The Quakers, being thus left at liberty, ſuffered the bill to paſs; for although their principles would not ſuffer them to fight, they had no objections to their neighbours fighting for them. In conſequence of this act, a very reſpectable militia was formed. The ſenſe of impending danger infuſed a military ſpirit in all, whoſe religious tenets were not oppoſed to war. Franklin was appointed colonel of a regiment in Philadelphia, which conſiſted of 1200 men.

The northweſtern frontier being invaded by the enemy, it became neceſſary to adopt meaſures for its defence. Franklin was directed, by the governor, to take charge of this buſineſs. A power of raiſing men, and of appointing officers to command them, was veſted in him. He ſoon levied a body of troops, with which he repaired to the place at which their preſence was neceſſary. Here he built a fort, and placed the garriſon in ſuch a poſture of defence, as would enable them to withſtand the inroads, to which the inhabitants had previouſly been expoſed. He remained here for ſome time, in order the more completely to diſcharge the truſt committed to him. Some buſineſs of importance at length rendered his preſence neceſſary in the aſſembly, and he returned to Philadelphia.

The defence of her colonies was a great expence to Great Britain. The moſt effectual mode of leſſening this was, to put arms into the

hands of the inhabitants, and to teach them their uſe. But England wiſhed not that the Americans ſhould become acquainted with their own ſtrength. She was apprehenſive, that, as ſoon as this period arrived, they would no longer ſubmit to that monopoly of their trade, which to them was highly injurious, but extremely advantageous to the mother country. In compariſon with the profits of this, the expence of maintaining armies and fleets, to defend them, was trifling. She ſought to keep them dependant upon her for protection, the beſt plan which could be deviſed for retaining them in peaceable ſubjection. The leaſt appearance of a military ſpirit was therefore to be guarded againſt, and, although a war then raged, the act organizing a militia was diſapproved of by the miniſtry. The regiments which had been formed under it were diſbanded, and the defence of the province entruſted to regular troops.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

A CHARACTER *of the Late* ABEL JAMES, *Eſq.*

ABEL JAMES, formerly a conſiderable Merchant of Philadelphia, late of Chalkley-Hall in Pennſylvania, was a Man of inceſſant activity, and uncommon capacity for Buſineſs, always immerſed in complicated affairs, independant of Mercantile tranſactions to an amount equalled by few Houſes in North America, yet the multiplicity of his engagements ſeldom hurried his mind at the deſk, or haſtened his pace in the city.

He would buy any thing—he would ſell any thing—he would tranſact any thing, rather than have nothing to do.—When his Contemporaries were retiring from buſineſs, he would purchaſe their ſtock in trade—If a Citizen was going into the country, he would ſell him a horſe for the journey.

His plans for amaſſing wealth were laid with judgement, and generally ſucceſsful: yet he was happier at deſign than execution, readier to direct than to perform.—The length, and fatigue of purſuit often diſguſted him; and it was well ſaid of him in Trade, that *he ſtarted the game; but his Partners ran it down.*

He was *in Buſineſs* what a Chamber-Counſellor is *in Law*—and his practice was extenſive: for he gave his opinion extempore, and without a fee.

At one period of his life he intereſted himſelf deeply in Provincial politics *(for he never did any thing with indifference)* and joined the patriotic FRANKLIN in a public ſpirited oppoſition to Proprietary, and Parliamentary encroachments.*

* The ardour of his exertions, though often uſefully applied, was ſometimes *diſproportioned* to the magnitude of their object.—When the Repeal of the Stamp-Act was firſt announced at Philadelphia, in 1769, he told one of his Apprentices to put on his boots—ordered his beſt horſe to be taken over the Delaware—wrote a ſhort note to governor *Franklin*, and the *Smiths* of Burlington—and directed him to ride full ſpeed with the important intelligence.—He made the diſtance (about ſeventeen miles) in an hour and three quarters; and delivered the news *from his Maſter* juſt *before* the arrival of an Expreſs from the Pennſylvania ſhore.

He patronized Learning, and the Arts; and was himſelf poſſeſſed of extraordinary natural abilities, and a good ſhare of what is ſometimes called mother-wit: but *the love of buſineſs* was his ruling paſſion, and the air of a compting-houſe, his natural element—Out of it he ſeemed to breathe with difficulty, and was ſubject to frequent fits of that abſence of mind which ſo frequently attacks the Man of genius, or application—In their paroxyſms he would paſs his particular Friends without notice; and has been known to break off an intereſting converſation with an unfiniſhed ſentence, totally unconſcious of the abſurd ſituation in which he left the Company.

When thrown out of buſineſs by the late War, he kept up his ſpirits, as long as he could find employ for half the neighbouring Village, in rebuilding a Family Seat.—Here he kept an open Houſe, and a plentiful Table;—where the decent Traveller was hoſpitably entertained by the Maſter, and even the wandering Beggar freely partook with the ſervants.

He was an affectionate Father to his Family; and a real Friend to his poorer Connections—his Houſe was their occaſional Home, and his Purſe, or his credit, ſupported them, as long as his circumſtances would juſtify his beneficence.*

He uniformly intereſted himſelf, *with the earneſtneſs of a Party*, in the private concerns of All who applied to him for advice or aſſiſtance, and his Memory is grateful to many of his Fellow-Citizens, in the character of an Executor, an Arbitrator, a Director of moſt of their Public inſtitutions, and ſometime one of their Repreſentatives in Aſſembly.—

An apoplexy put a period to his active and uſeful life, in the ſixty ſixth year of his age.—Having that day tranſacted buſineſs with his native ſhrewdneſs, and accuſtomed vigour—about three in the afternoon he was ſeized with a fit, aſcending the ſtairs of his compting-room in Philadelphia—yielded to the ſtroke—and was ſoon afterward found quite dead, reclined upon the landing-place. *Anno Domini* 1790.

C, D.

ANECDOTE.

CHAPELAIN the French poet, equally famous for ſordid avairce, ſhabby clothes, and bad verſes, uſed to wear his cloak over his coat in the midſt of ſummer. Being aſked why he did ſo, he always anſwered, "that he was indiſpoſed."—Conrad ſaid to him one day, "it is not you, it is your coat that is indiſpoſed."

* On the ratification of Peace, in 1783 he quitted his retirement; bought and ſold an immenſe quantity of real eſtate; and, at the age of ſixty, launched again into the uncertain ocean of Trade, with the incautiouſneſs of a youthful Adventurer.—— The Importations of that period greatly exceeded the demands of the Country; and the miſeries of War had ſhaken the ſtability of many of his Connections, who retained their credit; but ſoon afterward failed in his debt—A neceſſity to ſtop payment enſued—Its worſt effect however was that of *temporarily* involving a London-Houſe of unblemiſhed honour and integrity, as the Truſtees have already advanced ſixteen ſhillings in the pound, and it is ſuppoſed that the payment of the remaining fifth will leave a conſiderable balance in favour of the Eſtate.

TRANSLATED FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

EXTRACTS *from the correſpondence of the preſent* KING *of* SWEDEN, *when a young man, with the ſuperintendents of his education.*

(Continued from page 218.*)*

His Royal Highneſs to Count Scheffer.

WE have not yet, my dear Sir, in our literary correſpondence, treated of friendſhip, that precious gift from heaven, the charm of human life, and the firm bond of civil ſociety. *Friendſhip is a perfect union of two hearts, whoſe wiſhes and purſuits are conſtantly directed to the happineſs of each other.* This appears to me a true definition; which, however, I refer to your better judgment. Of this I am ſure, that without friendſhip there is no real ſociety, and without ſociety, no felicity in life; and that friendſhip is, therefore, a moſt valuable gift from heaven.

I am yours, &c.

Count Scheffer's anſwer.

IT is true, my Prince, that friendſhip is the principal good in this world; and that whoever has felt its true worth, will eſtimate other enjoyments only ſo far as they are ſeaſoned with the ſweets of affection. The reaſon why I have not mentioned this ſubject in my preceding letters is, that it is a matter of *ſentiment*, and not of *reaſoning*. I know that many books have been written on friendſhip, to delineate all its rules, rights, and obligations; but I know likewiſe, that no perſon has been made capable of friendſhip, by the reading of theſe books, nor unfit for it, merely by not having peruſed them. Your definition of friendſhip is very good; and I cannot ſufficiently expreſs my ſatisfaction in the warmth of your feelings. Be perſuaded, my prince, that *thoſe who know what friendſhip is, will never want friends.* Though our age is very depraved, yet, thank God, there yet exiſt *virtuous minds, that feel the neceſſity of loving, and make it their principal felicity.* I ſay virtuous minds; becauſe a connection which is not founded on virtue, may have a temporary reſemblance of friendſhip, but cannot attain its conſtancy and true delights.

But another queſtion is, whether true friendſhip can find place in a heart, which is not affected with general benevolence? The celebrated Abbe de St. Pierre has given the name of *bienfaiſante** to this general affection; a term, which, to his honour, has been adopted in the French language, in which it was before unknown.

I requeſt the favour of your ſentiments on this matter. It gives me peculiar pleaſure *to ſpeak ſometimes with your heart.*

His Royal highneſs' Anſwer.

I believe that a diſpoſition for friendſhip is joined with beneficence in all hearts, except thoſe of *miſanthropiſts.* Theſe hate human kind, becauſe of their vices; but this hatred does not prevent them from loving thoſe who are virtuous: in company with ſuch they can enjoy all the pleaſures of friendſhip. As

* In Engliſh, this word is *benefitent*, in Swediſh, *vaelgerande.*

for an abſolute hatred of mankind, it only falls upon tyrants, and tormentors of their ſpecies. Theſe may have companions in their vices, and may be weak enough to deem ſuch their friends, when, in fact, they are cordially hated by theſe inſtruments of their cruelty.

Reply from Count Scheffer.

THE word miſanthropiſt ſignifies indeed an hater of mankind. A perſon of this character would be as incapable of perſonal friendſhip, as he is of general benevolence. But ſuch characters do not exiſt; at leaſt they are ſo rare, as hardly to merit any notice in this inquiry. Thoſe who are commonly called miſanthropiſts, are not enemies of mankind, but are ſhocked by the follies and vices of human nature. They have themſelves a warm zeal for truth, juſtice, and every ſpecies of virtue, which indeed is very laudable; but they have no charity for their fellow-men, no toleration for their frailties. They are offended by every human imperfection, and finally conceive not a hatred, but an averſion, againſt human ſociety. Such characters may poſſibly be ſuſceptible of ſome affection for thoſe, who in their opinion approach neareſt to that perfection which they require; but I doubt much if this friendſhip can be durable. The heart of a miſanthropiſt is ſo corroded, and ſo eaſily irritated by the leaſt faults, that he cannot, without the greateſt difficulty, preſerve true friendſhip, which is *ſuavity itſelf*, and cannot ſubſiſt without reciprocity of kindneſs, complaiſance, and indulgence. From all this it follows, that thoſe hearts only are capable of true friendſhip, which are affectionate and beneficent, which, animated with a general benevolence to all fellow-creatures, are linked to each other, by ties of ſuperior tenderneſs and ſentimental ſympathy. Read, my prince, Cicero's treatiſe on friendſhip. I told you before, that ſuch writings can not teach friendſhip; yet, a perſon that has a taſte for it, hears with pleaſure thoſe who deſcribe its qualities and enjoyments. You will alſo remark, in this treatiſe, that the greateſt men in ancient Rome, as *Fabius, Scipio,* &c. have been patterns in friendſhip as well as in heroiſm: which proves, that *great ſouls are alſo philanthropic, and that a real hero is alſo a good man.*

Yours, &c.

His Royal Highneſs to Count Scheffer.

YOU are right, in ſaying that friendſhip is generally the portion of heroes, becauſe a diſpoſition for it is one of their eſſential qualities. *Heroiſm is an aſſemblage of all the virtues which render a man ſociable, mild, and magnanimous.* The hero glows with philanthrophy: for the good of his fellow-creatures he lives, and ever is ready to die. Should he not love congenial minds, and be adored by them!

(To be continued.)

DESPOTISM *and free* GOVERNMENT.

DESPOTISM, as it aims not to ſecure, but to command and ſeize private property, produces in the ſovereign, capriciouſneſs and inconſiſtency; in the ſubject, diſtruſt and diſaffection. It debaſes and enervates the mind; deſtroys good faith and every other virtue;

and, by means of oppreſſion on the one hand, and a deſire of change on the other, prepares the way for the moſt dangerous and fatal revolutions. Mild and free governments, on the contrary, ſecure poſſeſſions and privileges, enforce claims, redreſs injuries, ſtimulate exertion, nouriſh hope, and attach the human heart to the authority of guardian and equal laws, with a kind of filial confidence and affection.

ACCOUNT *of two intereſting papers, on the ſubject of* ELECTRICTY; *lately communicated to the American Poiloſophical Society.*

AT a late meeting of the American Philoſophical Society, a paper from Meſſrs. *David Rittenhauſe* and *Francis Hopkinſon* was read, giving an account, that on Thurſday evening, the 17th of Auguſt laſt, the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Thomas Leiper, at his mills near Cheſter, was ſtruck with lightning, though furniſhed with two good conductors. At Mr. Leiper's requeſt thoſe gentlemen went to view the ſituation of the building, and the effects of the lightning, three days after the accident.

The houſe ſtands at the foot of a pretty ſteep aſcent, on the weſt ſide of Crumb-creek, and within a few yards of a mill-dam. It is a regular ſtone building, 36 feet by 32, two ſtories high at the weſt end above ground, and three ſtories at the eaſt end. At each end there are two ſtacks of chimnies, which riſe from the roof, about half way between the eaves and ridge. The pointed conductors, one at each end, are faſtened to the two ſoutherly chimneys, and brought directly down the outſide of the wall to the ground, which they enter probably but a few feet, on account of the rock on which the houſe is built.

The cloud which diſcharged the lightning came from the weſt, and the fluid appears to have proceeded down the weſtern conductor, at leaſt in part, for the point is melted off. The next perceptible, effect of it is on the ſouth ſide of the ſame chimney, where it has torn up the ſhingles of the roof, nearly eighteen inches in breadth, from the chimney directly down to the water gutter, covered with copper, which runs along the roof from weſt to eaſt, a foot above the eaves, and at the eaſt end is connected with a copper ſpout, which comes directly down along the wall, within four feet of the earth, where it diſcharges the rain-water into a cedar tub, bound with iron hoops. The lightning appears to have paſſed quietly along the copper, the whole length of the gutter and ſpout. About a hand's breadth below the end of the ſpout it tore off, and ſhivered in pieces an inch board, which paſſed down between the ſpout and the wall, and had been lower down than the ſpout, partly paſſing into the tub, it made its way through the outſide, and thence into the earth, throwing off many ſmall ſplinters from different ſides of the tub.

Another part of the lightning appears to have proceeded along the weſtern rod, until it came directly oppoſite to the copper gutter, from which it is diſtant ſix or ſeven feet;

it then ran along the corniſh, (part of which it threw off in its paſſage) to the end of the gutter, where it united with that part firſt mentioned. That ſome part, however, was diſcharged into the earth, by this conductor, is evident, by the ſurface of the earth which was thrown up at the foot of it.

It is remarkable, that a perſon was ſitting at the time in a door on the ground floor, not more than four feet from the lower end of the copper ſpout, who received no injury, though he very ſenſibly felt the ſhock.

It is remarked, that the hill, weſt of the houſe, over which the cloud paſſed before it reached the houſe, is one continued rock, covered with a few inches of earth. The rock, probably but a bad conductor, and the earth on its ſurface dry, for it had not yet rained at that time, and therefore that the houſe, with its conductors, including the copper ſpout, and conſidering the vicinity of the water, afforded a more ready conveyance for the electric matter than the adjoining hill, though higher; and that had the earth been ſufficiently moiſt at the foot of the conductors, we probably ſhould not have ſeen any effect of the lightning.

The gentlemen conclude, by recommending to thoſe who put up pointed rods, that the lower end be ſunk ſufficiently deep to reach moiſt earth, in the drieſt ſeaſons; and they ſubmit it to thoſe converſant with electrical philoſophy, whether, when there are more rods than one to a building, it might not conduce much to its ſafety, to form a good communication between the rods, and likewiſe between them and a copper water-ſpout, carrying an iron or copper rod from the lower end of the ſpout, a ſufficient depth into the ground.

AT a ſubſequent meeting of the Society, a paper was received from an anonymous writer, under the ſignature of PHILO-FRANKIN, on the ſubject of *an improvement in lightning rods*.—He obſerves, that from the inſtances which now and then occur of houſes being ſtruck with lightning, that are furniſhed with metallic conductors, and the frequent inſtances of theſe having their tops melted off by a ſtroke of lightning, which renders them ever afterwards unfit to anſwer their original intention, viz. drawing off the electric matter from the paſſing cloud, in a ſilent, imperceptible manner, it appears, that ſome improvement is ſtill wanting, at both extremities of the rod.—At the upper extremity, to ſecure it againſt the accident juſt now mentioned—and at the lower extremity, to afford a more ready paſſage for the electric matter from thence into the earth.

To anſwer the firſt intention, he propoſes that the upper end of the rod be tipped with black lead, formed into a conical or pyramidal point.—This ſubſtance, he obſerves, is well known to be infuſible by the greateſt heat, and hence its uſe in making crucibles, and as none of the acids make any impreſſion upon it, it is not likely that it will be ſubject to any corroſion from the atmoſphere. At the ſame time, its power as a conductor of electricity is equal, or but little inferior, to that of any of the metals.

With reſpect to the ſecond intention, he obſerves, that the lower part of the iron rod, under ground, eſpecially when this is moiſt, will preſently contract a coat of ruſt, which will continually increaſe till the whole is converted into ruſt. But ruſt of iron, and indeed the calx of any metal is a non-conductor, or at moſt but a very imperfect one, of

electricity; and hence it is very eaſy to ſee, that in a few years after a lightning rod has been erected, that part which is under ground will contribute little or nothing to the ſafety of the building—Beſides, this part of the conductor expoſes too ſmall a ſurface to the ſurrounding earth, to afford a copious and ready diſcharge of the electric matter into it, eſpecially when this is in a dry ſtate, or but an imperfect conductor; and hence, whenever a cloud, highly charged with electricity, paſſes over a rod thus circumſtanced, an exploſion is very likely to enſue, which muſt always be attended with danger.

As a remedy againſt both theſe defects, the writer recommends, that the part of the rod under ground be made of braſs or copper, which are far leſs liable to ruſt or corroſion than iron; or, which he thinks would anſwer the purpoſe better, that this part of the rod be coated over with a cruſt of black lead, formed into a paſte, by being mixed with melted ſulphur, as in the manufactory of the ordinary kind of black lead pencils, and applied to the rod while hot. This compoſition is, ſeemingly, as good a conductor as the pure black lead, and, it is preſumed, will effectually ſecure the rod againſt all ruſt or corroſion, for any length of time.—To enlarge the ſurface, he recommends, that a conſiderable quantity of charcoal be put into the hole or pit, dug for the rod, round its lower extremity. Charcoal, he remarks, poſſeſſes two properties, which, in a peculiar manner, fit it for the purpoſe here intended—1ſt, it is a very good conductor of electricity, even ſuperior to water, and if made with a ſtrong heat, but little inferior to metal itſelf; to which may be added, its angular irregular form, a circumſtance which will greatly contribute to facilitate the eſcape of the electric fluid into the ſurrounding earth—2d, it will undergo little or no change of properties, by lying ever ſo long in the earth.

A rod, with theſe improvements, it is preſumed, would ſcarce ever be liable to be ſtruck with lightning, even in the moſt unfavourable ſituations, or if it ſhould, could not poſſibly receive any injury.

A brief Hiſtorical Account *of the riſe, progreſs, and preſent ſtate of the* AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.*

THE cruel and unnatural Practice of ſtealing and enſlaving the inoffenſive Natives of Africa, which has ſo long prevailed among Chriſtians, to the diſhonour of our holy Profeſſion, originated with the Portugueze, ſoon after their diſcoveries in that part of the Globe, during the fifteenth and ſixteenth centuries. In 1481 they built the caſtle of Del Mina, on the Gold Coaſt, from whence they barbarouſly ravaged the neighbouring country, and carried off its Inhabitants, who were afterwards ſold in Portugal, with as little remorſe as the plundered productions of their native land.

The Spaniards began to trade with the Portugueze Settlements for Negro Slaves, in the year 1508, ſo early had their inhuman Coloniſts,

* Prefixed to *A poetical epiſtle to the enſlaved Africans*, lately publiſhed in Philadelphia.

in the Weſt Indies, ſacrificed the harmleſs natives of the Carribbees, to avarice and cruelty: but ſome Engliſh Adventurers firſt encroached upon their fancied right of diſcovery, about the middle of the ſixteenth century.

In 1562 capt. Hawkins, afterward knighted by queen Elizabeth, for his ſucceſsful enterprizes, made a deſcent upon the weſtern coaſt of Guinea, ſeized on the defencelels Natives, ſailed away with his booty, and afterward ſold them to the Spaniſh Settlers at Hiſpaniola. It is ſaid that the Queen expreſſed great abhorrence of this deteſtable conduct, on the Captain's return to England, laden with the ſpoil of the unhappy Negroes: but it is certain that ſhe never prohibited the Trade, and that the Royal patent was granted to ſome of the principal Slave Merchants, in 1585.

The Dutch attacked the Portugueze fortifications on the coaſt of Guinea, and poſſeſſed themſelves of ſome of the moſt important in 1637, under pretence of the war with Spain. Moſt of theſe were afterward ceded to them by treaty; and continued under their new maſters, not ports of beneficial interchange between Man and Man, but marts of ſlavery and blood.

The French and Danes fell into the Negro Trade about the ſame period, to promote the ſettlement of their Colonies; although Lewis XIII. reluctantly ſubſcribed the laws that conſigned Mankind to perpetual ſlavery in his American Dominions: and cardinal Cibo, a miniſter of the Papal See, had early inſtructed the miſſionaries in Congo to prevent, if poſſible, the unchriſtian practice of ſtealing and ſelling Men.

Negro Slaves were probably introduced into North America by the Dutch. In 1619 one of their Guinea ſhips touched at James-Town in Virginia, and a part of the unnatural Cargo was purchaſed by the Settlers. A few years afterward they brought great numbers of Slaves into their Colony, called the New-Netherlands, now New-York, and ſold them into different parts of the Continent.

In 1656, many zealous Chriſtians of the Society then firſt diſtinguiſhed by the name of Quakers (becauſe, like the Prophets and Apoſtles, they ſometimes trembled at the word of the LORD) came over to America, to preach the Goſpel, and diffeminate their peaceable principles. They were then proſecuted by the Government, as diſturbers of the Public peace: but no ſeverities could check their perſeverance in religious duty, or daunt their reſolution to proteſt, in the name of GOD, againſt every ſpecies of cruelty and oppreſſion. The People commiſerated their ſufferings, and ſome of the Settlers of all ranks and profeſſions embraced their doctrine; many of whom were poſſeſſed of Slaves. They were exhorted by their new Teachers to the exerciſe of love and charity toward them as Fellow-Creatures, equally favoured with the illuminating grace of GOD; and moſt of them became more like Fathers than Maſters, ſetting an example of chriſtian moderation and perſonal induſtry, to their idle and oppreſſive Neighbours. This was the dawn of emancipation from thoſe chains of ignorance and ſlavery, which Avarice had forged, and Cruelty had endeavoured to rivet upon the Negro Race.

Toward the cloſe of the century, ſeveral benevolent Individuals ſucceſſively laboured to ſoften the extreme rigour of the American Planters, and to inſtruct the Victims of their unprincipled barbarity, in the

moral and religious duties of Men: but the Weſt India Planters rejected their pious arguments, as the inſtigations of fanaticiſm, and their attempts to humanize the Negroes were conſtrued into treaſon and conſpiracy.

In 1688, ſome Followers of our venerable Proprietor, who had lately emigrated from Krieſhiem in Germany, and were therefore free from the faſcinating effects of cuſtom and intereſt, conſcientiouſly repreſented to the Yearly Meeting of Pennſylvania, the unlawfulneſs of ſtealing, buying, or holding Mankind as Slaves, in the chriſtian Syſtem of fellowſhip and brotherly love. The ſubject was then referred, but in 1696, that Body adviſed its Members to diſcourage the future importation of Negroes, and gave general directions for the benefit of thoſe already imported.

In 1704, the Britiſh Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel, founded a Catechiſing School in the city of New-York, for the inſtruction of the enſlaved Negroes in the principles of Chriſtianity; and a few years afterward, they recommended the inſtitution of ſimilar Eſtabliſhments to all their Miſſionaries in America, as a chriſtian duty.

In 1711, the ſituation of the Negroes was again repreſented to the Yearly meeting of Pennſylvania, and from that time was ſeldom off its Journals, until the united efforts of the Pious and Benevolent procured the firſt public reſtoration of their rights, about the middle of the preſent century.

The Moravian Brethren ſent Miſſions, about this time, to ſeveral of the Weſt India Iſlands, for the converſion of the Negroes to the chriſtian faith.

At this period the Trade to Guinea for Negro Slaves was eagerly purſued by the European Nations, who had unfeelingly engaged in it, and more than an hundred thouſand Human Beings were now annually exported from Africa, like beaſts of burthen, deſtined to cultivate the European Colonies, or moiſten them with blood and tears. One eighth part was uſually conſigned to deſtruction on the fatal paſſage: of the remainder, the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands conſumed about 50,000, their North American Colonies 6000, the French Settlements 26,000, the Portugueze 9000, the Spaniſh 4000, and the Daniſh 1000. This ſhocking robbery was then principally perpetrated by Engliſh and French Traders, and it has ſince decreaſed very conſiderably.

In 1758, the People called Quakers, in Pennſylvania, came to a final reſolution, to deny the rights of membership in their religious Society, to all ſuch of their Members as ſhould perſiſt in detaining their Fellow-Creatures in bondage, after Goſpel admonition againſt the unjuſt practice. Many ſtrenuous Advocates for the oppreſſed Negroes appeared about this time, among the different Profeſſors of Chriſtianity, whoſe pious endeavours for their relief were at length bleſſed with conſiderable ſucceſs: but, of late, the generous ardour for liberty, which characterizes the preſent age, has ſpread with unexampled rapidity. Where ſolitary Individuals lately wept over the ſuffering Negroes, numerous Societies are now eſtabliſhed to befriend the Enſlaved, and to protect the Free. They have ſolemnly repreſented the horrours of the Slave Trade to the Legiſlatures of Great Britain, France, and the United States of America; and unleſs the clamours of Self-intereſt and miſtaken Policy can ſtifle the groans of Diſtreſs, and obliterate the dictates of Humanity, deciſive meaſures will ſoon be adopted for the a-

bolition of a TRADE, that has deeply ſtained the annals of the eighteenth century with robbery and murder.

May the juſt and merciful CREATOR of Men, ere long diſpoſe the Oppreſſors themſelves *to looſe the bands of wickedneſs, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the Oppreſſed go free.*

On the Pleaſure which ariſes from Parental Affection.

NOTHING ſo effectually charms the mind into a ſettled eſteem, as concurrence in an employment ſo beneficent, ſo delightful, as the care or education of our own offspring. This is a work of ſo much importance, and requiring ſo much time, that it contributes more than any thing towards perpetuating our union. The neceſſary duties to one child are ſucceeded by the neceſſary duties to another, until we have transferred, as it were, our whole ſouls into our offspring, paſſionately love each other again in our ſeveral images or repreſentatives, and live only to make ourſelves happy through the happineſs of our children. It is thus we may be ſaid to be renewed or made young again. We view the progreſs of an infant mind, the ſources and growth of its affections, with more pleaſure than is experienced by itſelf. We intereſt ourſelves in thoſe great paſſions which determine the events of life; we forget our infirmities, we imagine ourſelves in love again, becauſe our children are enamoured; and we become fathers and mothers a ſecond time, when they aſſume thoſe happy denominations. Compare, if you can, thee vents of what is called a life of pleaſure with ſuch as theſe: and when nature is diſcompoſing, when infirmities or diſorders menace diſſolution, you may ſee the man who has acted on the ſelfiſh and brutal principle of gratifying himſelf, at the expence of truth, honour, and the happineſs of others, curſing a world which deteſts or deſpiſes him; deſerted by all, by the very inſtruments of his pleaſures, becauſe univerſally diſeſteemed, and ſinking into the grave in ignominy, or frantic wretchedneſs; while thoſe men and women who have gone hand in hand in the pleaſing duties of life, will not only have a firm ſupport in honourable recollections; but will be led down its rugged declivity, by the tendereſt care of an affectionate offſpring, and will conſign themſelves to reſt, like uſeful labourers, a little weary, but ſatisfied with the work of the day.

On the origin *and* uſe *of the Latin and Greek languages, as a part of liberal Education, by* DR. FRANKLIN.

THE ſleeve of the coat was originally intended for the ſole purpoſe of being unbuttoned, and drawn over the hands, in cold and wet weather. After the invention of gloves, the ſleeve was no longer uſed for the above purpoſe: but it ſtill continues to be a faſhionable and uſeleſs appendage to the coat — Latin and Greek books are the *modern coat-ſleeve*, in a ſyſtem of education—the *gloves* are Engliſh books.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

STRICTURES *on Dr.* BROWN'S Elements *of* Medicine.

(Concluded from page 243.)

HAVING now given a general view of the ſubſtance of this doctrine, and of the practice it inculcates, I proceed to point out a few of the exceptionable paſſages and errors, which have occurred to me.

Unluckily for this doctrine, it reſts upon what Logicians call a *petitio principii*, or the aſſumption of a diſputable point; which, according to every rule of philoſophiſing, ought to be eſtabliſhed by experimental proofs, before it can be admitted as a foundation for rules of practice. Inſtead of offering arguments in proof of the exiſtence, nature, property, and quality of his fundamental principle, excitability, the author of the Elements of Medicine confeſſes, that he knows not what excitability is, or in what manner it is acted upon by the *exciting* powers; and yet, he has the aſſurance to tell us, that all the phenomena of *life*, *health*, and *diſeaſe*, depend upon the ſtate of excitement produced by the action of ſtimulant powers, varying in force, upon this unknown principle—and adds, that this excitability (which he acknowledges he knows nothing about) is waſted by the action of too much ſtimulus, and increaſed by the action of too little—but from what ſource this ſuppoſititious principle is derived, how it is generated, or how conveyed into its reſervoir, the medullary, nervous, and muſcular ſolids, (which he aſſigns for its ſeat) is no where ſuggeſted, but the reader is left to ſearch for it in the boundleſs and viſionary fields of conjecture.

If this occult quality, this excitability, be one, ſimple, undivided principle, extended over the whole ſyſtem, (as he aſſerts) in ſuch manner, that no one part can be excited, without a proportionable excitement being extended inſtantaneouſly to every other part of the ſyſtem, how come the animal functions to be ſuſpended during a ſtate of ſleep, while the natural and vital are ſcarcely diminiſhed?

By ſubſtituting the term debilitating power for ſedative, he makes a diſtinction without a difference, and betrays his weakneſs and affectation.—Becauſe fiſh do not die in water at the freezing point, he calls it ſtimulant, but in a low degree.

If excitability is increaſed in proportion to the abſence of ſome, and the weakneſs of other exciting powers, and the ſyſtem is thereby more ſuſceptible of excitement, how comes it that patients reduced to extreme debility, in the typhus and ſome other diſeaſes, can bear, with advantage, a quantity of ſtrong liquor, which would intoxicate and injure them in a ſtate of health? Would any unprejudiced enquirer after truth, have aſſerted ſo palpable a tale, as that the higheſt degree of ſthenic diſeaſes is brought on by the violent ſtimulus of heat, and not by cold? If this was the caſe, inſtead of ſaying a perſon with a catarrh and coryza has taken a cold, we ought to ſay he has taken a heat. Every nurſe knows that the action of heat never occaſions a chilly fit, unleſs the patient has been firſt expoſed to cold ſo intenſe as to obſtruct perſpiration.

He tells us never to truſt to ſymptoms, which are ever miſleading, in forming a judgment of the nature and cauſes of diſeaſes, but to be governed by the antecedent cauſes. If theſe appear to have been ſtrongly ſtimulant, but not carried to that extent which induces indirect debility, we are to pronounce the diſeaſe ſthenic; but if they have been weakly ſtimulant, or debilitating in their operation, the diſeaſe is to be considered and treated as aſthenic.—This is as wiſe as it would be to ſearch for the head of a ſpring down the ſtream, or as certain as it would be to keep a mariner's reckoning by the changes of the moon.

For an explanation of the *vis medicatrix* or re-action of the ſyſtem, which Dr. Brown ridicules ſo much, and the exiſtence whereof he poſitively denies, contrary to the teſtimony of every one's ſenſes, I refer to Van Swieten's Commentary upon Boerhaave's Doctrine of Fevers, where I think it is inconteſtibly eſtabliſhed. Dr. Brown himſelf acknowledges, in ſome part of his ſyſtem, that the blood, in caſe of plethora, diſtends with mechanical energy, and the veſſels reſiſt with vital energy: here then the difference is only in words, not in ſubſtance.

If what Dr. Brown aſſerts be true, with reſpect to exceſs of excitement, being the cauſe of obſtructed perſpiration, in ſthenic or phlogiſtic diſeaſes, and to defect of excitement being the cauſe of the ſame, in aſthenic diſeaſes, how can it be reconciled to his maxim that, "Identity of known effect, always proceeds from identity of cauſe, though unknown?"

If exceſs of excitement, predominant in the veſſels of the ſkin, as he aſſerts, be the real cauſe of the ſuppreſſed perſpiration and of ſhivering, how comes the ſhivering and ſenſe of cold to be ſo ſoon ſucceeded by ſuch an inſupportable ſenſe of heat, and why does the ſurface appear ſwelled and red? or how comes ſuch a change to take place in the pulſe?—But queſtions might be multiplied without end, to the confuſion of this inconſiſtent and contradictory doctrine.—And as it muſt be obvious to every one, that its fundamental principles are unſound and unſupported, I apprehend it would be deemed an unwarrantable treſpaſs upon time, to offer any arguments to prove, that no rules drawn from ſo hypothetical a ſyſtem, are entitled to a ſerious refutation. Thoſe only can have an adequate idea of this ſyſtem, who have peruſed the philoſophy of the ancients, who affected to ſolve every thing which they did not underſtand, by referring it to an *occult quality*—In fancy and ſublimity of error, it reſembles the Carteſian ſyſtem of vortices—but as a medical performance, it is not equalled in inſignificancy by any thing, except the ſyſtem of the ancient Methodiſts, who ſuppoſed all diſeaſes depended upon two oppoſite conditions of the ſolids, which they called *ſtrictum* and *laxum*; a ſyſtem more ſimple indeed, but of ſuch dangerous tendency to mankind, in the hands of the inexperienced, as this is likely to prove, unleſs its baleful effects can be counteracted, by expoſing it in its native deformity.

Leaving the farther conſideration of Dr. Brown's theory to ſome abler pen, let us now attend a little to the effects which muſt inevitably follow the adoption of his claſſification of diſeaſes, and the application of his rules to practice.

To begin with ſcurvy, which is confeſſedly a diſeaſe brought on by gradually debilitating powers, how

comes it to be curable by removal from foul to purer air, and the use of vegetable juices, in general, with certainty, whereas without these, his whole catalogue of diffusible and durable stimulants are of little avail?

If excitability be accumulated in cases of debility, how comes it to pass, that patients in the typhus and pestilence bear, with advantages, such extraordinary quantities of wine, as would occasion death in other circumstances—or how does such extraordinary debility take place, if contagion be stimulant?

How comes the bark to be more certain and effectual, in the cure of intermitting fevers, than the stronger stimulants?

By placing hœmorrhagies among diseases of debility, and asserting that they are to be cured only by stimulating remedies, he has betrayed his ignorance, both in pathology and practice, and appears to have been unacquainted with the changes of type, which frequently take place, in the different periods of the same disease—Theory may deceive, analogy may mislead, but experience is a sure guide, and to experience and observation I appeal, whether hœmorrhagies are not frequently accompanied with a phlogistic diathesis—they are certainly often preceded by a chill, and take place with a paroxysm of fever, which is a strong presumption of their depending on a phlogistic diathesis, and on increased action of the heart and arteries—If so, stimulants must be detrimental, in the generality of recent cases.

He has confounded predisposition with the exciting cause, in more instances than one—for instance; the tetanus, he says, depends entirely upon a universal debility, prevailing more in the voluntary muscles than elsewhere; but this is only a predisposition, or a state favourable to the operation of the exciting cause, which in cases of lacerated wounds, of tendinous parts, is owing to the local irritation in the part affected, propagated to the rest of the system; and curable only by removing the exciting cause, or rendering the system unsusceptible of the ungrateful irritation.

In the epilepsy also, debility is only a predisposing cause of the convulsions which take place, commonly in consequence of the irritation given, by too much blood being detained within the limits of a confined circulation; the symptoms appear to be occasioned by a very powerful irritation, but irregular in its action. The symptoms exhibited during the paroxysm, by no means denote a state of debility, in either the vital or animal functions—there is, however, an inequality of tone in the system, and too much irritability, or propensity to be put into preternatural motion; which indicates the use of tonics and generous living, in the intervals of paroxysms.

The classification of the apoplexy, tussis ferina, phthisis pulmonalis, and dysentery, among diseases of debility, and his method of treating them respectively, is liable to insuperable objections.

The tussis ferina and phthisis, being local diseases, are totally misplaced, and his disapprobation of emetics and blood-letting, in the early periods of both the diseases last mentioned, are a proof that he was resolved to make facts bend to his theory, instead of making his theory conform to facts.—Nobody pretends to cure the phthisis by blood-letting and an antiphlogistic regimen, but they expect (and with reason too) to palliate distressing symptoms.

As to the dysentery; the success of the method of cure, by gentle

purging, recommended by Dr. Cullen, proves, that it bears some analogy, at its commencement, to catarrh, and is a strong presumption that stimulants, (which indeed has often been proved,) would be highly detrimental.

If his notions respecting the nature of the apoplexy, and the best mode of treating it, were true, no dependence ought to be put in experience, or the testimony of one's own senses—For if it be a disease of debility, and requires stimulant remedies, it could never have been cured by the employment of copious blood-letting, purging, and blistering the head; and that it has been cured, by the means last mentioned, in numberless instances, countless proofs stand upon record. Debility in the arteries is only a predisposing cause, the removal of which can only serve to prevent the morbific action of the exciting cause.

A diminution in the contractile power of the cerebral arteries is produced by the remote causes, such as living sumptuously, and drinking strong liquors liberally—thus predispoied, an extraordinary debauch, either in eating or drinking, or both, or any other circumstance which excites the heart to propel the blood with velocity, and unusual force, to the head, must occasion a congestion there, because the vessels of the brain are not in a capacity to transmit it with equal velocity and force, hence the symptoms of an oppressed brain; and hence the utility of evacuations and debilitants, to remove or diminish the force of the exciting cause: not stimulants, which, instead of increasing the contractile power, or the excitement in the debilitated vessels, proportioned to the propulsive power of the heart, now increased by the stimulant remedies, must over-distend them still farther, and waste the little excitability (to speak in the language of this doctrine) still remaining, the effect of which would be death.

But instead of evacuants, we ought, in conformity to the rule laid down in this doctrine, in cases of indirect debility, (as examples of which, the apoplexy and gout are adduced) to begin the cure by giving from *one hundred* to *one hundred and fifty* drops of *laudanum*, and repeat it, but in less quantity, every half hour, till the excitement be brought up sufficiently, to enable the vessels to propel the congested and obstructed blood, and afterwards to support the increased excitement, by the stimulus of animal diet.—If this is the method of curing, there can be no such thing as killing?—If the apoplexy depends upon want of excitement, how comes it to be occasioned by an intemperate meal, or a debauch of liquor?—If upon exhausted excitability, how can it be cured by stimulants, when no excitement can be produced for want of excitability?

The gout (the pains of which, he says, depend upon a state of asthenic inflammation, or an atony of the minute blood-vessels, remote from the heart,) he considers as a disease of indirect debility, and advises the cure to be attempted with large doses of diffusible stimuli, especially with laudanum and brandy. Those favourite cordials of our author, he says, "operate upon the excitability, and exalt the excitement over the whole system, and therefore, in the atonic vessels, the sides of which, in proportion to the excitement communicated, embrace the column of blood loitering in them, and press it forward into the common current." This would be excellent if it could be performed, but the misery of it is, that this atony was pro-

duced by the very means adviſed for its cure; and if identity of known effects are always derived from identity of cauſe, (which is one of his favourite maxims,) how can ſuch things be?——Surely the extreme arteries may loſe their tone, without a correſponding ſtate taking place in the heart; if ſo, how is his excitability one univerſal and indiviſible property?

To conclude; if the principles of this doctrine were founded in truth, and conſiſtent in themſelves, ſtimulants, differing only in degree of power, and in the manner of their application, ſhould cure both forms of idiopathic or general diſeaſe, becauſe they diminiſh the ſuperabundant excitability in the one form, and increaſe the defective excitement in the other.——Thus we are told, that the whole ſet of ſtimulants, all tend, by waſting the excitability, to wear down the excitement, to that point, in the ſcale, where ſleep commences.—The proceſs, in every caſe, is firſt a low, then a higher and higher, then the higheſt excitement and vigour of all; and this again gradually falls, till its termination in ſleep.——In this manner he accounts for the effects of wine, and of opium, &c.

Many more forcible arguments might be offered to prove the imperfections, inconſiſtencies, and errors of this doctrine, and the pernicious tendency of the practice which it inculcates; but as theſe muſt be obvious to every perſon of common diſcernment, who is acquainted with the animal economy, and the elements of logic, I think it cannot be neceſſary to add any thing further on this ſubject.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

HISTORY *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

(Continued from page 237.)

BEFORE we enter on a hiſtory of the important events, which took place in America in 1776, and which entirely changed the original grounds of the conteſt, it will be proper to take a curſory view of the ſtate of European affairs, more eſpecially of the tranſactions in Great-Britain, in the latter end of 1775, and beginning of 1776, ſo far as they are connected with our ſubject.

The miniſtry were not a little uneaſy at the unfavourable accounts that were daily received from the colonies. They now found that they had been groſsly miſinformed, when they aſſerted that ten thouſand men could ſubdue America, without bloodſhed. The conciliatory reſolution had neither divided nor ſatisfied the Americans; and the royal government did not now exiſt in a ſingle colony. To relieve the army in Boſton, government had gone to enormous expences. Large quantities of live-ſtock, vegetables, &c. were ſhipped; but the tranſports ſuffered ſo much, on the Engliſh coaſt, by contrary winds, that the greater part of their live cargoes, particularly ſheep, periſhed, and the channel was ſtrewed with their floating carcaſes. Nor did the tranſports ſuffer leſs, from the ſeverity of the weather,

during the remainder of their paſſage; even on the American coaſt, they were aſſailed by tempeſtuous and contrary winds; ſeveral of them were blown off to the Weſt-Indies, where they arrived in the utmoſt diſtreſs; others were driven on different parts of the coaſt, where they were either deſtroyed, or fell into the hands of the Americans; ſo that but a few arrived in Boſton, and theſe in a ſhattered condition, after they had been buffetted by winds and weather, from three to four months.

Nor was it in the deſtruction of this tranſport fleet alone, that the elements ſeemed to have conſpired againſt Britain. Much had been expected from the Newfoundland fiſhery, ſince Great-Britain had ſeized upon the American ſhare of it; but the fiſheries being deprived of their uſual ſupplies from the colonies, a circumſtance which was not guarded againſt, all who were employed in this buſineſs were reduced to a ſtarving ſituation, when their calamities were ſtill farther increaſed by a dreadful tempeſt, no leſs awful in its nature than fatal in its effects. The ſea, on the banks of Newfoundland, is ſaid to have riſen thirty feet, almoſt inſtantaneouſly. A number of ſhips, and above ſeven hundred boats, with all their hands, periſhed. On land the devaſtation was alſo great, the waves overpaſſing all mounds, and ſweeping every thing before them. The ſhores, for a conſiderable time, afforded a ſhocking ſpectacle; and the nets of the fiſhermen were frequently hauled up, loaded with human bodies. Many, who were diſſatisfied with American meaſures, conſidered theſe calamities as judgments from heaven, on thoſe who had endeavoured to deprive their fellow-men of their juſt rights.

Though adminiſtration had acted under the ſanction of a decided majority in parliament, yet they were ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by a reſpectable minority, in which were ſome of the moſt eminent politicians and powerful orators in the kingdom. They well knew, therefore, that the falſe information they had formerly laid before parliament, relative to the colonies, would be matter of ſevere reprehenſion, on the meeting of that body. Their conduct was now loudly complained of, all over the nation, even by thoſe who were in favour of coercive meaſures, who aſked why miniſters had been ſo extremely ignorant, as to ſuppoſe the force ſent out ſufficient to frighten the colonies into an unconditional ſubmiſſion? Or why they had been ſo negligent of their duty, as to ſuffer the colonies to riſe in arms, when a very few troops might have cruſhed the firſt inſurrection, and thus put an end at once to, what they termed, the rebellion. Thus apprehenſive of loſing many of their friends, and ſubjected as they were to the ſevere cenſure of their opponents, the miniſtry were at a loſs to put even a tolerable face on their conduct. Relying, however, on the majority which miniſterial and crown influence could at all times command in parliament; and knowing that the nation, once engaged in a war, would be more apt to look forward to its final iſſue, than to reflect on paſt blunders, they determined on having ſuch a force ſent to America as ſhould aſtoniſh all Europe, ſtrike terror into the people of the colonies, and make ample amends, by its ſucceſs, for the diſgraceful ſituation to which they had brought both the nation and themſelves.

The people of Great-Britain and Ireland were much divided in opinion, as to the propriety of coercive meaſures. The landed men, generally ſpeaking, were led by in-

tereſted motives to ſupport the miniſter; they expected the Americans would be compelled to bear a large ſhare of the public burthens, which would conſequently leſſen the land-tax, which, in England, was now raiſed to four ſhillings in the pound. The miniſter was moreover ſupported by a multitude of contractors, artificers, and others, who were rioting on the enormous expences of the war, together with their influence and connections. A few were in favour of government meaſures from principle, deeming it a high offence in the colonies, to deny the power of the Britiſh parliament, to bind them in all caſes whatſoever. Towards the meeting of parliament, a vaſt number of petitions, in favour of miniſterial meaſures, were procured in different parts of the kingdom. Amongſt the manufacturing or commercial towns, which preſented petitions or addreſſes of this nature, Manchester was the moſt conſpicuous. It is ſaid that government exerted all their influence to ſet theſe petitions on foot, and ſwell the number of the ſubſcribers. The generality of theſe inveighed, with the utmoſt acrimony, not only againſt the Americans, but againſt all thoſe in Great-Britain, whoſe political tenets were contrary to their own. The miniſtry, moreover, derived ſome feeble ſupport from the eſtabliſhed clergy, and from the preachers of the methodiſt perſuaſion. The latter, with John Weſley at their head, advocated, with great zeal, the doctrine of paſſive obedience, and the divine right of kings.

On the other hand, though but a few of the nobility and landed men were oppoſed to the miniſter, yet theſe were, in general, men of highly reſpectable characters, and of great political abilities. Their oppoſition, ariſing from the eſtimation in which they held the rights of their American fellow ſubjects, and a deſire to preſerve the peace and happineſs of both countries, was animated, firm, and perſevering. The cities of London and Dublin, in their public capacity, remonſtrated, with great ſpirit, againſt the preſent meaſures, and cenſured both the miniſtry and parliament, in very ſevere terms. The ſame was done by the inhabitants of Briſtol, and moſt of the great commercial towns. Several officers reſigned, on finding they were to be ſent againſt their American brethren. Amongſt theſe the earl of Effingham was conſpicuous. This great military character had condemned, from the beginning, the proceedings relative to the colonies; and on finding his regiment ordered to America, reſigned his commiſſion, without availing himſelf of his right to ſell out, which he might have done. The great body of the inhabitants, of the loweſt orders, were alſo againſt every attempt to deprive the Americans of their juſt rights. Of this no better proof need be given, than the inefficacy of all exertions, both in England and Ireland, to enliſt men, for the ſea and land ſervice. In Scotland, however, it was otherwiſe; the very people who had formerly oppoſed the Hanoverian ſucceſſion, were now the firmeſt friends of the crown. But in thus conducting themſelves, tho' ſeemingly inconſiſtent, they were far from being really ſo; for it ought to be remembered, that they had formerly, as well as now, exerted themſelves in ſupport of arbitrary power.

As the meaſures of government were defended by political harangues from the pulpit; ſo the cauſe of liberty was eſpouſed, with great fervour, by ſome clergymen, eſpecially among the diſſenters.

Upon the whole, the miniſter was ſupported by a greater part of the wealth, and powerful influence, of both kingdoms; but many gentlemen of independent principles and fortunes, with a majority of the merchants, and the greater part of the inhabitants, in the cities and principal towns, were very warm and ſpirited in the cauſe of freedom. A majority of the yeomanry, leaned to the ſame ſide.

It is worthy of remark, that the Americans were befriended in every country in Europe, where freedom of enquiry was in any degree tolerated. Even in the moſt deſpotic governments the charms of liberty were felt, and procured many well-wiſhers to the colonies; but in moſt countries of this deſcription, a deſire of curbing the power of Britain, was perhaps a more powerful motive than any other.

The reluctance of the people, in Great-Britain and Ireland, to bear arms againſt their American brethren, was ſo great, that every effort to recruit the army proved, in a great meaſure, ineffectual. This obliged government to have recourſe to foreign aid. Applications for troops were made to Ruſſia and Holland. The diſtance of the ſervice, the little probability that many of them would ever return, and the then critical ſtate of affairs in the North of Europe, rendered the negociation with Ruſſia unſucceſsful. The ſubject of hiring troops to Great-Britain was warmly diſcuſſed in the Aſſembly of the States-General. The ſimilarity between the ſtruggles of the Americans and their own efforts, in former times, againſt oppreſſion, were deſcribed, by ſome of the ſtates, in glowing colours; and the impropriety of a republic, which had herſelf purchaſed freedom at ſo dear a price, interfering in any manner in depriving others of their liberties, was placed in the ſtrongeſt point of view. They moreover deemed it impolitic to drive America into a connection with France; and thought that by withholding aſſiſtance from Great-Britain, ſhe might be compelled to adopt pacific meaſures; the propoſal was therefore rejected.

Germany was now the only country that remained, from which hireling troops could be expected. Here more ſucceſsful negociations were effected. The princes of Heſſe and Brunſwick, with ſome ſtates of leſſer note, agreed to furniſh large bodies of men, to be ſent to America.

The garriſons of Gibraltar and Minorca were ſupplied with Hanoverians, that the Britiſh troops might be ſpared for the American ſervice. Such was the ſtate of public affairs at the meeting of parliament. *Oct.* 26, 1775.

The ſeſſion was opened with a ſpeech from the throne, in which the Americans were charged with open rebellion, and with having ſeized the whole powers of government into their own hands. While they endeavoured to delude, with ſpecious profeſſions of loyalty, their obvious intention was, to form themſelves into an independent empire. Parliament were called on for liberal ſupplies, that government might be enabled to put a ſpeedy period to the rebellion. Aſſurances were, at the ſame time, given, that puniſhment would be tempered with clemency; and that authority would be given to perſons on the ſpot, to grant general or particular pardons, to ſuch colonies, or individuals, as ſhould be diſpoſed to return to their allegiance, and come under the protection of the royal government.

The addreſs propoſed by the mi-

miſterial party, in anſwer to this ſpeech, adopted its principles in every point; But it met with a ſevere oppoſition, which however did not prevent its being carried. In the courſe of the debates on this addreſs, every part of the ſpeech was ſeverley ſcrutinized, by the members in oppoſition. The charge of aiming at independence was denied to have any real foundation. The Americans, it was ſaid, had not hitherto ſhown any ſuch diſpoſition. But if the preſent odious plans were perſiſted in, it could not be expected that men who fully underſtood their rights, and who were extremely impatient of oppreſſion, would prefer a ſlaviſh connection, to freedom and independence. With reſpect to the acculation, of profeſſing loyalty only with inſidious intentions, ſo far from attempting to deceive, they had uniformly declared to the miniſtry, and to the world, without diſguiſe or reſerve, that they never would ſubmit to be arbitrarily taxed, by any body of men whatever, in which they were not repreſented; and that they had done no more than what they had previouſly declared they would do, if urged to the laſt extremity. The queſtion of rebellion was alſo agitated, and it was aſſerted, that the taking up of arms in defence of juſt rights, was warranted by the ſpirit of the Britiſh conſtitution, and therefore did not conſtitute rebellion.

The miniſterial party, on the other hand, defended every part of the ſpeech; and the addreſs was at length carried through both houſes, but not without a ſpirited proteſt of nineteen lords, who declared the American war to be "unjuſt and impolitic in its principles, and fatal in its conſequences;" and that they could not give their conſent to an addreſs, "which might deceive his majeſty and the public into a belief of the confidence of their houſe in the preſent miniſters, who had diſgraced parliament, deceived the nation, loſt the colonies, and involved them in a civil war; wantonly ſpilling the blood of thouſands of their fellow-ſubjects."

The ſanction of parliament being obtained for a vigourous proſecution of the war, ample ſupplies were ſoon after granted for that purpoſe. A formidable force, to conſiſt of twenty-eight thouſand ſeamen, and fifty five thouſand men for the land ſervice, was voted; and to complete the catalogue of hoſtile acts, a bill for prohibiting all intercourſe with the colonies was brought into parliament. This bill authorized the officers and crews of the king's veſſels, to ſeize, and convert to their own uſe, all American property, whether at ſea or in harbour; and alſo to compel the officers and crews of captured American veſſels, to enter on board his majeſty's ſhips, and ſerve as if they had entered of their own accord. This bill moreover authorized the crown to appoint commiſſioners, with power to grant pardons to individuals, to inquire into general or particular grievances, to determine whether a part or the whole of a colony were returned to that ſtate of obedience which entitled them to protection, and to take off the reſtriction of the bill, as they thought proper.

This bill was oppoſed with much energy and warmth. Such a bill, it was ſaid, would effectually deſtroy all hopes of accommodation. Britain and America muſt now prepare for abſolute conqueſt, or total independency. All government over the colonies was now renounced, but that of the ſword: and they muſt ſeek protection, from the rage of their parent country, un-

der the shelter of some foreign power. Offers of pardon, and of being restored to freedom of trade, were made to a people, who scorned the one, and had determined to forego the other, rather than submit to arbitrary power. But the ports of America would not long remain shut; they would be thrown open to all nations, and enough would be found gladly to accept the invitation. This bill would prove a signal to all the enemies of Great-Britain, to unite their councils and their arms, for the furtherance of that ruin into which she was eagerly hastening. It was contended, that the commissioners would be intrusted with extraordinary and undefined powers, which were not enjoyed by the crown itself, except in cases of great emergency, and, even then, his ministers were responsible for his exercise of it.

The clause for vesting the property of seizures in the officers and ships' companies of the navy, was strenuously opposed, as tending to fill their minds with no other ideas but those of spoil and plunder, ideas, of all others, most injurious to those sentiments of honour and national pride, which are best calculated to inspire men with patriotic bravery. When people have once accustomed themselves to be chiefly guided by sordid views, they quickly forget all others; and are capable of actions the most infamous, provided they have a prospect of lucre in view.

But no clause in this bill was treated with so much acrimony, as that by which the people belonging to the American vessels, were indiscriminately compelled, without distinction of persons, to serve, as common sailors, in the British ships of war. To compel captives to bear arms against their families, friends, and country; and, after they had been plundered themselves, to be obliged to assist in plundering their brethren, was unexampled, except among pirates, the outcasts and enemies of human society.

The ministerial answer to these, and a multiplicity of other charges, was, that the treasonable designs and proceedings of the Americans were sufficient to justify the severity of this bill. More mildness would not answer the purpose of coercion, from which alone there was any prospect of success. The more vigourous the operations, the sooner hostilities would cease, whereas mistaken lenity would only lengthen the duration of war. The severe effects of the bill would not be felt by such as chose to avoid them. Obedience or chastisement were now placed before the Americans for their choice. The sword would be accompanied by the olive-branch. Every colony, and every individual on the continent, was invited to peace and reconciliation. It was said further, that Great-Britain had no reason to apprehend any assistance being given to America, by foreign nations. The revolt of the colonies, on the contrary, would be viewed with a jealous and unfriendly eye, by those nations which had foreign colonies of their own. Precedents of this kind were well known to be contagious. And besides the force of such a pernicious example, much was to be dreaded from the ambition of the Americans themselves, should they be able to establish an independent empire. They would endeavour to extend their power; and seize, by degrees, on all the European colonies in that quarter of the globe.

It was with great propriety that the bill vested in the people of the navy, the captures they should make of American property. It

would induce them to exert themſelves to the utmoſt; and would contribute to annoy the enemy, more effectually than any other expedient.

Even the clauſe compelling the Americans to ſerve on board Britiſh ſhips of war was defended. It would be much leſs rigourous than to confine them in priſon. They would receive the ſame pay and emoluments as Britiſh ſeamen, many of whom were preſſed into the ſervice, full as much againſt their inclinations

In the courſe of this famous debate, it was declared, by lord Mansfield, that the queſtion of original right or wrong was not now to be regarded. The nation was involved in a war, and ought to exert herſelf to proſecute it with ſucceſs. Such an opinion, from a man ſo eminent for law knowledge. excited the greateſt aſtoniſhment in the colonies, and conſpired not a little, with other cauſes, to unite them ſtill more firmly together.

Among the various ſarcaſms thrown out againſt this bill, one of its moſt ſtrenuous oppoſers obſerved, that the guardian genius of America had this day preſided, with full influence, in the Britiſh councils. He had inſpired the meaſures that had been reſolved on. They were evidently calculated to anſwer all the purpoſes which the moſt violent Americans, and their moſt zealous adherents, could propoſe, by inducing the people of the colonies to unite in the moſt inflexible determination to caſt off all dependence on Great-Britain, and to eſtabliſh a free and independent ſtate of their own. He therefore moved, that the title of the bill ſhould be altered, ſo as to expreſs its real intent and meaning; and that it ſhould be ſtiled, "A bill for carrying more effectually into execution the reſolves of congreſs."

The bill was notwithſtanding paſſed, by a large majority, in both houſes of parliament. A proteſt, of unuſual length and great energy, was entered againſt it in the houſe of lords. In this it underwent a ſtrict ſcrutiny; and every obnoxious part of it was ſeverely cenſured.

The great diſcouragement produced by theſe large and continual majorities, in favour of every miniſterial meaſure, did not prevent Mr. Burke and Mr. Hartley from renewing thoſe conciliatory propoſals, which had been rejected laſt ſeſſion. Like all other propoſals of this nature, however, they were as unſucceſsful now as before.

Among the various objects againſt which the cenſure of the oppoſition was levelled, were the treaties under conſideration, for hiring foreign auxiliaries, to proſecute the American war. The illegality, the impolicy, and the cruelty of the meaſure, were expatiated, on with much vehemence. *Feb.* 29, 1776.

Becauſe the firmneſs and perſeverance of the Americans, in defence of their juſt rights, were not to be overcome, with threats and ſupercilious language, the colonies muſt be devoted to all the horrors of a cruel war. Unprovided with a ſufficient number of troops for this diſgraceful purpoſe, and finding the natives could not be prevailed upon, to embrue their hands in the blood of their friends and fellow-ſubjects, miniſters had hired armies of blood-thirſty mercenaries, for the butchery of a brave and loyal people.

On this occaſion, the impracticability of conquering the Americans, with any force whatever, was firmly aſſerted. As a proof of the enormous expence that would be incurred by the attempt, it was made to appear, from calculations found-

ed on documents of good authority, that no leſs than one hundred pounds ſterling, a man, had been expended on the wretched, diſgraced, and half-ſtarved forces in Boſton, within leſs than the term of one year.

The queſtion on employing foreign mercenaries was, however, determined in favour of the miniſter, by the uſual majority; as was alſo a bill granting liberal ſupplies for the vigourous proſecution of the war.

The miniſtry, thus ſupported by parliament, determined on ſending a powerful force to America, the operations of which were to be directed to three great objects; the firſt was the recovery of Canada, and an invaſion of the adjacent colonies, from that quarter, on their north-weſtern frontiers; the ſecond an attack on the ſouthern colonies; and the third, to take poſſeſſion of New-York, with a force ſufficiently ſtrong to penetrate the adjacent country, and form a line of communication with the royal army, which was to make its attack by the way of Canada. The manner in which this plan was executed will appear in its proper place; as will alſo an account of the great events which took place in America, ſhortly after thoſe proceedings in the Britiſh parliament, of which we have juſt given a ſummary view, were made known in the colonies.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

The ſtory of ALTAMONT *and* ARABELLA.*

WHEN civil war raged with all its violence,—when the *liberties* of America were invaded, and even humanity was too often diſregarded, *Altamont*, however attentive to the duties which his country required, conceived the moſt tender paſſion for the amiable *Arabella*. In the bloom of youth; poſſeſſed of every charm which nature and a judicious education could beſtow; and the daughter of parents who claimed reſpect from all, ſhe flouriſhed like the lily of the vale. Health and beauty glowed on her cheek, innocence and virtue triumphed in her boſom. Each parent wiſhed to own her as a daughter; each maiden aſpired to be her companion; the youth of the village ſighed for her regard; and age attended with complacency to her accents, for the melody of her voice correſponded with the harmony in her heart.

She had, for ſome months, liſtened to the language of love, uttered by the tongue of Altamont. Conſcious of his worth, ſhe was not inattentive to his ſuit. Convinced of his affection ſhe returned it with ardour, reſtricted, however, by propriety. Her conduct was guarded by virtue, whilſt her boſom experienced all the tenderneſs of love. Altamont! how often haſt thou implored the ſmiles of Arabella!—Arabella! how often haſt thou reſtrained the ſigh for Altamont!—The ſigh was reſtrained in company; but in private, it proceeded from her boſom, with all the delicacy of ſentiment—with all the feeling of virtuous love.

But he is ſummoned to arms—

* Founded on facts, which occurred in New-Jerſey during the late war.

The voice of his country demands his exertions.—Foreign domination impends, and unconditional ſubmiſſion is required. He ruſhes to war.—The tumult of paſſion ſwells in the boſom of Arabella.—She utters the involuntary ſcream—ſhe faints—and her couch receives the perſon of beauty, agonized by the conflict of grief and love.

He quits her preſence,—with perhaps equal feelings. But fortitude ſupported his ſpirits. His heart was divided between love and glory. Love exacted his ſighs and anguiſh; but patriotiſm, in the breaſt of the hero, ſuperſedes all other conſiderations.

Letters, in ſome degree, alleviated their ſorrows. The fingers of Arabella renounced the needle for the pen. Altamont diſplays all the warmth of paſſion; and Arabella evinces all the tenderneſs of love. A mutual friend, for ſuch they thought him, was fixed upon to promote their epiſtolary correſpondence. But this friend was baſe and inſidious. He wore that maſk which treachery aſſumes, at the inſtigation of envy, jealouſy, and avarice. He had conceived a paſſion, unwarranted by honour, for Arabella. He regarded Altamont with the eyes of an unworthy rival. The expectation of poſſeſſing her property had excited his attention towards her. The dread of being diſappointed in that expected property, increaſed the natural malevolence of his diſpoſition. He therefore deſtroys the letters received from Altamont, which it was his duty to have preſented to Arabella. The letters written by Arabella, and intended for her beloved Altamont, ſhare the ſame fate; whilſt the baſe deceiver ſuggeſts to her, with all the infernal art of a *Zanga*, that the beauties of Arabella had vaniſhed from the eyes of Altamont; and that even one of the meaneſt of her ſex now occupied his affection.

Jealouſy is never, in any degree, under the guidance of reaſon. Blind and obſtinate, ſhe ruſhes forward with all the impetuoſity of madneſs; and, if diſappointed in vengeance on another, ſeldom fails to bring deſtruction on herſelf. The falſe friend had ſo contrived matters, as to make each party believe, that the correſpondence was ſlighted by the other. He preſſed his ſuit, with extreme aſſiduity, and Arabella, in the heat of reſentment, conſented to crown his wiſhes. The ſolemn day was appointed; but in the interim Altamont arrived from camp. He ſoon diſcovered the black treachery of his confident; and, in the firſt paroxyſm of his rage, determined on that horrid ſpecies of revenge, which falſe honour pretends to juſtify. But Arabella, having received intimation of his deſign, expoſtulated, with great earneſtneſs, againſt the meaſure. Her prudence, at length, prevailed over his fury; and a more diſgraceful puniſhment was planned for the perfidious monſter.

The awful hour was at hand, which ſeemed to promiſe ſucceſs to treachery in love. Friends were aſſembled. The reſpected clergyman ſtood ready to commence the rites. The bride was arrayed with taſte, elegance, and ſimplicity. The bridegroom exulted in all the triumph of ſucceſs. Young men and maids crowded to the ceremony. The ſolemn queſtion was propoſed to the deceitful lover, to which he readily aſſented. It was, in turn, propoſed to Arabella, who replied, with a mixture of reſentment and contempt,——No!

Aſtoniſhment ſeized the audience. The book ſeemed ready to drop from the hands of the divine—when a voice was heard from the veſtry-room—"She is mine; Arabella is

mine, by all the ties of mutual affection, confirmed by reciprocal vows."——Reader! rejoice in the triumph of honour, and the disgrace of treachery. Altamont, supplied with a marriage-licence, takes the place of the confused and agitated traitor. Arabella gives him her hand in all the tremor of affection; the congregation are in raptures; and love and honour are crowned with triumph.

JUBA.

ACCOUNT *of the* PLAGUE. *From the* ABBE POIRET'S *Letters respecting* BARBARY.

YOU can form no idea of the dreadful ravages which the plague has made, and is still making, in this country. The people of Tunis are diminished one third, and the isle of Tabarca, twice re-peopled, has twice served as a tomb to its new inhabitants. Several cities are absolutely deserted; the crops perish on the ground, for want of hands to reap them, and immense flocks wander in perfect liberty through the fields, and no longer acknowledge any master. I have met with several douares, which had no other inhabitants but a few dead bodies, that were rotting, without burial, in the tents; and I saw the nation of the *Oulad-Amours* reduced to about fifteen people, who had escaped the contagion.

By instructing myself from experience, by conversing with those attacked by the plague, and by observing the different phenomena of that cruel contagion, I have got rid of many false ideas, which I entertained respecting it. If of all epidemical diseases, there is none more mortal, or which can be more readily communicated, there is none that may be more easily avoided, and stopped in its progress, when a remedy is applied in proper time. The air seems to be the vehicle of the greater part of epidemical diseases. Impregnated with morbific principles, by circulating through our veins, it carries the distemper with it, and often destruction. The pestilential atoms appear to be of a different species; dispersed throughout the air they lose their activity, and are by no means to be dreaded, but concentered in woollen, cotton, thread, silk, or hair of animals, they become so dangerous that the slightest contact is sufficient to convey them into other bodies, and to spread them to a great distance.

From this principle, which is confirmed by experience, it is sufficient, in order to avoid the plague, to have no immediate communication with those infected, and not to touch their clothes, or any thing else that belongs to them; but one may approach them, and even enter their apartments. In all the houses, therefore, of the consuls, and in the French factories, established both in the Levant and Barbary, those who reside in them are contented with barricading themselves, when the plague makes its appearance. With these precautions, the Europeans, though often on the very spot where it occasions the greatest ravages, are never attacked by it; there is no danger, even in receiving food from the hands of those who are infected. Corn, barley,

bread, fruit, vegetables and meat, provided they have neither hair nor feathers on them, do not communicate the contagion, and it was thus, that, in my different excurſions, I ſecured myſelf from this deſtructive ſcourge. When it prevailed among any nation whom I viſited, I never entered the tents of the Arabs. I made my own be erected at the diſtance of a gun ſhot from theirs, and I never ſuffered thoſe to approach me who came to bring me milk, fruits, or *courcoucon*. When I was apprehenſive that I had touched ſome Arab, I immediatley changed my clothes, if I could, or ſteeped them in water, and expoſed them to the air, I waſhed myſelf alſo carefully, and rubbed my body with vinegar.

With regard to the ſymptoms by which the plague declares itſelf, they are very difficult to be diſtinguiſhed, and this dreadful diſtemper often makes a great progreſs, before it is ſuſpected that it exiſts. Sometimes the patient is ſeized with a violent ſickneſs, a difficulty of breathing, and ſevere pains in the head, at other times he is attacked by an ardent fever, which in a few days conducts him to the tomb: livid ſpots alſo appear over the whole body, ſometimes before, but oftener after death. In general, the moſt conſtant ſymptoms conſiſt of a ſlow or burning fever, with buboes, which appear on the thighs, in the armpits, and the neck. When theſe buboes happen to break, which is a fortunate circumſtance, the patient recovers, but this ſpecies of cure is very uncommon. I have, however, known Arabs who had the plague three or four times.

It is a prejudice alſo very generally received, that warm countries only are acquainted with the plague, and that great heat gives ſtrength to its principles. I confeſs to you, my dear doctor, that I was much ſupriſed to ſee the contrary happen, and to hear a French proverb, in the Frank language, repeated from experience, *Mid-ſummer is coming*, ſay the Turks. *Gandouf andar*. When Midſummer arrives the plague diſappears. Indeed the end of the month of June, which is here the hotteſt time of the year, is alſo the end of the contagion. If it does not ceaſe entirely, it is at leaſt much diminiſhed, and I make no doubt, that, with great precaution, it may be at length exterminated altogether; but the Mahometans are ſo obſtinate in refuſing to employ thoſe means pointed out to them, that they keep their veſtments cloſely locked up, and even thoſe of the deceaſed, though impregnated with the principles of the diſtemper. In autumn, when they make uſe of them, the plague, ſuſpended for two or three months during the ſummer, breaks out with more force, and again ceaſes during winter, when the cold becomes intenſe. Ignorance thus propagates, among the Orientals, a malady which prudence keeps at a diſtance from more enlightened nations. There is no method to make them liſten to reaſon reſpecting quarantines. If they by chance ſubmit to them, the imprudencies which they commit, render them of no avail. I once met with an Arab chief, who was very much afraid of the plague. As he interrogated me how he ſhould avoid it, I explained to him the precautions uſed by the Europeans, and he ſeemed very much diſpoſed to adopt them.

Having paid him a viſit ſome time after, I found him very well ſatisfied with theſe precautions, which undoubtedly, in the manner he employed them, would not have ſecured him much, had the contagion appeared in his neighbourhood.

When any Arab of conſideration arrived at his houſe, he firſt embraced him, and ſent him to perform quarantine, in a tent ſeparated from the reſt. If letters were brought him, he received them, and dipped them himſelf in vinegar, often after he had read them. It was impoſſible for me to make him liſten to reaſon, and he never conceived, that there could be any danger in touching a man who was in good health.

Animals are not attacked by the plague, at leaſt I never ſaw an inſtance of it; but it is thought that they can communicate it. Their hair and wool are very dangerous after they are dead, and the caſe is the ſame when they are alive. I had, however, no opportunity of obſerving this circumſtance.

ELECTRICITY *and* MAGNETISM COMPARED.

[*By the Abbe Bertholon*]

THE phenomena of magnetiſm, which have an affinity with thoſe of electricity, have induced ſeveral philoſophers to think that there is an analogy between the two fluids which produce them, and even to conſider them as of the ſame nature. Theſe phenomena being curious and intereſting in themſelves, it may not be amiſs to mention them. Natural and artificial electricity ſometimes produce magnetiſm, in bodies which are ſuſceptible of it, and ſometimes change its direction. The truth of this we cannot doubt, ſince it is demonſtrated by well authenticated experiments. Let us begin with proofs furniſhed by obſervations made upon natural electricity.

Firſt, The Philoſophical Tranſactions relate, that Mr. Howard, being on board a veſſel bound to Barbadoes, in company with another veſſel, commanded by Mr. Grafton, of New-England, they heard a dreadful clap of thunder, in the latitude of Barbadoes, by which the mizen maſt of the ſecond veſſel was broken, the ſails torn, and the rigging conſiderably damaged. When the danger of this accident was paſſed, Mr. Howard, whoſe veſſel had not been touched, was much ſurpriſed, to ſee the companions of his voyage, going on a courſe contrary to that which they had purſued before. He at firſt thought that fear had made them miſtake their direction and that they would ſoon diſcover their error; but perceiving that they ſtill continued to go on, and not being near enough to hail them, he followed their courſe. When he was near enough to ſpeak to them, he found that they were purſuing their voyage, as they thought, and ſailing upon that rhomb, which, according to their compaſs, was proper to conduct them to their place of deſtination. This miſtake proceeded from the poles of the needle being changed, the north pole having become a ſouth pole, and the ſouth pole, a north. They turned the flower de luce with the finger, and pointed it directly north; but the moment it was left at liberty, it reſumed its direction to the ſouth. All the compaſſes in the ſhip were in the ſame ſituation, and this ſtrange accident could not be accounted for, but by attributing it to the thunder and lightning above mentioned, Mr. Howard was obliged to lend Mr.

Grafton a compaſs, to enable him to finiſh his voyage; but we are not told, whether thoſe which had been affected in this manner, ever recovered their firſt direction. We know alſo, that lightning having fallen upon the veſſel of Captain Waddel, the poles of the needles of all his compaſſes were changed in the like manner, the north point turning always towards the ſouth.

To theſe proofs we may add alſo a phenomenon long known to mariners. They have often had occaſion to remark irregular motions in the needle of the compaſs, during ſtormy weather, and ſometimes the cauſe of theſe agitations is ſo ſtrong, that the needle moves ſeveral times round the card.

Beſides, it is certain, that in the time of an Aurora Borealis, which is inconteſtibly a phenomenon of electricity, the needle is more or leſs agitated, and experiences moſt aſtoniſhing variations. The obſervations of ſeveral German, Engliſh, and French philoſophers, leave us no doubt of the truth of this ſingularity. I myſelf have remarked it ſeveral times. As a further proof, I ſhall mention an obſervation made by Father Cotte. This able philoſopher, on the 17th of September 1770, obſerving a continual agitation in the needle of his compaſs, which every inſtant varied from fifteen to twenty minutes, thought himſelf authorized in conſequence of this, to announce an Aurora Borealis for the evening of that day, which indeed appeared, not only at Paris, but in moſt of the countries of Europe. Since that period he has announced others, and always with the ſame ſucceſs.

A conſtant remark which this careful obſerver has made, ſince he has followed the daily declination of the magnetic needle is, that its variations are much greater and more frequent on the approach of ſtormy weather. I have alſo obſerved, in certain caſes, that when ſtormy clouds paſſed over a building guarded by a large conductor, good magnetic needles, well ſuſpended, experienced very ſingular agitations.

Obſervations, analogous to the preceding, have been made on the electricity of volcanoes, the influence of which, on the needle of a compaſs, is very ſenſible. Father della Torre obſerved, that a magnetic needle was much agitated on the ſummit of Mount Veſuvius. Mr. Brydone made the ſame remark on the top of Mount Ætna. The needle, however, always pointed to the north; But on the top of the volcano, more time was requiſite for it to aſſume that direction than it was at the bottom. Recupera, a man perfectly well informed of every thing which concerns Ætna, ſoon after the eruption of 1755, placed his compaſs in the lava, and to his great aſtoniſhment, 'the needle was agitated with much violence for a conſiderable time, until it entirely loſt all its magnetic virtue. It turned indifferently towards every point of the card, and did not recover its former property, without being again touched with a magnet.'

Secondly, ſeveral direct experiments concur to prove, that electricity has a very ſenſible influence over magnetiſm, Mr. Kinnerſley having placed the needle of a compaſs upon the point of a long pin, and held it in the atmoſphere of a prime conductor, at the diſtance of about three inches, found that it whirled round with great rapidity.

Mr. Franklin, at Philadelphia, about the year 1751, ſucceeded in giving to needles a polar direction by artificial electricity, and even of changing it at pleaſure. 'A ſhock (ſays he) given by four large

glass vessels, in the form of jars, to a fine sewing needle, floating in the water, gave it a magnetic direction, and it traversed readily.' If the needle be placed east and west, at the time when it is struck, the end by which the electric fluid entered, points to the north. If it be placed north and south, the end which is turned towards the north, will continue to point north, when it is put upon the water, whether the fluid entered by that end or the other. It may, perhaps, be superfluous to mention here, that when the masses upon which one operates, are too large, or when the electricity is too weak, the experiment will not succeed, as happened to Mr. Wilson, at London.

Mr. de Buffon was also one of the first, who thought that magnetism must be an effect of electricity, and this was the case, a long time before he was acquainted with the conjectures of the philosopher of Philadelphia. In the beginning of the year 1752, this great man begged Mr. d' Alibard, to make him six needles of steel, that he might try to communicate the magnetic virtue to them, by an electric shock. The method which the latter pursued was as follows. Having prepared for the Leyden experiment, a large glass cucurbit, and a mattrass, he put a needle, the cap of which had been taken off, between two plates of glass, the one longer than the other, in order that the two ends of the needle might extend beyond the edges of the latter. The whole was then put into a press, made on purpose, placed in such a manner that it formed part of an electrical circle, or communicated at both ends with a machine, and the shock was discharged through it. The apparatus being then taken to pieces, the cap adjusted, and the needle suspended upon its pivot, it assumed a northern and southern direction, and was strongly attracted by a piece of iron presented to it; in a word, it had fully acquired the magnetic virtue.

Mr. d' Alibard immediately tried to change the poles of this needle, by giving it another shock in a contrary direction, and had the wished for success.

The experiment repeated several times produced the same effects. This needle preserved its magnetic virtue several months, but some time after, its force decreased insensibly; it was even necessary at that period to hold a key within the distance of three or four lines from it, before it could be attracted. The same philosopher conveyed the magnetic virtue, by the same means, to two other needles, which preserved their force for a considerable space of time. They were struck by a shock given at the same instant, by four large glass jars prepared for the Leyden experiment.

These effects give us reason to believe, that old bars of iron exposed long to the injuries of the air, on the tops of very high buildings, such as those on the steeples of Chartres, Aix, &c. would not acquire the magnetic virtue, were it not for the influence of natural electricity. However this may be, Mr. d' Alibard remarked, that in whatever direction his needles were placed, when they received the shock, the end of the needle by which the electric fluid entered, was that which constantly turned towards the north, and consequently the end through which the fluid came out, directed itself towards the south. To change therefore, the poles of a needle, to which the magnetic virtue is communicated in this manner, nothing is necessary, but

to give it a shock in a contrary direction.

From these proofs some philosophers have concluded, that electricity and magnetism are the same thing; but it appears to me that they are wrong, for all that we can thence conclude is, that electricity produces magnetism in certain cases. Perhaps even this effect depends rather on the strong agitation and violent shocks, which the electric fluid causes in the needle, than from any peculiar virtue. Mr. Van Swinden is of the same opinion. It is well known from Mr. Reaumur's experiments, that iron immediately acquires the magnetic virtue, by the stroke and percussion of a common hammer.

Whatever truth there may be in this observation, it is certain, that if electricity resembles magnetism in a few points, there are a great many in which they differ, and which establish a very essential unlikeness. From these we shall select a small number, which will undoubtedly appear decisive. The electric fluid shews itself under the form of luminous sparks, but the faintest light could never yet be obtained from the magnetic fluid. The electric fluid is rendered very sensible by shocks of violent commotions, but it has never yet been possible to give the smallest shock by means of the loadstone. The electric fluid acts in some manner or other upon every body, but the case is different with that of the magnet. The electric fluid communicates itself readily to all metals and semi-metals, while the magnetic fluid acts only upon iron; for example, it has never been found practicable to communicate the magnetic virtue to a needle made of silver. The magnetic virtue is permanent in the loadstone, and in iron; the electric virtue, on the contrary, is almost instantaneous. If one approaches a bar of iron electrified, a simple touch immediately deprives it of its virtue, but however long or often one touches an artificial magnet, it still retains its magnetism.

It would be easy to recount a great many more marks of difference, between the two fluids of which I speak, but those which I have mentioned appear to be sufficient, to refute the opinion of those who assert their identity. From the observations and experiments which I have related, it results, therefore, that there is a great difference between magnetism and electricity, consequently that they are not produced by the same agent and the same principle, unless we suppose the fluid, which is the cause of both, to be modified in a very different manner in each case, which would be equivalent to allowing that they are two distinct fluids.

If there be so great a difference then, between magnetism and electricity, we ought not to conclude that they are the same, or even analogous; otherwise there would be an analogy between bodies the most unlike; for we observe, classic and generic marks of resemblance between them, which are not sufficient to establish a particular analogy. Therefore, until direct, repeated, and well authenticated experiments, force us to admit a real analogy between the electric and the magnetic fluids, we may rest assured, that they have not a certain, but a very vague and general identity of analogy.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

Extract of a Letter from DR. PRICE, *to a Gentleman in* Philadelphia. *Dated June 19th,* 1790.

DEAR SIR,

I AM hardly able to tell you, how kindly I take the letters, with which you favour me. Your laſt, containing an account of the death of our excellent friend, Dr. Franklin, and the circumſtances attending it, deſerves my particular gratitude. The account which he has left of his life, will ſhew, in a ſtriking example, how a man, by talents, induſtry, and integrity, may riſe from obſcurity, to the firſt eminence, and conſequence in the world; but it brings his hiſtory no lower than the year 1757, and I underſtand, that, ſince he ſent over the copy, which I have read, he has been able to make no additions to it. It is with a melancholy regret, I think of his death; but to death we are all bound by the irreverſible order of nature, and in looking forward to it, there is comfort in being able to reflect, that we have not lived in vain, and that all the uſeful and virtuous ſhall meet in a better country, beyond the grave. Dr. Franklin, in the laſt letter I received from him, after mentioning his age and infirmities, obſerves, that it has been kindly ordered by the author of nature, that, as we draw nearer to the concluſion of life, we are furniſhed with more helps to wean us from it, among which, one of the ſtrongeſt is the loſs of dear friends. I was delighted with the account you gave, in your letter, of the honour ſhewn to his memory at Philadelphia, and by congreſs; and yeſterday I received a high additional pleaſure, by being informed, that the National Aſſembly of *France* had determined to go into mourning for him.—What a glorious ſcene is opened there! The annals of the world furniſh no parallel to it. One of the honours of our departed friend is, that he has contributed much to it.

We are at preſent threatened here with a war with Spain, and a little diſpute about commerce, may poſſibly produce calamities to both countries, for which no commerce can be a compenſation. We are alſo in the middle of the heat of a general election, and this country exhibits now, a ſad ſcene of bribery, riot, and corruption.

I am, with great reſpect,
your obliged, and very
humble ſervant,
RICHARD PRICE.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

Extract of a Letter from a Literary Gentleman in London *to a Correſpondent in* Philad. *Dated May 29th,* 1790.

SIR,

YOU will rely very little on the accounts of French affairs, publiſhed in the London newſpapers, for they are, throughout, inaccurate, confuſed, and, in general, ſhamefully partial and malignant. The *Ga-*

zetteer, and *General Advertiſer*, are the only ones which come near the truth. The *Oracle*, indifferent; the *Morning Herald*, bad—the *World*, *Times*, and *all* the miniſterial papers, infamous. No good hiſtory of the French revolution yet exiſts, but the progreſs of it may be traced in the Proces-Verbaux of the Aſſembly, publiſhed by their authority, which contains a narrative of their tranſactions, and the principal ſpeeches, at full length, on all the important queſtions. Of this there are, at preſent, about ſixteen volumes, octavo, (thin) which, form the moſt curious, and extenſive, Bibliotheque of legal, commercial, and financial wiſdom, that exiſts in any language. The directors of the public Library, at Philadelphia, ſhould order this work, and alſo take in the *Journal de Paris*, which is admirably written, ſince M. Garrat le jeune undertook it, and the *Gazette Nationale*, a daily paper, like the Engliſh ones, ſet on foot by the Bookſeller Pancoucke, and which is replete with excellent information.

I have not leiſure, at preſent, to give you much literary news. We have Abyſſinian* Bruce's Travels at laſt publiſhed, in five volumes, quarto, with many plates—£. 5. 5. —The ſtile is ſlovenly, and the manner every where bariſh and uncouth. It contains, however, many curious facts, and much information. Some of the marvellous parts are doubted.

I am, &c.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Wilmington, (Delaware ſtate) *to a Correſpondent in* Philadelphia *Dated October 21ſt*, 1790.

THE proſpects of public felicity muſt communicate delight to every worthy man. It is my ardent wiſh, that the people of the United States may make as great a reformation in manners and cuſtoms, as they have made in government. Why ſhould the habits of Europe, baſe in their origin, and debaſing in their continuance, become laws to the ſons of freedom.

If there is a truth in every thing, and an obſervance of that truth is required by our great Creator, ſuch an obſervance is the duty of a nation, poſſeſſing liberty of action. There ſhould be a ſimplicity in the whole. It is in its nature productive of advantages. Small matters lead to ſerious conſequences.

Let us not weakly, and meanly, and treacherouſly, and impiouſly, neglect the opportunity, given to us, by God, of ſhowing, by our example, to our fellow-citizens of the world, how FREEMEN ought to live.

I have not ſeen Neckar's "Importance of religious opinions" which you commend ſo highly, and therefore do not know how he treats the ſubject.

We find, from the experience of mankind, the "importance of religious opinions," even when mixed with a great deal of error. What muſt be the effects of the

* The writer ſeems to have intended this tranſpoſition.

Chriſtian ſyſtem, diveſted of the creeds of *bigots*, and of the reveries of *enthuſiaſts*.* An harmonious relationſhip among all the gifts of heaven, would then be ſeen, confeſt, and felt. The actions of men would be influenced by their belief, becauſe their belief would be firm; and their actions would be proper, becauſe their belief would be right. What infidelity has been cauſed, by attempts to make men believe too much!—What confuſion, by the efforts of zeal without knowledge!

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

Extract of a Letter from MR. PAINE, *the celebrated author of Common Senſe, to a Gentleman in* Philad. *Dated,* Paris *March* 16*th*, 1790.

I LEAVE this place to-morrow, for London. I go expreſsly for the purpoſe of erecting an iron bridge, which Meſſrs. Walkers of Rotherham, Yorkſhire, and I have conſtructed, and is now ready for putting together. It is an arch of 110 feet ſpan, and five feet high, from the chord line. It is as portable as common bars of iron, and can be put up and taken down at pleaſure, and is in fact, rendering bridges a portable manufacture.†

With reſpect to the French revolution, be aſſured, that every thing is going on right—little inconveniencies, the neceſſary conſequence of pulling down and building up, may ariſe, but even theſe are much leſs than ought to have been expected. Our friend, the Marquis, is, like his great patron and maſter, general Waſhington, acting a great part. I take over with me to London, the key of the Baſtile, which the Marquis entruſts to my care, as his preſent to general Waſhington, and which I ſhall ſend by the firſt American veſſel, to New-York. It will be yet ſome months before the new Conſtitution will be completed, at which time, there is to be a proceſſion, and I am engaged to return to Paris, to carry the American flag.

In England, the miniſterial party oppoſe every iota of reformation; the high benificed clergy and biſhops, cry out, that the church is in danger; and all thoſe who are intereſted in the remains of the feudal ſyſtem, join the clamour. I ſee, very clearly, that the conduct of the Britiſh Government, by oppoſing reformations, will detach great numbers from the political intereſt of that country, and that France, through the influence of principles, and the divine right of men to freedom, will have a ſtronger party in England, than ſhe ever had through the Jacobite bug-bear, of the di-

* This ſurely cannot offend any reader, who is not either a *bigot* or an *enthuſiaſt*. E.

† Sir Joſeph Banks in a letter to an American gentleman, on Mr. Paine's conſtruction of bridges, ſays, "I expect many ſimilar improvements from your countrymen, who think with vigour; and are, in a great meaſure, free from thoſe ſhackles of theory, which are impoſed on the minds of our people, even before they are capable of exerting their mental faculties to advantage."

vine right of kings, in the Stuart line.

I wish most anxiously to see my much loved America. It is the country from whence all reformations must originally spring—I despair of seeing an abolition of the infernal traffic in negroes—we must push that matter further on your side the water—I wish that a few well instructed negroes could be sent among their brethren in bondage; for until they are enabled to take their own part, nothing will be done.

I am, with many wishes
for your happiness,
your affectionate friend.
THOMAS PAINE.

TRANSLATED FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

MR. EDITOR,

SUCH of your readers, as form their opinions of the present manners of Germany, from the very laudable industry and simplicity, of the former emigrants from thence, who have contributed so much to the flourishing state of Pennsylvania, will naturally suppose the inhabitants of that country greatly inferiour, not only to the British, and French nations, but even to us Americans, in the polite arts of luxury. The following translation from a periodical work, published at Prague, may in some measure correct their ideas on this subject.

Your's, A. Z.

DEAR FRIEND,

LAST Shrovetide I visited the famous city of——, which I found, in many respects, to exceed my expectations. I have scarcely seen any where more brilliant Shrovetide diversions. I shall inform you of the most material occurrences, together with my remarks on them. Let none henceforth come to me with complaints of the melancholy condition of poor ——, where nothing is to be heard but complaints of hard times, and of the difficulties of supporting one's family.

I arrived on Sunday evening. As soon as I entered the city I heard the sound of music. I alighted at ——and quickly procured a dexterous Friseur, to put my hair in order, and to shew me the house of our friend; whom I expected to find, together with his wife and children, in the distressed situation described in his last letter, which was filled with the most dismal accounts of the badness of the times. After knocking loudly for some time, I was discharged by a surly maid, telling me that her master and mistress, together with the daughters, were just gone in a coach to the ball. Upon this I went to one of my relations, and afterwards to two grumblers, who had likewise pretended to be in dread of starving, in consequence of the new regulations;* but I met with none of them; and where do you think they were? At the ball. How is this, thought I? I have yet to learn wherein the wretchedness of—— consists. I followed where I saw a crowd pressing, and found myself in

* Probably those of the late Emperor Joseph.

a ſpacious room, glittering with lights, and ſwarming with perſons of both ſexes. Here I beheld ſuch a concentration of pomp and magnificence, that I began to think myſelf in a fairy palace. Young and old, maids and wives, widows and children, fools and fops, ſkipping and friſking amongſt each other, like ſo many Bacchanals. At firſt my heart bounded with joy, and I almoſt fancied I had lived to ſee a return of the golden age. Every diſtinction was thrown aſide, all appeared equally gay, and equally young; for paint and powder, aſſiſted by the blaze of candles, had ſmoothed out every wrinkle, and obliterated every trace of age. Matrons and grey-headed old men, even the infirm, and thoſe who hobbled thither on crutches, partook of the general happineſs, at leaſt as ſpectators.

This was to me a new ſpectacle, and I could not long forbear making reflections, not at all favourable to ——. What moſt ſhocked me was the ſhameleſs boldneſs of both ſexes, as well in their dreſs, as in their manners. The timid ſex ſeemed even to ſurpaſs the other. This, thought I, is the hopeful poſterity for this city. Woe be to the ſober, prudent man, who ſhall come hither to look for a companion, a friend, a mother, and a houſe-keeper. I was told that there is ſcarcely an exception of any, who do not look on it as a great misfortune, not to be able to join in the *ton*. I could eaſily perceive the conſequences of this way of thinking, as well in the larger ſocieties, as in the evening ſtreet-parties. Such profligate manners I never expected to find, in a city ſo famed for its police as——. The indecent *Allemain* dance, which is ſeldom ſeen in reputable company, ſeemed here to be the favourite dance. The vulgar only dance minuets, and the nobility ſometimes country dances. Allemain! was the cry, and the fiddle no ſooner ſtruck up, than a general joy brightened every countenance, all ſeemed to be inſpired with new life. The beaux ſeized the belles, and whirled them about in the moſt wanton manner; until one pair after another, heated and breathleſs, retreated, perhaps to breathe freſh air, and to cool themſelves.

You are not to ſuppoſe, my friend, that this is done without the knowledge of parents; as you know young folks will have their ſtolen parties of pleaſure. Here people are ſuperior to ſuch low prejudices. Mama knows enough of the world, to baniſh the baſhfulneſs of her timid daughters, by her own example; though, thanks to the infallible rules of their education, the hopeful daughter generally gives her little trouble on this account. It is well worth obſerving how the mother's heart ſwells with joy, when being aſked, whoſe that dear child is, who dances ſo charmingly, ſhe can anſwer, it is my ſon, or my daughter. Under the pretence that children ought to learn to know the world gradually, that we muſt permit them to ſee the diverſions of Shrovetide, for which they have ſo long teized us, the mother conſents to make one of the party.

An unexpected bow from a powdered gentleman, in laced clothes, interrupted my reflections. Wondering who could know me in this place, after making a profound counterbow, I viewed him more attentively, and behold my Friſeur, with a partner, no leſs gay, who, as he informed me next morning, was a taylor's daughter.

You will, perhaps, from this account, form a high opinion of the opulence and trade of ——; but I muſt aſſure you, that I found the

moſt numerous and and beſt part of the profeſſional gentlemen and tradeſmen, in very neceſſitous circumſtances. That the alms-houſes and hoſpitals were filled with reduced and worn down citizens, and that I have more than once been aſked for alms by diſtreſſed houſekeepers. To enable you, in ſome meaſure, to judge of the forcible ſprings of this ruinous luxury, I muſt obſerve, that during Shrovetide, the Loan-Office is kept ſo buſy that it is with great difficulty all can get their buſineſs diſpatched. This year, in particular, it is ſaid, the mortgages amount to ſeveral thouſands more than the uſual ſum.

I had long ſearched, in vain, for my aunt of fifty, and my ſiſter-in-law, whoſe age is no leſs; at length, they were ſo gracious as to preſent themſelves to me, blooming as roſes,—calling the daughters to me, likewiſe. In pure, friendly, country ſimplicity, I called them girls; but had you ſeen how the mother and daughters changed countenance; with what ſolicitude they looked, to ſee if any one had been witneſs to my rudeneſs, and how their looks reproved my miſtake. A woman, in ——, who can diſtinguiſh herſelf by her dreſs, a little above the common claſs, will be contented with nothing leſs than *madam*. I had reſolved to have ſome converſation with my aunt, of whom I had formerly entertained a very favourable opinion, in order to diſcover her ſentiments; for I confeſs I had ſome diſtant views on one of the ladies. But this was not to be accompliſhed. If I attempted a word on any other ſubject than the ball and dreſs, I was immediately interrupted by ſome inſignificant queſtion, as, My couſin found the roads very bad, I ſuppoſe? You are not fond of dancing ſir: &c. This, indeed was enough for me. In the mean time, a column was formed, mother and daughters ſkipped away, after giving me a critical glance from head to foot, and a hint to go into an adjoining room, where I ſhould find the gentlemen, either at play, or taking a repaſt; and there indeed I found them.

My old friend ſat, immerſed in profound thought, in one corner of the room. As ſoon as he ſaw me, he ſprang up, rejoicing to meet me. The reſt of the company were too much engaged in their amuſements to obſerve us. I conducted my friend ſilently out, in order to converſe with him at leiſure. How do you do, my dear friend, ſaid I; for aught I ſee, you are very happy, and ſwimming in pleaſures? Melancholy pleaſures, ſaid he, they have coſt me the ſweat of my youth, and will, probably, the tears of my old age. I was this day, at the earneſt intreaties of my wife, obliged to take up the laſt remains of the price of my houſe, to pay for theſe pleaſures. How unhappy am I in a wife! But are you not the maſter in your own family, replied I? To be ſure I am, ſaid he, and I have often repreſented to her the conſequences of ſuch a life, and endeavoured to prevail on her to forſake it. This generally terminated in vexation; and by force, my friend, a man rarely carries his point: beſides you know my good nature: If at any time I was ſucceſsful enough to make an impreſſion on my wife, by reaſoning with her, her friends and relations ſoon undid all, and rendered my labour vain. What can I ſay, when I am told that I have been made happy, in ſpending my eſtate? that if it is ſpent, I have enjoyed my ſhare of it; when I am told of other wives, who brought their huſbands nothing, and are inferior to mine, in birth and reputation, who, nevertheleſs make

a more brilliant figure, and enjoy greater pleaſures? what, my friend, could you ſay to this? I ſaw the hopeleſs condition of my weak friend, and with a look of compaſſion, diverted the converſation to other ſubjects.

My reflections on this rage for dancing were further confirmed, when next morning I viſited one of the principal phyſicians of the city. Amongſt other natural curioſities in the poſſeſſion of my worthy friend, I found a collection of human embryos, placed in regular gradation, according to their ſizes. On my expreſſing my aſtoniſhment at their numbers, he aſſured me that the carnivals had furniſhed moſt of them. This, ſaid he, of three months, I received, a few hours ſince, from a lady who miſcarried, in conſequence of laſt night's ball, and ſhe is now ſo ill, that I apprehend her life is in danger. Not a carnival paſſes, continued he, without the loſs of human lives, and many contract incurable diſorders of the lungs, or conſumptions of other kinds, from the violent exertions of dancing. An unhappy prejudice contributes, not a little, to this miſchief, I mean the ambition of tiring each other. We have fair heroines, who boaſt of ſetting down two or three gentlemen ſucceſſively; and as it is thought diſgraceful to be outdone, they will rather ſubmit to the moſt pernicious conſequences. I was myſelf, continued he, witneſs to a caſe, where a lady, in the midſt of an Allamain, burſt a blood veſſel, and died on the ſpot. He related many other unhappy caſes, which it would be too tedious to repeat. My letter is already grown to an unreaſonable length. I have given you my ſimple thoughts on the faſhionable pleaſures of the preſent times, and you will perceive that nothing is more my averſion than, ruinous and indecent prejudices and cuſtoms. You know, that with reſpect to amuſements, I am not a rigid Cato, or ſplenetic Democritus, for I willingly partake of them, but ſuch a rage for dancing and extravagance is, to ſpeak with all moderation, going too far.

P. N.

Method of Dying Red *and* Yellow LEATHER, *called* Turkey Leather.

As practiſed in the Eaſt, by MR. PHILIPPO, *an Aſiatick; for which he received a Premium of* 100*l. from the Society of Arts, &c. in England, and afterwards their gold medal.*]

THE firſt preparation of the ſkins, both for the red and yellow dyes.

Let the ſkins dried with the hair on be firſt laid to ſoak in clean water three days. Let them be broken over the fleſh ſide, and put into freſh water for two days more, then hung to drain half an hour. Let them now be broken again on the fleſh ſide, limed with cold lime on the ſame ſide, and doubled together with the grain ſide outward. Thus they muſt be hung, within doors, on a frame five or ſix days, 'till the hair be looſe, which muſt then be taken off, and the ſkins returned into the lime-pit for three weeks. Then take them out, and work them well, fleſh and grain, every ſixth or ſeventh day during that time; after which waſh them ten times, in clean water, changing it at each waſhing. They are next to be prepared and drenched as follows.

2 Second preparation of the ſkins for both the dyes.

After ſqueezing the water out of the ſkins, put them into a mixture of bran and water new-milk warm, in this proportion, viz. three pounds of bran for five ſkins, with about a gallon of water to each pound of bran. Here drench them three days: at the end of which work them well., and then return them into the drench two days longer; after which take them out and rub them between the hands, ſqueeze out the water, and ſcrape the bran clean off from both ſides, and then waſh them again ten times in clean water, and ſqueeze the water out. Thus far preparatory to both colours; but afterwards thoſe that are to be red muſt be treated as follows.

3. Preparation in honey and bran.

Mix one pound of honey with three pints luke warm water, and ſtir them well till the honey be diſſolved. Then add two double handfuls of bran; and taking four ſkins (for which this quantity will ſuffice) work them well in it ſeparately. Then fold each ſeparately into a round form, the fleſh ſide outward, and lay them in an earthen pan, ſide by ſide, in ſummer, and in winter on the top of each other. Place the pan ſloping, that the fluid may run ſpontaneouſly from them. An acid fermentation will then ariſe in the liquor, and the ſkins will ſwell conſiderably. Thus let them continue ſeven or eight days, but the draining moiſture muſt be poured off once or twice a day, after which the next preparation will be neceſſary.

4 Preparation in ſalt.

After the laſt mentioned fermentation, take the ſkins out on the ninth or tenth day, and rub them well with dry common ſalt, about half a pound to each, which muſt be well worked into them. Then they will contract again, and part with a conſiderable farther quantity of liquid, which ſqueezes out by drawing each through the hands. Next ſcrape them clean on both ſides; after which ſtrew dry ſalt over the grain ſides, and rub them well. Then double them lengthwiſe, from tail to tail, the fleſhy ſide outward, and ſtrew more ſalt thinly on the fleſh ſide, rubbing it in. For which two laſt operations, a pound and an half may ſuffice to each ſkin. Then put them, folded on each other, between two clean boards, placed ſloping breadthwiſe, and a heavy weight laid on the upper board, in order gradually to preſs out the moiſture they will thus part with. They ſhould be continued ſo preſſed two days or longer, when they will be duly prepared for dying.

5. Preparation of the red dye, in the proportion for four ſkins, and the manner of applying it to the ſkins.

To eight gallons of water in a copper, put ſeven ounces of Shenan* tied up in a linen bag. Light the fire, and when the water has boiled a quarter of an hour, take out the bag, and put into the water, ſtill boiling, two drams of allum, three quarters of an ounce of turmeric, three ounces of cochineal, and two ounces of loaf ſugar. Then let the whole boil ſix minutes longer.

Put two pints of this liquor into a flat earthen pan; and when cool as new milk, take one ſkin folded lengthwiſe, grain ſide outward, and dip it in the liquor, rubbing it gently with the hands, then take it out and hang it to dry. Proceed thus with the reſt of the ſkins ſeparately, eight times before each freſh dipping, ſqueezing them by drawing

* Shenan is an eaſtern drug for dying, eaſy to be procured at any of the ports of Aſia, Africa, or the Levant. It is the jointed Kali, by botaniſts called Selicornia.

through the hand. Then lay them on one ſide of a large ſloping pan, for as much of the water to drain as may be without preſſure in two hours, or till cold.

6. Of tanning the red ſkins.

Powder four pounds of fine white galls in a marble mortar, ſift them fine, and mix them in three quarts of water. Work the ſkins well in this mixture half an hour or more; then folding them fourfold, let them lie in it twenty-four hours; then work them again as before; when taken out and ſcraped clean on both ſides, put them into the like quantity of freſh galls and water. Work them here again three quarters of an hour, fold them up as before, and leave them in this freſh tan three days. On the fourth, take them out again, waſh them clean from the galls in ſeven or eight waters, and hang them up to dry.

7. Manner of dreſſing the red ſkins after tanning,

When near dry, ſcrape them with a proper ſcraper, on the fleſh ſide, to a requiſite thickneſs. Lay them on a ſmooth board, and glaze them with a ſleek ſtone. After this, rub them with olive oil, and linen rag, an ounce and an half of oil to four ſkins; then grain them on the graining board, lengthwiſe, breadthwiſe, and croſſwiſe, from corner to corner.

8. Preparation with galls of the ſkins, for the yellow dye.

When the four ſkins are taken out of the bran, drenched, and clean waſhed, as before directed, Art. 2d. work them very well half an hour more, in a mixture of one pound and an half of fine white well powdered galls, with two quarts of clean water. The ſkins are then to be ſeparately doubled lengthwiſe, rolled up, the fleſh ſide outward, laid in the mixture, and cloſe preſſed down on each other, ſo to continue two days; the third day work them well again in the tan, and afterwards ſcrape them clean from the galls with an ivory or braſs ſcraper, but not an iron one. Put them again into a freſh tan, made of two pounds of galls with three quarts of water, and work them well in it fifteen times. After this, double and roll them up as before, and lay them in the ſecond tan two days; on the third, work a quarter of a pound of white ſea ſalt into each ſkin, and double and roll them up as before, to be returned into the tan till the day following, when they muſt be taken out and well waſhed ſix times in cold water, and four times in luke warm. Squeeze the water by keeping the ſkins under preſſure between boards half an hour, with two or three hundred pounds weight on the upper board, then they will be ready for the dye.

9. Preparation and application of the yellow dye for four ſkins.

Mix ſix ounces of Caſſiari Gehira, or Dgehira,* with the ſame quantity of allum, and pound them together till fine, in a marble mortar with a braſs peſtle. Thus powdered, divide them into three equal parts, one of which put into a pint and an half of hot water, in an earthen veſſel, and ſtir the mixture.

Let the boiled fluid cool till the hand can bear it. Then ſpread one of the ſkins on a flat table in a warm room, the grain ſide upward; and pour a quarter of the tinging liquor, prepared as here directed, over the grain ſide, ſpreading it equally over the ſkin with the hands, and rubbing

* Caſſiari Gehira is the berries of an eaſtern buckthorn tree, and may be had at Aleppo, or other parts of the Levant at a ſmall price, by the ſame means as the Shenan. The common Avignon berries, or yellow berries, may be ſubſtituted, but not with ſo good effect.

it well in. Do the like with the other three ſkins, for which the mixture firſt made will ſuffice.

Then repeat the operation twice more, ſeparately on each ſkin, with the remaining eight ounces of powder of berries and allum, with the aforeſaid proportions of hot water put to them as before.

Hang the ſkins, when dyed, upon a wooden frame, the grainſide outwards, without folding, and let them drain three quarters of an hour, then waſh them ſix times, or more, in a running ſtream; which done preſs them about an hour to ſqueeze out the moiſture, and hang them up to dry in a warm room.

Laſtly, dreſs and grain them, as directed for the red ones; except that theſe muſt not be oiled.

A Receipt *to make an excellent* American Wine, *communicated to the Burlington Society for promoting Agriculture and Domeſtic Manufactures, by Joſeph Cooper, Eſq. of Glouceſter County, New-Jerſey---Read before the Society, November* 6, 1790, *and ordered to be publiſhed.*

I PUT a quantity of the comb from which the honey had been drained, into a tub, to which I added a barrel of cyder immediately from the preſs; this mixture was well ſtirred, and left to ſoak for one night. It was then ſtrained before a fermentation took place, and honey was added, until the weight of the liquor was ſufficient to bear an egg. It was then put into a barrel, and after the fermentation commenced, the caſk was filled every day for three or four days, that the filth might work out of the bung-hole. When the fermentation moderated I put the bung in looſely, leſt ſtopping it tight might cauſe the caſk to burſt.——At the end of five or ſix weeks the liquor was drawn off into a tub, and the whites of eight eggs, well beaten up with a pint of clean ſand, were put into it—I then added a gallon of cyder ſpirit, and after mixing the whole well together, I returned it into the caſk, which was well cleaned, bunged it tight, and placed it in a proper ſituation for racking it off when fine.—In the month of April following I drew it off into kegs for uſe, and found it equal, in my opinion, to almoſt any foreign wine—in the opinion of many good judges it was ſuperior.

This ſucceſs has induced me to repeat the experiment for three years, and I am perſuaded that by uſing the clean honey inſtead of the comb, as above deſcribed, ſuch an improvement might be made, as would enable the citizens of the United States to ſupply themſelves with a truly FEDERAL and wholſome wine, which would not coſt one quarter of a dollar per gallon, were all the ingredients procured at the market prices, and would have this peculiar advantage over every other wine, hitherto attempted in this country, that it contains no foreign mixture whatever, but is made from ingredients produced on our own farms.

By order of the Society,

WILLIAM COX, jun. Sec'ry.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

IMPARTIAL REVIEW

OF LATE

American Publications.

A COLLECTION *of* ESSAYS *and* Fugitiv Writings. *On moral, hiſtorical, political, and literary Subjects. By* Noah Webſter, *jun. Attorney at law.* Printed in Boſton. *Octavo. Price one Dollar and one half.*

(Concluded from page 259.)

A LIBERAL proviſion for the education of youth is ſo eſſential to the happineſs of ſociety, and the preſervation of a free government, that it is ſurpriſing any of theſe ſtates ſhould be inattentive to a ſubject of ſuch great importance. It is to be hoped, that the legiſlature of New-Jerſey will ſhortly remove the cauſe of the following remark, ſo extremely diſhonourable to a free ſtate:

In general the laws of New Jerſey are highly republican; but they make no proviſion for a general diffuſion of knowlege. Many of the yemanry are extremely ignorant. The college at Princeton iz a very valuable inſtitution; but ſo little concern haz the legiſlature for the intereſt of lerning, that the funds of that college are taxed by law.

There ſeems, unfortunately, to be a leſs degree of confidence ſubſiſting between the ſouthern and eaſtern ſtates, than is neceſſary to cement, and give ſufficient ſtability to, the federal union. To whatever cauſes this may be attributed, the fact is obvious. As this is a diſpoſition fraught with the moſt alarming evils; and which muſt, if not ſpeedily corrected, be productive of very pernicious conſequences, it is the duty of every American citizen to guard againſt the impending danger. This can only be done, by removing local prejudices, and eſtabliſhing theſe great truths; that *all the ſtates*, from New-Hampſhire to Georgia, have a *common intereſt*; that, united they may expect a long continuance of wealth, glory, happineſs, and freedom; but that diſcord leads at once to a diſmemberment of the empire, and conſequently to poverty, diſgrace, miſery and ſlavery. If we but turn our attention, for a moment, to the hiſtory of the Grecian republics, we muſt ſhudder at the thought of a diſunion of the American ſtates. We wiſh not, however, to exhibit gloomy pictures, we earneſtly hope the day may never come when they ſhall be realized; but ſurely it is proper, to remind the citizens of America of the ſad effects of diſunion.

Viewing, then, the harmonious connection of the ſtates in its true light, and as its high importance deſerves, we cannot help reprobating the illiberality, and pernicious tendency, of the following cenſorious aſſertions, which we find in Mr. Webſter's *Miſcellaneous remarks*;

Maryland continues to receev multitudes of emigrants from Europe, and many of them are of the pooreſt claſs. From ſeveral months rezidence in Maryland, I am inclined to beleev, there are more vagabonds in Baltimore and the vicinity, than in all New England. But Maryland muſt decide upon the public benefit derived from this unreſtrained admiſſion of foreigners.

Thus the government of Maryland is cenſured, for admitting emigrants from Europe to come into that ſtate, eſpecially if thoſe emigrants ſhould be ſo unfortunate as to be poor. It is not enough that Baltimore and *the* vicinity (we wiſh the author had told us *what* vicinity) are charged with abounding in *vagabonds;* they muſt alſo be made the ſubjects of an odious compariſon, and be converted into *foils*, to ſet off the New-England ſtates to better advantage.

We wiſh not to go into the merits of this compariſon. The taſk would be a diſagreeable one. But as the malevolent aſſertions of Mr. Webſter may gain ſome degree of credit abroad, and prove injurious to the character of the reſpectable citizens of Baltimore, candour requires us to ſtate one fact, from which an inference, by no means favourable to the veracity of Mr. Webſter, naturally ariſes. The fact we would mention is, that Maryland has uniformly diſcovered a ſtrong attachment to civil order and good government. This has not always been the caſe in ſome of the New-England ſtates. We may add, that Maryland has never been diſgraced by tender laws, or laws violating previous contracts.

We might here enquire what meaſures our author took, to acquire ſuch an *accurate* knowledge of the people of Baltimore; for he gives us not a ſingle fact in ſupport of his illiberal opinion. But, upon reading the very next page of his book, the myſtery is cleared up. It appears that his rule was, to form a *general* character of the people among whom he *travelled*, from the ſpecimens he met with in *taverns*. Speaking of Virginia, he ſays,

Entailments of land were barred before the revolution; but real eſtate iz not liable for det upon an execution. It appeers ſtrange at firſt view, that men ſhould exempt their lands from this liability, and at the ſame time, ſuffer their perſons to be imprizoned for det: The ſingularity however iz eezily accounted for, by their karacteriſtic attachment to *large eſtates*, or rather to the *name* of poſſeſſing them. When a man's conſequence and reputation depend principally on the quantity of land and number of negroes *he iz ſaid to poſſeſs*, he will not riſk both for the ſake of hiz creditors. The paſſion for the *name of a planter*, abſorbs all other conſiderations. I waz once preſent at an entertainment, given by a *yung planter* in Virginia, who had *much land* and *many ſlaves*. He aroze at two o'clock next morning, pawned hiz knee buckles and ſome other articles, gave hiz landlord a note for about ſixty dollars, and rode off without paying hiz hair-dreſſer. But he waz *ſaid* to be a man of property. Many of the planters are indeed nominally rich; but their dets are not paid.

It is extremely hard, that the general character of a people ſhould be decided on by a perſon, who ſeems not to have aſſociated with the more reſpectable part of the community. Perhaps this aroſe from neceſſity rather than choice. But, even allowing this to be the caſe, chagrin, at being neglected, ought not to have made him reſent, in an unbecoming manner, the want of diſcernment, in thoſe who were not ſo fortunate as to diſcover his merits.

Men who travel, with a view to obtain uſeful information, ought to be careful to diveſt themſelves of the prejudices of education and early habit, if they wiſh to ſee, and repreſent things as they really are. We apprehend that both Mr. Web-

ſter and Mr. Morſe (author of a late ſyſtem of Geography) carried with them, to the ſouthern ſtates, a diſpoſition to cenſure every thing, wherein thoſe ſtates ſhould be found to differ from New-England. No wonder then, that the manners and cuſtoms of the people have appeared hideous and deformed, when viewed with ſuch jaundiced eyes. We truſt however, that the illiberal conduct of *two individuals* will not be ſuffered to beget any animoſity between the reſpectable citizens of the ſouthern and eaſtern ſtates; but that the former will deſpiſe and the latter condemn, all ſuch injurious repreſentations.

Mr. Webſter, in the courſe of theſe miſcellaneous remarks, inſiſts very ſtrenuouſly on the propriety of eſtabliſhing religion, by law, in the ſeveral ſtates. He contends that government have a *right* to *compel* every man to *attend* religious aſſemblies, and *contribute* to the *ſupport* of clergymen. He has ſome ſevere ſtrictures on the conduct of the legiſlature of Virginia, in refuſing to eſtabliſh any particular religion in that ſtate. He does not tell us what proviſion he would make for the clergy; but we preſume he would allow them tithes. He is much pleaſed with the eſtabliſhment of a particular ſect in connecticut, whoſe clergy are paid by a general tax. Diſſenters, who produce ſufficient proofs of their attending at their own places of worſhip, are exempted from the tax. This eſtabliſhment, of a particular religion, Mr. Webſter thinks no conſiderable inconvenience, becauſe the diſſenters from the eſtabliſhed church are not numerous. But he ought to recollect, that, if government will interfere in religious concerns, the clergy of all denominations have an equal claim to their attention, and that an arbitrary or unjuſt meaſure is not the leſs ſo, becauſe it may affect but an inconſiderable number of citizens. Becauſe the legiſlature of virginia have refuſed to eſtabliſh any particular religion, by law, he ſays, they have refuſed to give religion any "protection." This reminds us of ſome of the objections that were made to the federal conſtitution—It was complained that it violated the rights of conſcience, and deſtroyed the liberty of the preſs—becauſe it was ſilent with reſpect to both.

We profeſs as warm an attachment to the intereſts of religion and morality as Mr. Webſter; but we do not think the civil authority juſtifiable in intermeddling with them. Perhaps, indeed, nothing could be more injurious to religion than a legal eſtabliſhment. In ſupport of this opinion we have the experience of ages.

Men in authority however, have it in their power to cheriſh virtue, religion, and morality, by their own example, and by the appointment of virtuous men, to fill the various offices of profit and truſt which are at their diſpoſal. The influence of a wiſe government, in this way, would be a more powerful incentive to virtue, than all the compulſory means that could be deviſed. Indeed theſe are always injurious to religion. Men do not like to ſubmit to religious, more than civil ſlavery.

As an inſtance of the "ſlow progreſs of invention in the ſouthern ſtates"—he ſays, "In travelling through Virginia, from Alexandria to Williamſburg, and alſo to Peterſburg, I ſaw not one mill-dam, except what conſiſted of mere ſand, thrown acroſs a ſtreem." Hence he concludes—"The idea of conſtructing dams of timber ſeemed not, at that time, to have prevailed in Virginia." This is certainly an

unjuſtifiable concluſion. For though we can ſay nothing on the ſubject, from our own obſervation, having never *travelled* in Virginia, yet it is well known, that the exports of flour from that ſtate, are conſiderable; and that the conſtruction both of mills, and mill-dams, is as well underſtood in ſome parts of Virginia, as in any of the other ſtates.

But why all theſe ſplenetick obſervations, reſpecting the ſouthern ſtates, while not a ſingle good quality is attributed to them? Let us turn our eyes for a moment to the councils of the Union, and to the various departments of government ——A Waſhington, a Jefferſon, a Randolph, and a Madiſon, with a numerous train of other enlightened worthies, crowd upon us; and prove, that Virginia boaſts of as many ſons of diſtinguiſhed eminence, as any of her ſiſter ſtates, whether in war or in peace, in the field or in the cabinet, in philoſophy, in politicks, or in any of the ſciences, which require great efforts of the mind.

As to the internal improvements of the country, they are ſuch as by no means indicate that "ſlow progreſs of invention," mentioned by Mr. Webſter. Indeed he ſeems to have ſtudiouſly avoided mentioning any ſuch improvements. Why did not candour lead him to take notice of the important undertaking, of opening the navigation of the Patowmack? Virginia has the honour of having led the way, in improving the internal navigation of the United States. But we are tired of combating prejudice, and expoſing illiberality. We ſhall therefore proceed to give a few detached extracts, from our author's remarks on the climate &c. of the United States:

In the climate of the united ſtates, there are ſeveral particulars that dezerv notice. In the firſt place, every circumſtance in the local poſition of Atlantic America, concurs to render the wether variable. Theze ſtates extend thro fifteen degrees of latitude, in the temperate zone; conſequently muſt always experience the extremes of winter and ſummer. Every part of this territory experiences ſudden changes of wether; but the moſt numerous and violent changes, are between the 36th and 43d degrees of latitude, on the Atlantic coaſt. Within this diſtrict, the moſt frequent variations ſeera to be in Penſylvania and Maryland.

The variations of wether in the united ſtates, arizing from the latitude of their ſituation, are multiplied by their poſition on the ocean. Water in an ocean iz of a very uniform temperature; whereas land iz eezily heeted and cooled. This circumſtance creates an inceſſant conteſt between heet and cold, on an extenſiv ſee coaſt; and of courſe an everlaſting variableneſs of winds. This iz true in all countries. According to this theory, Atlantic America muſt always have a variable climate.

It iz commonly ſaid, that north weſt winds contract their coldneſs from the vaſt lakes in the north weſt regions of the united ſtates. This iz an unphiloſophical opinion, for water always moderates the temperature of the air; and it iz a wel known fact that the large lakes do not freeze at all; ſo that if we were to feel the wind immediately after paſſing over them, we ſhould find it always temperate. The truth iz, our weſterly winds come from high mountains and high regions of the atmoſphere, which are always cool. The top of the blu ridge, or firſt range of mountains in Virginia, iz about four thouſand feet abuv its baſe. The top of the Allegany or middle ridge, which is the height of land between the Atlantic and the Miſſiſippi, tho not ſo far from its baſe, muſt be higher in the atmoſphere. How far the baſe of the blu ridge iz abuv the ſurface of the ocean, haz not been aſcertained; but ſuppoze it five thouſand feet, and the top of the Allegany, two thouſand feet abuv the blu ridge, and the greateſt elevation of land iz eleven thouſand feet abuv the waters of the Atlantic.

Perhaps it wil be found that the mountains and lands at the north weſt, are much higher in America than in the north of Europe. Iz not this probable from the hight of the Allegany, and the rapidity of the river Miſſiſippi? And would not the fact, if proeved, in conjunction

with other cauſes, which are wel known, fully account for the ſuperior degree of cold in America under the ſame parrallels? It iz wel known that there are no conſiderable mountains to the north eeſt of Great-Britain, thro Denmark, Sweden and Ruſſia.

In the ſecond place, it iz obzervable that the climate of America grows more variable, in proportion to the cultivation of the land. Every perſon obſerves this effect of clearing the lands in the eeſtern and middle ſtates. The heet in ſummer, and the cold in winter, are not ſo ſteddy az formerly, being interrupted by cool rains in ſummer, and moderate wether in winter. Our ſprings and autums are longer, the former extending into ſummer, and the latter into winter. The cauſe of this change iz obvious: By levelling the foreſts, we lay open the erth to the ſun, and it becumes more impreſſible with heet and cold. This circumſtance muſt multiply changes of wether. The cultivation neceſſary to produce this effect, haz proceeded about one hundred miles from the Atlantic, or perhaps a little farther. But in Vermont and other back ſettlements, the wether iz yet ſteddy; there being few violent ſtorms, eſpecially in winter. The ſnow falls gently, and lies til ſpring; whereas neer the Atlantic, moderate wether for three or four days, or warm rain, often ſweeps away the ſnow in January or February.

But altho the wether iz growing more variable from the cleering of lands, yet the ſalutary effects of cultivation are vizible in the increeſing ſalubrity of the climate. The agu and fever iz a diſorder that infeſts moſt new ſettlements. Cultivation wil totally remoov the cauſes of this diſorder, from every tract of country, which iz capable of being drained. Forty yeers ago, this diſeeſe prevailed in the ſtate of Connecticut, in the ſame manner it now does in Maryland. But for twenty or thirty yeers paſt, it haz hardly been heerd of in the ſtate. There are a few places expozed to the effluvia of marſhy grounds, where the diſorder ſtil infeſts the inhabitants.

On the whole, the climate of America iz az ſalubrious, az that of any country in the ſame ſtate of cultivation. The European naturaliſts, with more ſpleen than knowlege, hav condemned the climate of America, az unfavorable to animal growth and perfection; but if their ideas are founded on facts, the facts muſt be taken from the neighborhood of an Indigo plantation. America, like all new countries, haz been expozed to certain annual epidemic diſorders; but wherever the ſurface of the erth haz been, for a few yeers cultivated, here diſorders hav ceeſed to rage. I am confident that Connecticut, the moſt cultivated ſtate in the union, iz now az helthy az the ſouth of France. I am confident that the inhabitants enjoy az general helth, and live az long. Az to ſize, no part of the world can boaſt of larger and more robuſt men than the northern ſtates.

On the Atlantic ſhore of America, the Gulf Streem iz a curious phenomenon. It iz however wel accounted for, on the ſuppozition that the trade winds drive the waters of the ocean weſtward into the ſpacious gulf of Mexico, where meeting the continent, they are forced between the Bahama ilans and the coaſt of Florida, and take their direction along the ſhore of the united ſtates. Such an immenſe body of waters, flowing at the rate of three miles an hour, muſt produce innumerable currents neer the ſhore; for every point of land wil occaſion an eddy, which wil be in proportion to the extent of the point or cape from main coaſt. Hence the variety of currents, in all directions, between the ſtreem and the American coaſt, which are obzerved by our ſeemen.

Theze currents and eddies, at the ſame time, *produce* and *add to*, the points of land ſhooting into the ocean.

Mr. Webſter's ſtyle is by no means ſuch as might be expected, from a man who has written ſo many diſſertations and critical remarks on this ſubject. The language, in many parts of this work, is vulgar and uncouth, in others, it is obſolete, in ſome it is *new*, and, in a variety of inſtances, barbarouſly incorrect. In ſupport of theſe charges we ſhall ſubjoin a few quotations. Theſe we ſhall not attempt to claſs under particular heads;—becauſe the ſame quotation will frequently ſerve as an example of two, or more, of the faults which have been mentioned.

1. "Had our heathen anceſtors entertained different ideas of the Deity; had they for inſtance, ſuppoſed juſtice *to have been* his leading attribute, if I may uſe the term, they would have called him the juſt &c." page. 223.

Here the paſt time of the infinitive, *to have been*, is uſed inſtead of the preſent, *to be*.

2. " Society is pleaſed and *happified* with virtue." page. 231.

Mr. Webſter, like Dr. Johnſon, has introduced a number of new words into our language, but not with the ſame propriety. He might have added to the above— " but it is diſpleaſed and *miſerified* with vice."

3. " In ſhort, he knew not any thing but honeſty and *undiſguiſed* frankneſs and integrity." page 235.

Who ever heard of *diſguiſed* frankneſs!

4. " He *derived* the greateſt pleaſure imaginable *in* my converſation." page 239.

5. " To ſupport the adverſe *events of our conditions*." page 243.

What Mr. Webſter means by the *events of our conditions* is beyond our comprehenſion.

6. " By principle, I mean, a diſpoſition of heart to *conduct* with ſtrict propriety, &c. page 243.

It is a ſhame for the author of a Grammar not to know the difference between an active, or tranſitive, and a neuter, or intranſitive verb. *Conduct* is always a tranſitive verb, though Mr. Webſter uſes it, very frequently, as if it were intranſitive.

7. " Then proceed to inquire into his *ſtanding* in life." page 244.

Vulgar, uncouth and incorrect.

8. " I beg leave to relate to you a few circumſtances reſpecting the conduct of a yung friend of mine in this city, and to requeſt your *own* remarks and advice on the occaſion." page 245.

Why the word *own* has been foiſted into the above ſentence we do not pretend to ſay.

9. " *Schoolmate* attachment." page 245.

We need never be at at a loſs for adjectives, if we are liberty to uſe ſubſtantives in their ſtead. This convenient practice, if generally adopted, would render our language very copious.

10. " I have *ventured my opinions* with my uſual frankneſs," &c. page 289.

11. " It waz a method to *compel an agreement* among men, &c." page 301.

12. " *Then* iz the *time*, &c. page 306.

Here the adverb *then* is uſed as if it were the pronominal adjective *that*.

13. " In moſt ſtates lands are ſold *at auction, where* they are ſacrificed." page 306.

A perſon, acquainted only with the pure idiom of our language, who ſhould read the above, would certainly ſuppoſe *auction* to be the name of a place. This phraſeology, however, frequently occurs in the *Fugitiv Eſſays*.

14. " The creditor ſhall take it at a *value, which* ſhall be *apprized* by three indifferent freeholders." page 307.

It is improper to ſay the *value* or *price* of a thing is *appraiſed*. We appraiſe the *thing* itſelf.

15. " A man ſhall *not* take *but* ſix per cent, &c". page 313.

If this be either correct or intelligible, there is no poſſibility of being incorrect or unintelligible.

16. " Among a *people where* poligamy was permitted," &c. page 322.

The adverb *where* is here uſed as a relative pronoun. Mr. Webſter ſcorns to be tied down by rules of any kind. He can at any time convert an *adverb* into a *noun* or *pronoun*; and even a *noun* into a *verb* &c, &c.

17. " Moſt of the countries are ſaid to be guverned by *monarkies*;" 326.

This is too abſurd to require a comment.

18. " When ſettlements hav raized the valu of the weſtern lands neerly to *that* on the Atlantic coaſt, emigrations wil moſtly ceeſe." page 330.

The reader may exerciſe his ingenuity, in ſtriving to form a conjecture of what is meant by *that*, in the above, or what it has relation to.

19. " Our laws *eezely* provide for all the children, *where* they are not provided for by the parents." page 330.

20. " But the ſame laws, by dividing inheritances, tho their firſt effect iz to create equality, ultimately tend to impoveriſh a great number of citizens, and thus giv a few men, who *commanded* money, an ad-

vantage in procuring lands at leſs than their real value. page 330.

21. "A man who iz oppreſſed to an obvious degree, by a rich creditor, will find relief *againſt* the oppreſſor." page 333.

22. "The towns which were deſtitute of *any* wel informed men," &c. page 335.

What purpoſe does *any* ſerve in this place!

23. In page 339, he tells us, that the people of New-England "converſe *handſomely*." In page 342, and in a variety of others, we are told of eſtates being, "liable *for*" debts, taxes, &c.

24. "The number of ſenators iz twelve, *and* choſen annually" &c. page 343.

25. "It iz of infinit conſequence that the pernicious *influence of elections* ſhould be deſtroyed." page 345.

This ſeems to mean the *influence of leading men at* elections. Mr. Webſter's mode of expreſſion is, in this place, barbarouſly incorrect.

26. In ſpeaking of the Dutch ſettlers in the ſtate of New-York, he ſays,

"They are honeſt and economical, but indolent, and deſtitute of enterprize; ſo that the ſtate wil be moſtly indetted to emigrants from New-England, for its future *population* and improvements." page 347.

What! are the Dutch ſettlers too "indolent" to procreate their ſpecies, that the *future population* of that ſtate muſt depend on the New-England emigrants!

27. "New-York city iz the moſt favorable *ſtand* for a great commercial port *on* the united ſtates." page 347.

28. "Diſſenters of *any* deſcription could *not* have a ſhare, &c" page 348.

29. "The legiſlature of New-Jerſey hav attempted to *call home* the trade of the ſtate." page 352.

30. The arrangement of the following ſentence is ſo confuſed, that the reader will be at a loſs to diſcover the author's meaning.

"Az the diviſions of lands favor equality, az well az the genius of the people, there can be no apprehenſions of an ariſtocratical influence from large poſſeſſions of real eſtate." page 354.

31. A perſon, unacquainted with the modern corruptions of our language, would think, from the peruſal of the following quotation, that the founder of Pennſylvania dealt largely in the traffick of the human ſpecies.

"Mr. Penn took care to gain a juſt title to hiz patent by bona fide *purchaſes of the Indians*," &c. page 356.

The uſe of the prepoſition *of* inſtead of *from* is diſgraceful, even in a counting-houſe.

32. In the ſame, and in many of the ſubſequent pages, it is ſaid, that "Mr. Penn's grant *cuvered* lands" previouſly conveyed to the Connecticut company.

The parchment, on which Mr. Penn's grant was written, muſt, at this rate, have been much larger than the famous bull's hide, with which Dido *covered*, or incloſed, the ground whereon Carthage was afterwards built.

33. Speaking of the ſettlers at Wioming, Mr. Webſter ſays,

"They were willing, if they could be *quieted* in their poſſeſſions, to becum good and peeceable citizens." "At length, Pennſylvania paſſed a law to *quiet* thoſe who were actual ſettlers before the decree, at Trenton."

We thought we had before met with blunders ſo ſhocking that none could excel them; but the above uſe of the verb to *quiet*, is unparalleled, even among the inaccuracies of Mr. Webſter.

34. "*Large* grants of land were *carved* out to individuals." page 360.

An elegant metaphor, truly, and well applied!

35. "In Virginia and Maryland, I *ſhould* queſtion whether a tenth of the land iz yet cultivated." page 365.

36. All countries, except the very mountanous, when firſt cleered, are infeſted with *intermittants*. Peeple on the fronteers of New-York and Vermont are trubbled with *it*." page 371.

37. "This may be aſcribed to the *ſuperior* length of the days. &c. page 374.

We have alſo a "*ſuperior degree of cold*" mentioned, more than once.

38. "The cape of Florida iz probably *produced between* a vaſt eddy of waters in the Mexican gulf, and the ſtreem which flows between the ſhore and Bahamas." p. 376.

39. "It is not improbable that Cape Coman, Cape Fear, Cape Hatteras and Cape Cod *may be* formed by similar currents, within the main Gulf-stream. page 376.

He ought to have used *may have been* to express the past time.

40. "If you read *Hume's England* in course, &c". page 393.

The most barbarous corruption that we have yet mentioned.

41. "You *beet a* challenge." &c page 398.

We cannot even form a conjecture of our author's meaning in this place. *Beet* is a *new* word.

52. "It is generally best to wear *our* clothes in the model that fashion prescribes; unless *your* circumstances forbid," &c, page 399.

Why this change of the persons?

43. "*In* the choice of husbands, my fair readers, what shall I say?" page 412.

44. In page 432, we are told not to confound the words *learning* and *knowledge;* for that,

"*Lerning* iz what iz obtained *in* books, but *knowlege* iz what iz acquired by *observation.*"

Curious definitions of *learning* and *knowledge* truly! We must allow, that from *some* books there is very little of *either* to be obtained; but surely no man, of common understanding, would infer from this, that *knowledge* may not sometimes be obtained in a variety of ways,—from *books*, conversation, &c. On reading a little further, we meet with the following unaccountable contradiction,

"A smaller number of *books*, at less trubble and expense, would furnish you with more valuable trezures of *knowlege.*" page 411.

Before we conclude, it may be proper to mention the motives which have induced us to examine, so *minutely*, the style of this author. To the dry and invidious task of *verbal criticism*, we do not often descend; nor should we have done it, on this occasion, were not Mr. Webster a man who pretends to an uncommon knowledge of our language, who has censured the style of others, with unmerited severity, and who has been so extremely arrogant and presumptuous, as to attempt innovations, calculated to destroy the purity of our language, and to change it into a mere unintelligible jargon. We have not made a single remark on his *newly invented orthography*. Our observations on this subject, are reserved for the *Review* of his "Dissertations on the English Language."

We shall conclude with two articles of advice to Mr. Webster. The first is, to reform *his own* language, before he attempts to correct that of *others*; the second, to learn to deliver his opinions with a less dictatorial air. That the former of these articles of advice is necessary, evidently appears from the numberless inaccuracies with which these *Essays* are replete; that the latter is equally so, is evinced by the whole tenor of his writings; the following, taken from his introduction to a political essay, (page 378) may serve as a specimen;

"The following extract iz published, because I am desirous *my opinion* on this subject should be known and recorded."

"As who should say, I am Sir Oracle."

OBSERVATIONS *upon* NEGRO-SLAVERY. *A New Edition. By* Charles Crawford, *Esq. A Pamphlet; published in Philad.* [*Price one fourth of a Dollar.*]

EVERY effort in behalf of injured humanity merits our attention. Mr. Crawford's remarks on negro-slavery are the result of much reading, together with observations, which he was enabled to make, during a resi-

dence of many years, in the Weſt-Indies. His pamphlet, however, is chiefly compiled from different writers on the ſubject of which he treats; and to thoſe who have not acceſs to the numerous authors whom he quotes, ſuch a compilation cannot be unintereſting. The author's objects are, to prove that negro-ſlavery is inconſiſtent with natural juſtice and revealed religion; that the colour of the negroes is the effect of climate; that there is no natural inferiority either in their intellectual or moral faculties; that the traffick in negroes is productive of the moſt horrid wars, devaſtations, and carnage, among the Africans, in their native country; that they experience numberleſs cruelties on their paſſage to the Weſt-Indies, &c. and alſo on the plantations, after their arrival; and, laſtly, that ſo far from any inconvenience ariſing to the planters, from the abolition of the ſlave-trade, the conſequences of ſuch an event would be highly beneficial. In ſupport of each of theſe particulars he has produced many ſtriking facts, which are generally quoted from authors of good repute. From this pamphlet we have ſelected the following extracts:

"There are ten thouſand murders, or more, committed every year in the Weſt-India iſlands belonging to the various nations of Europe; without reckoning the various thouſands of Negroes who are deſtroyed in Africa, in the paſſage from Africa to theſe iſlands, and in the ſeaſoning them to the climate of the Weſt-Indies.—There are ten thouſand or more Negroes who fall ſacrifices every year to hunger and oppreſſion, who have their lives ſhortened by the want of proper ſuſtenance and by unkind treatment. If we keep a ſlave and do not allow him food enough to ſupport him, or time to procure food enough for his ſuſtenance, we are guilty, in the court of juſt conſcience, of ſtarving him. I have known in one of the Weſt-India iſlands, I have been a witneſs in perſon to the fact, where maſters have allowed their ſlaves no food whatever, but have only excuſed them from the work of a day or two in the week to provide themſelves with food. In ſome of the Weſt-India iſlands they allow no more than ſix or eight pints of horſe-beans to each Negro man or woman for a week. Will the Phyſicians ſay that this is food ſufficient to ſupport a hard working and robuſt perſon? A healthy Negro might eat his week's allowance in two days.

In the Weſt-Indies the Negroes work from the riſing to the ſetting ſun, with but little intermiſſion, and are driven like cattle, in herds, to their labor, by the ſmack of the whip, ſome under the preſſure of diſeaſe, ſome of the women ſoon after being delivered, ſome of theſe unhappy people tied to a weight of fifty-ſix pounds, by a chain around their necks, ſome chained together, and ſome of them without clothes to conceal what decency requires to be concealed. A Negro in one of the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands is ſaid, when perſecuted, to have jumped in a fit of deſpair into a large copper of boiling ſugar, as into an aſylum from tyranny. There are frequent inſtances of their deſtroying themſelves from being wearied with oppreſſion. Poor and perſecuted ſufferers! I have often ſeen your afflictions with a moiſtened eye and a breaking heart.

I cannot ſpeak with moderation of this odious cuſtom of Negro-ſlavery. It is a flagrant and portentous wickedneſs. It comprehends or it leads to every other crime. It makes us paſſionate, revengeful, unjuſt, inhuman. It is *the eſſence of iniquity*. It is an inſult to the underſtanding for any one to defend it, and to pretend to the character of a chriſtian or an honeſt man. When I conſider this gigantic evil in all its diſmal conſequences; the cruel wars it occaſions in Africa; the horrible anguiſh that thoſe who are kidnapped muſt feel, when confined in the loathſome hold of a ſhip, and rent from their freedom, their family, their property, and their country; the agony inexpreſſible in particular of a huſband in ſuch a ſituation, who knows that the wife of his boſom cannot be uſed by himſelf, while ſhe may be polluted by others; the unrelenting oppreſſion with which they are afterwards ſcourged in a foreign land; the inſults, the famine, the drudgery, the tortures to which they are expoſed; when I conſider theſe things I could ſay of the Slave-trade, in the words of the Roman Orator, that "verbo fatis digno tam nefaria res appellari nullo modo poteſt!"

Fifteen Diſcourſes on the Marvellous Works *in* Nature, *delivered by a Father to his Children:*

Calculated to make mankind feel, in every thing, the very preſence of a Supreme Being, and to influence their minds with a permanent delight in, and firm reliance upon, the directions of an almighty, all-good, and all-wiſe Creator and governor. By Charles Chriſtopher Reiche, M. A. *Publiſhed in Philadelphia.* [*Price* 4*ſ*6.]

THE wondrous works and various phenomena of nature, eſpecially as exhibited on our globe, are here deſcribed in ſuch a plain and agreeable manner as to engage the attention of the young reader, and make a lively impreſſion on his mind. Upon theſe ſtriking facts our author has many ingenious obſervations. By reaſoning, with briefneſs and ſimplicity, on the aſtoniſhing wiſdom diſcovered in the works of the creation, and the harmonious connection of the various parts, he deduces the exiſtence of a great *Firſt Cauſe*, an eternal, omnipotent, and all-wiſe God, who is the author and preſerver of all things. Thus this little work is well calculated to anſwer the double purpoſe, of conveying to children many uſeful ideas, reſpecting the various productions of nature; and of teaching them to acknowledge and adore the wiſdom, power, and goodneſs of their great Creator. We recommend it, therefore, to the parents and inſtructors of youth, as a fit book to be put into the hands of children.

It is a very extraordinary fact, that the author of theſe diſcourſes was totally unacquainted with our language, two or three years ago; and yet his ſtyle is now as good as we generally meet with. The reader may judge for himſelf, from the following extract:

Though I have ſeen, myſelf, many hundred neſts, and thouſands of very ſtudious men have, alſo, ſeen them, and reflected upon their ſtructure, yet, no man can build one in that degree of relative perfection in which it is built by the wild birds themſelves. Vain, therefore, would it be to deny that inſtinct, and to ſuppoſe, that birds may be taught a piece of admirable workmanſhip at the very firſt ſight of it, and become the moſt ſkilful architects, the moment they firſt ſee a well adapted, and proportioned edifice, ſince even men cannot be taught in ſuch a way, nor acquire, at the firſt ſight of a complicated work, the neceſſary ſkill for conſtructing it. Inſtinct, therefore, is undoubtedly to be admitted. But what inference muſt we draw from it?

If in travelling through a country, you ſhould come to a place, where you ſaw thouſands, and thouſands, of workmen, buſy in erecting houſes, of timber, ſtones, and lime, exactly alike, and all in the ſame direction, all of the ſame length and breadth, height and ſolidity, what would you infer?

Could you imagine, that all theſe workmen came together by chance? or that all theſe lines and directions were accidental, that this conformity in length, breadth, height and ſolidity, were the mere effects of chance, or neceſſity? or, could this be ſuppoſed, if on travelling further into the ſame country, you ſhould ſee other workmen erecting other houſes of a different kind of timber, ſtones, and lime, in other directions, and of different dimenſions, in height, length, and breadth, from the firſt, yet, in every particular perfectly reſembling one another? would you not rather believe, that ſome great architect, after having drawn the lines, and contrived the plans, had ſummoned the workmen, laid down the plans before their eyes, and hired them to work, or, at leaſt, perſuaded, and prevailed upon, them to comply with his wiſhes, and directions. At the ſame time, if you ſhould obſerve the ſituation of all theſe houſes to be ſuch as may beſt ſuit the occupations of thoſe who are to inhabit them; that they are erected on a large river, when commerce is the principal object; on a fertile ſoil,

when agriculture is more immediately in view; and on a ſterile, yet well ſituated, ſpot, when manufactures are intended to be eſtabliſhed; and that the houſes themſelves in their foundations, dimenſions and interior diviſions, are beſt fitted for theſe reſpective employments; would you, then, heſitate a moment, to believe, that he who directs the contrivance of theſe houſes, and furniſhes, out of his own funds, all the materials, and, moreover, provides for the proſperity of the inhabitants, muſt be wiſe, and benevolent.

Examine, therefore, dear children, the birds, and their neſts! reflect on what lines and directions all kinds of birds, uniformly, build their neſts! theſe in the ground; thoſe upon ſhrubs; ſome upon towers; others upon the higher branches of trees, and others, again, almoſt on their tops; but every individual, of the ſame ſpecies, about the ſame diſtance from the ground! reflect, too, upon the materials which every kind of birds maketh uſe of in building! meaſure the circumference, or the height, or the depth of their dwellings! be attentive to the ſolidity, both of their foundations and their walls! advert to the ſituations in which they are built, and tell me, whether there is not a moſt ſtriking conformity throughout.

It is a fact, which can not be denied, that birds of the ſame ſpecies build their neſts in the ſame direction; of the ſame materials; according to the ſame rules, and of the ſame dimenſions; that each bird builds its own neſt as wide, and as deep, as round, and as ſoft, as firm, and as ſecure from the wind, the rain, and other accidents, as thoſe of every other of the ſame ſpecies. It is, alſo, a fact, that birds of the ſame ſpecies build at the ſame time, and that each of them chooſeth the moſt convenient place for its ſubſiſtence. If this is ſo, is it not equally ſelf-evident, that there muſt be a ſupreme architect and director of nature, who formed all the various plans for ſuch a variety of neſts; who drew the lines; who laid them, as it were, before the eyes of the bird; and who made theſe plans acceptable to them? and, ſince he furniſhes the materials for all theſe buildings, and effects, by his plans, and directions, the well-being of theſe creatures; can you deny, that this ſovereign of nature provides for, and earneſtly deſigns, the happineſs of theſe birds? that he is kind and abundantly gracious to them? can you think theſe incomparable qualities are inherent in ſtupid and irartional fate, or chance?

Moreover, amazing as theſe inſtincts are, yet, they are not ſuperior to that which always inſtigates many ſpecies of birds to bid us farewell at the approach of winter, and to ſalute us, again, in the ſpring.

Millions of birds undertake this migration, and even the young ones reſolve, at once, to leave their native ſoil, in which they had, hitherto, proſpered. There is no ſpeech; there is no language, among them; and yet, they are called forth, and travel, in different diviſions, into far diſtant lands.

Even, if the old ones could give intelligence to their young, and could explain their reaſons for their wanderings; yet, where pleaſures are to be left, and fatigues to be ſupported, you well know that young folks ſeldom liſten to the advice of their elders, and ſtill leſs conform to it.

There are whole nations of men that would ridicule the traveller, who ſhould tell them of frozen lakes, or rivers, which might be croſſed, on horſeback, or even in heavy carriages, becauſe they have never ſeen any ice, and therefore, have no conception of the effects of froſt: how comes it, then, that young birds do not ridicule, or deſpiſe, the tale of an approaching froſt, of which, as they have never felt it, they can not have the leaſt idea? ſurely, there muſt be a ſupremely benevolent and omnipreſent intelligence, who incites every bird to remove, by informing them all of impending danger!

Among the many intereſting accounts of wandering birds, I have read one peculiarly ſtriking. It relates to the paſſage of cranes from Europe to Aſia. When they fly abroad, they always cry aloud, and announce their approach inſtinctively. But, before they arrive at the great mountains of Caucaſus, which they muſt paſs over, and where hoſts of eagles lie in wait for prey, they always make a halt, and, though accuſtomed to reſt at night, they ſtop here all day, and fly acroſs the mountains in the dark, and, thus, avoid being ſeen by the eagles. But, what is ſtill more ſurpriſing, each of them taketh a ſtone in its bill, to prevent, or conquer, the efforts of that natural inſtinct which incites them to cry aloud, during their flight. By theſe means, they paſs over the mountain in ſafety. Similar proofs of ſagacity occur in almoſt every ſpecies of birds: how, then, can you forbear to acknowledge, and adore, an all-wiſe and benevolent Creator?

THE

Columbian Parnaſſiad.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

VERSES *Humbly Addreſſed to an* ILLUSTRIOUS CHARACTER.

GREAT in the field, and ſteady in debate ;
Thou whoſe acquirements muſt adorn the ſtate,
'Till hiſtory no more ſhall teach the mind,
And dark degeneracy ſeize mankind ;
Say, how ſhall I attempt to ſing thy praiſe ?
Strong is my wiſh ; but feeble are my lays.
Truth, honouring thee, from Fancy claims no aid ;
Weak are the efforts of each tuneful maid.
Here Humphreys fails, in merit tho' ſupreme,
And Barlow ſinks beneath the mighty theme.
Can Ramſay's pen do juſtice to thy fame ?
The bold attempt at leaſt we ſhould not blame.
Let him then ſhew the merits of thy youth,
And ever keep in view hiſtoric truth.
Let him diſplay thee glorious in the field,
When e'en ſome virtuous minds appear'd to yield.
When diſcipline to valor was oppos'd,
In war with veterans when young ſoldiers clos'd,
Whilſt art no longer worth could counterfeit,
And all but patriots haſten'd to ſubmit ;
Then thy undaunted mind ſuperior roſe ;
Thy conduct cheer'd our friends, and check'd our foes.
Prepar'd with ſteady mind all ills to meet ;
In conqueſt mild, and gallant in defeat.
Thy ſoul was known undaunted to remain,
On Germantown's ſad heights, or Trenton's glorious plain.
When War at length was from our country driv'n,
And Peace appear'd, the eldeſt-born of heav'n,
We ſaw thee moderate the patriot-band ;
We ſaw thee eager to reſign command.
Crowds for thy bliſs preferr'd th' united vow,
And bleſt their Cincinnatus at the plough.
Then Commerce ſigh'd ; then Fury rag'd again,
Threat'ning with blood to deluge ev'ry plain ;
And laws, which only can our bliſs complete,
Proſtrate appear'd beneath Diſunion's feet.
Thy grateful country, conſcious of thy worth;
Once more from thy retirement call'd thee forth ;
Convinc'd, that he who ſtemm'd ambition's tide,
Deſerv'd in peace a nation's bark to guide.

In peace, from thee how many glowing hearts
Expect reviving trade, reviving arts!
Thy wiſdom will protect the good and free;
And mild Religion ſtill looks up to thee.
By policy our freedom to ſecure;
By wholeſome laws to guard both rich and poor;
To ſhew the world ambition to abhor,
But chiefly keep from us deſtructive war;
To teach us friends to love, and foes forgive—
The muſe exclaims—"GREAT CHIEF!—long may'ſt thou live!"

T. R.

Philadelphia, November, 1790.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

ODE; *ſacred to the arrival of* CONGRESS *in* PHILADELPHIA, 1790.

THOU power, preſiding o'er the human heart,
And nature's univerſal frame!
To me a portion of that fire impart,
Which the true bard alone can claim.
Shew me paſt glories to relate,
Beyond the reach of chance or fate!
Teach me our preſent bleſſings to reſound!
Teach me to ſhew our future bliſs
In dark futurity's abyſs,
When by Religion Virtue ſhall be crown'd!

And hark! celeſtial ſounds enchant my ears!
I riſe far, far above the earth.
Angels invite the Muſes to the ſpheres,
Whoſe themes are worthy of their birth.
From heav'n thoſe powers, which raiſe the ſoul
Above terreſtial, mean controul——
Which fit us for the manſions in the ſkies——
From heav'n they come——their genial ſway
Let all with gratitude obey,
Whilſt clouds of incenſe from our hearts ariſe.

Methinks in part that period I review,
When *Jacob's* celebrated race
Their former proud oppreſſors overthrew,
With anguiſh and diſgrace.
The yielding waves my fancy ſees,
Through which, obeying heaven's decrees,
Great *Moſes* led the favour'd, gallant band.
The cloſing waves I view again,
Which buried haughty Pharaoh's train,
And ſav'd the heirs of Canaan's promis'd land.

But virtuous Moſes clos'd in death his eyes,
Before his triumphs were complete——
He ſees the object of his vows—and dies——
Whilſt other chiefs the foe defeat.
To him bold *Joſhua* ſucceeds,
Beneath whoſe arm each tyrant bleeds,
And many a king ſubmits to Iſrael's God.——
His out-ſtretch'd arm, to them a ſhield,
Strew'd with their foes th' enſanguin'd field,
Whilſt wrath and devaſtation rag'd abroad.

And now at length the choſen race enjoy
The fruits of their ſucceſsful toil.
Each may his hours in uſeful arts employ,
And cultivate in peace his ſoil.
But Folly takes her turn to reign.——
They felt full many a tyrant's chain.
Rebels to God, what freedom could they find?
Mean ſtocks and ſtones they oft ador'd;
Jehovah ſeldom they implor'd,
Reſtleſs as waves, and changeful as the wind.

Ye nations! hear this hapleſs people's woes;
Their ſufferings ne'er ſhould be forgot,
Surrounded by aſpiring, mighty foes,
Captivity was oft their lot.
The men, who madly ſpurn'd at God,
Were ſlaves at home, and ſlaves abroad.
In vain their ſeers from revelation ſpoke;
Forgetful of their former zeal,
They now are ſadly forc'd to feel,
In ev'ry land, but *ours*, oppreſſion's yoke.

Americans! from theſe, and others learn—
(Lo! Hiſtory diſplays her page)
Truths, which yourſelves or offspring muſt concern;
Nor longer in diſputes engage.
Submit in time to juſt command.
(See, and revere the illuſtrious band,
Who, for your good, in ſolemn council met,
Enact new laws, or old repeal;
Watch faithful o'er the public weal.)
Union embrace, and former feuds forget.

Prepar'd they come from Georgia's ſultry plains,
And from New-Hampſhire's ſtormy coaſt,
To hold with wiſdom our new empire's reins,
And make us of the world the boaſt:
This happy city they prefer—
O! may they ever find from her
Such juſt ſubmiſſion as their virtues claim!
May Induſtry her powers exert;
May Art grow more and more expert;
Whilſt *tongues*, *pens*, *preſſes*, hail each patriot's name!

But chiefly let the trump of Fame resound
Great WASHINGTON's superior worth:
In peace the hero is as much renown'd
As when he led our armies forth.
The battle's fiercest rage he brav'd;
He fought, he conquer'd, and he sav'd.
Again for us he quits his lov'd retreat,
Domestic comforts he foregoes,
To give us bliss, and heal our woes;
Then let the trump of Fame his deeds repeat.

O! Philadelphia! decently rejoice,
That thou art honour'd by the wise;
Hence shall be heard immortal Freedom's voice;
Hither all nations turn their eyes.
Ye sons of Virtue! hear the strain—
Nor think your poet sings in vain—
Soon shall we view tyrannic Fury hurl'd
(Her powers by equal laws restrain'd)
From ev'ry land, where once she reign'd,
Descend to hell, and free a lab'ring world!

Philadelphia, 1790.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

An ODE *to* Religion; *by a* LADY *lately deceased in the City of* Philadelphia.

RELIGION! come, celestial maid,
In all thy radiant charms array'd,
And smile upon my woes;
Tell me, 'tis folly thus to mourn,
O! whisper that the peaceful urn,
Will every grief compose!

Come thou, bright power, possess my soul,
And reign supreme without control,
Director of my will;
Bid every warring passion cease,
O! point the way to endless peace,
And every murmur still!

Tho' Sorrow now erects her throne,
And calls this throbbing breast her own,
Thou can'st repel the dart;
'Tis thine to calm the troubled breast,
To whisper more than mortal rest,
And heal a breaking heart.

When schemes of joy and gay delight,
The sensual heart to bliss invite,
Thou flieſt the giddy scene,

'Tis where *ſtern Pain* her ſeeds has ſown
And ſtrew'd with thorns the bed of down,
Religion reigns ſupreme.

Nor yet to calm my troubled ſoul,
Nor Sorrow's murmurs to control,
To thee I lowly bend;
From the ſwift varying tranſient ſcene,
Of Life's deluſive airy dream,
My ſoaring wiſhes tend.

Erect thy empire o'er my heart,
Celeſtial viſitant, impart
A ray of grace divine;
Let deep humility ſincere,
And mild philanthropy appear,
And round my ſoul entwine.

From paſſions' dread tyrannic ſway,
O! bear me far by thy bleſs'd ray!
By nobler proſpects fired,
May I, with ſympathy ſincere,
Still mix with woe the friendly tear,
By charity inſpired!

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

To a LADY, *with ſome early* Flowers—*by the ſame.*

GO, happy flowers, and grace the breaſt
Where all the virtues glow;
Where too, in ſpring's gay verdure dreſs'd,
The buds of beauty blow.

And whilſt freſh fragrance you diffuſe,
When cheriſh'd by the maid,
Ah! let the moral of the muſe
In ſweetneſs be conveyed.

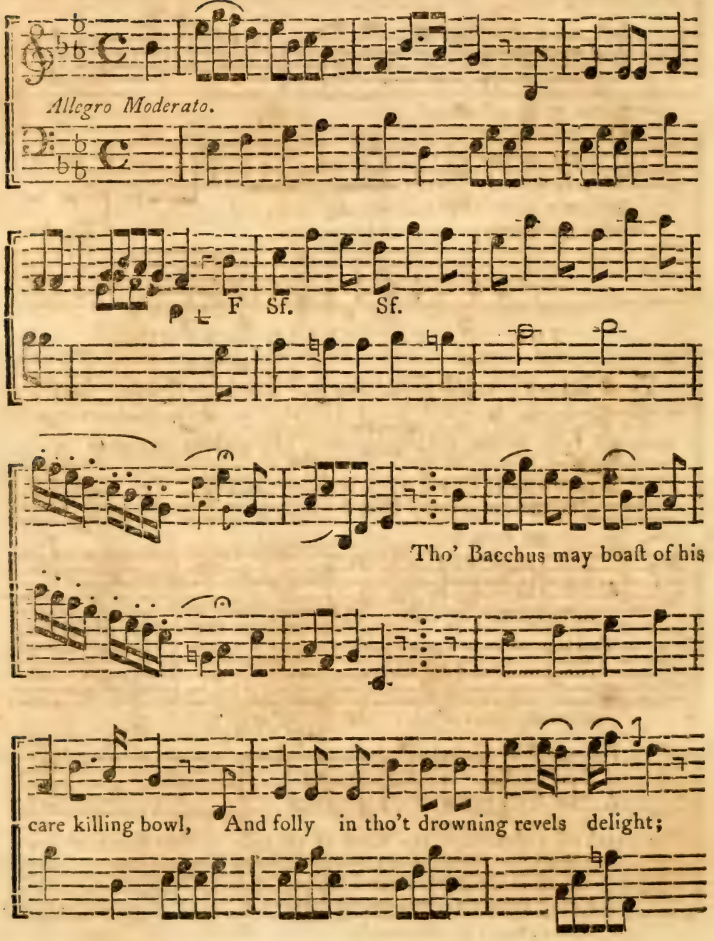
Tell her, that tho' ſhe rivals you,
And emulates your form,
Her life's as fair an emblem too,
Of your ſhort tranſient morn.

For ah! like thine thoſe buds muſt ſoon,
Decline their ſummer's ſway;
A cruel froſt will chill their bloom,
And every charm decay.

Yet who will mourn their tranſient ſtay,
When in their room we find,
A ſpring which boaſts eternal day,
The *beauties of the mind.*

Tho' BACCHUS *may Boaſt, &c.*

An admir'd New Song.



Expreſſivo.

Such worſhip, alas! has no charms for the ſoul, When ſoft-

er devotions the ſenſes invite: When ſofter devotions the

Sy.

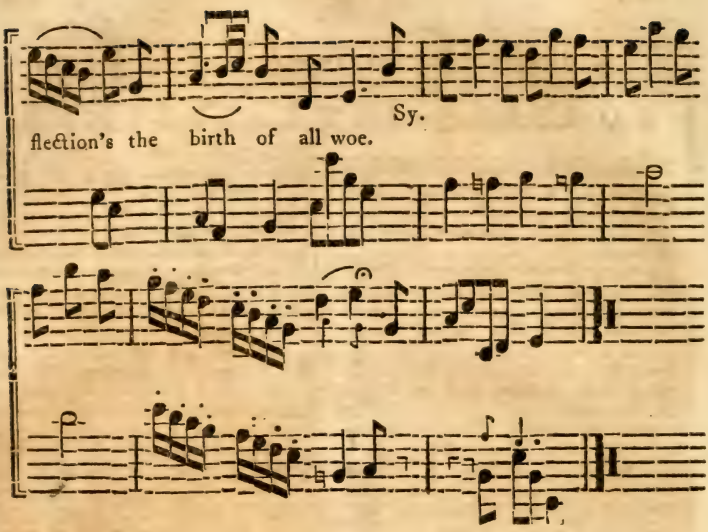
ſenſes invite. To the

tr.

arrow of fate, or the canker of care, His potions oblivious a

balm may beſtow, But to Fancy that feeds on the charms of the fair,

The death of reflection's the birth of all woe. The death of re-



II.

What Soul that's poſſeſt of a dream ſo divine,
With riot would bid the ſweet viſion begone;
For the tear that bedews Senſibility's ſhrine,
Is a drop of more worth than all Bacchus's tun.
The tender exceſs which enamours the heart,
To few is imparted, to millions deny'd,
'Tis the brain of the victim that tempers the dart,
And fools jeſt at that for which ſages have dy'd.

III.

Each change and exceſs hath thro' life been my doom,
And well can I ſpeak of its joy and its ſtrife;
The bottle affords us a glimpſe thro' the gloom,
But Love's the true ſunſhine that gladdens our life.
Come then, roſy Venus and ſpread o'er my ſight,
The magic illuſions that raviſh the Soul,
Awake in my breaſt the ſoft dream of delight,
And drop from thy myrtle one leaf in my bowl.

IV.

Then deep will I drink of the nectar divine,
Nor e'er, jolly god, ſoom thy banquet remove,
But each tube of my heart ever thirſt for the wine,
That's mellow'd by friendſhip and ſweeten'd by love.

The CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PEACE.

BY some recent accounts from Europe, we learn, that peace has been concluded between *Russia* and *Sweden*; whether their respective allies are included we have not yet learned.

Accounts have also been received, that an accommodation of all disputes has taken place between *Great Britain* and *Spain*. We have been so often amused with alternate accounts of *peace* and *war*, between these two powers, that we still entertain some doubts of the truth of this information.*

While we rejoice, as friends of humanity, in the tidings of peace being restored to the nations of Europe, we are not without apprehensions, lest the arms which have been lately used in the cause of ambition, should now be engaged in the service of tyranny. Times of general peace are not so favourable, to the struggles of mankind to obtain freedom, as those seasons when neighbouring nations are engaged in war with each other; and are thus prevented from aiding despotic power.

COMMOTIONS *in* FRANCE, &c.

We are sorry to find that disturbances still prevail in *France*. They do not, however, appear to be either very great, or very general.

In the French West-India-Islands, particularly in Martinico, dreadful scenes of intestine quarrels have for some time prevailed. The carnage, as well on the side of government, as on that of the people, has been great. It is to be feared that these must continue, till tranquillity is completely established in France.

PROGRESS *of* FREEDOM.

The bud of liberty which put forth in the Austrian Netherlands, begins to droop and wither 'ere it has blossomed. The opposition made by the Brabanters to the late Emperor, though, probably begun upon good cause and just principles, appears, however, from the imperfect accounts we have of the transactions in that country, to have fallen into the hands of a different set of men from those who commenced it; to have degenerated into a tyranny equally grievous with that which they sought to avoid. It is still, however, to be wished that they should be successful. Oppressed as they may be at this moment by their pretended defenders, the interest and cause of freedom are still in a great degree connected with their fate. Should they succeed in throwing off the yoke of the Emperor, the same spirit that led them to oppose his authority, will serve to rid them of their domestic usurpers. They will afford too, another much wished-for instance of fortunate resistance against tyranny, and the assertion of the rights, dignity, and independence of men: While the unprosperous issue of the present contest would serve to damp and discourage similar efforts, success, by inspiring hope and confidence, would animate men to imitate so alluring an example.

The struggle in France promises indeed to terminate happily; though it has continued a long time, and at some periods seemed very doubtful; victory seems at last plainly to have declared herself in favour of liberty. The affections of the people are too strongly engaged on the side of the revolution, to afford any prospect of success to an internal opposition. Foreign powers do not seem inclined, at least, they are not in a condition, to make any powerful diversion in favour of tyranny

The Emperor and the king of Spain, who seem more particularly called upon to support the authority of the French Monarch, the one by the intimate connection that has hitherto subsisted between the two crowns, the other from the affinity which unites him to that Prince, have hitherto been engaged by other concerns, that interested them too nearly to think of taking any measures to retrieve his lost consequence.

So glorious an acquisition to the cause of freedom, as the French monarchy, ought amply to console us for the unfortunate event of similar attempts. France was the brightest gem in the crown of tyranny—the monarchy in which the arts

* *We have just learned, by the arrival of the British packet, that* no accommodation *has taken place.*

and ſciences moſt flouriſhed, and which preſented the moſt favourable proſpect of arbitrary power in the world. An Empire ſo reſpectable, from whom tyranny derived her chief ornament and ſupport, embracing the ſide of freedom, will ſerve to bring her cauſe into great credit and reputation.

As France has hitherto ſet the pattern to all Europe in matters of taſte, ſo ſhe now bids fair to afford a more noble example in ſcience, liberty, and legiſlation.

LONDON.

Conſiderable quantities of American pot-aſh have been condemned by the Aſſay-maſters. People ſkilled in that manufacture have been led to make ſeveral experiments to diſcover the cauſes of its defects and impurity. The great evil which injures the ſale, and very much reduces the value of ſome of the American pot-aſh, ariſes from foreign matters, ſuch as common ſalt and earth, being accidentally or deſignedly mixed with it. People vending or dealing in this article may ſave themſelves the trouble and diſgrace of ſending an adulterated or faulty kind to market, if they will only previouſly obſerve the following method for trying its quality. Take ſome pot-aſh and diſſolve it in water: Let there be as much pot-aſh as the water will diſſolve. Then plunge a piece of ſilver coin, or any thin plate of ſilver into the ſolution. If the pot-aſh contains any inflammable or improper mixtures, it will change the ſilver to a dark or black colour, in the ſame manner as if it had been over the ſteam of burning ſulphur. If the pot-aſh is pure the ſilver will remain bright. Upon the experiment being made ſhould it be diſcovered to be bad, the evil can be remedied only by diſſolving the whole quantity in pure water, and boiling it down and fluxing it a ſecond time; or it may be made into pearl aſhes, by calcination, with little expence.

How convenient an age do we live in! What will poſterity think of us, when told, that, among other ſingularities of the preſent day, a modeſt gentleman is now advertiſing, in a London paper, to "write ſermons for the clergy, either in town or country, on any text they may chuſe!—And although he has a conſiderable number of orthodox diſcourſes by him, yet Arminians, Arians, Socinians, and every ſpecies of ſectariſts, may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice."—We cannot help tranſcribing his—N. B. Letters (poſt paid) from the country clergy, will be duly attended to, and every delicacy obſerved.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Liability of Huſbands to pay the Debts of their Wives.

A cauſe was tried, in which a Mr. Browns was the plaintiff, and Mr. Allen the defendant. The action was brought to recover a large ſum of money for the boarding and lodging of the defendant's wife.

On the part of the plaintiff it was proved that the defendant's wife boarded for three years in the houſe of the former, during which time he had provided her with the neceſſaries of life, and lent her money to the amount of 20l to purchaſe cloaths: that ſhe came there, as the witneſſes underſtood, in conſequence of the ill-treatment ſhe had received from her huſband, who had forcibly turned her out of his houſe.

The counſel for the defendant ſaid, that the preſent action was marked with as much iniquity and effrontery as any that diſgraced a Court of Juſtice. The truth was, that the defendant's wife had, without any cauſe, eloped from his houſe, and deſerted her three infant children, and ever ſince lived with the plaintiff in a ſtate of adultery, and even upon different occaſions gone by his name. If cauſes like theſe were ſucceſsful, the condition of a huſband would be truly miſerable, for every incontinent wife, after deſerting her huſband, would call upon him to defray the expences of a life of infamy and proſtitution; and to the diſgrace of the law, there were not wanting attornies who were ready to bring ſuch actions, and find witneſſes to ſupport them.

Two witneſſes were then called, who proved that the defendant, up to the time his wife left him, behaved to her in the moſt tender and affectionate manner; that ſhe eloped in his abſence, without aſſigning any reaſon, and declared ſhe would never return home, but would live and die with the plaintiff; and that all this was well known to the latter.

The learned judge was of opinion, that there was no occaſion for the defendant's Counſel to call any more witneſſes. The law was clear upon the ſubject. If a man turned his wife out of doors, and refuſed to maintain her, whoever received her into his houſe might bring an action, and

recover the ſum extended for her neceſſary maintenance; but on the other hand, where a wife elopes from, or refuſes to cohabit with her huſband, as in the preſent caſe, he is not liable for any debts ſhe may contract. The plantiff was nonſuited.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, *October* 29.

A moſt curious travelling character has lately departed from this port for Norfolk in Virginia. He is at preſent on a tour of the world, and it is ſaid, means to viſit every conſiderable port in America, acceſſible to navigation. This gentleman's name is *Shuttleworth*, and being a perſon of great landed eſtate in England, he indulges a romantic wandering caſt of mind, in viſiting different parts of the world in a faſt ſailing brigantine of his own (called the *Nimble*) carrying his wife and children with him, and two or three choice friends for the ſake of ſociety. This gentleman has purſued this eccentric courſe of life for ſeveral years: and many remember him to have been in the Delaware in a yatch, about the latter end of the year 1783. He has a general paſſport from the Engliſh government, as well as particular paſſports for the Mediterranean, under favor of which he has viſited all the famous ſeaports of Italy and Barbary, and even ſailed as far up the Levant as the port of Acor in Paleſtine; not to mention Conſtantinople and the ports of the Black Sea and Egypt. He is at preſent extremely deſirous of going round Cape Horn, and looking into the various Spaniſh ſeaport towns of Mexico and Peru; this at all times difficult to be procured for Engliſhmen may be entirely prevented by the preſent diſputes and jealouſies exiſting between the crowns of Spain and Great Britain, which render the Spaniſh American government exceedingly ſuſpicious of all ſtrangers, and particularly of thoſe from Britain or her dependencies.

His brigantine has the moſt elegant and comfortable accommodations, and is ſtored with every neceſſary that can make a ſea life comfortable or deſirable. As Mr. Shuttleworth's great annual income renders trade an object below his conſideration, his veſſel always ſails in Ballaſt, navigated by about a dozen good hands, whoſe ſituation this philoſophical traveller (being a man of great humanity) endeavours on all occaſions to make as eaſy as poſſible—It is ſaid he himſelf is a ſkilful ſeaman, and frequently makes the actual duties of that profeſſion a part of his amuſement; but more commonly employs himſelf in noting down ſuch obſervations as occur to him, from a view of the element upon which he has thought fit to paſs ſo large a portion of his time. Theſe obſervations it is expected will conſtitute an amuſing, if not a valuable and intereſting volume, from a gentleman of Mr. Shuttleworth's known ingenuity and acuteneſs of parts. The ocean has almoſt conſtantly hitherto been traverſed by men engaged in war, commerce or diſcovery—the two former objects have very little connexion with philoſophy, and, till the time of Capt. Cooke, no ſhips were fitted out expreſsly for diſcovery, ſo that there is a new and vaſt field ſtill open in this line for men of a ſpeculative turn, from whoſe collected obſervations it is hoped the world of ſcience may hereafter receive conſiderable light, upon ſubjects that are at preſent far from being ſufficiently underſtood.

ALBANY, *October* 28.

Tueſday laſt we had a conſiderable ſnow-ſtorm, which continued from 10 o'clock in the morning, until ſunſet, accompanied with cold uncomfortable weather, (although for ſome time previous thereto, and on Monday in particular, it was uncommonly moderate)—Yeſterday it thawed very little, and the whole day had much more the appearance of December than October.

The legiſlature of Vermont have reſolved to pay to the ſtate of New-York, *thirty thouſand dollars*, agreeable to the 1ſt propoſition contained in the declaration of the commiſſioners of this ſtate, appointed to declare the conſent of the legiſlature thereof.

The legiſlature have alſo reſolved, that a convention be called for taking into conſideration the conſtitution of the United States—the members to be elected in December, and the convention to meet the firſt week in January. The legiſlature have adjourned, to meet again on the firſt thurſday in January; for the purpoſe (we

ſuppoſe) of chooſing ſenators, and fixing the time and manner of electing repreſentatives to Congreſs.

PITTSBURGH. *Oct.* 30.

Extract of a letter from Andrew Ellicott, Eſq. to his friend in this town, dated Preſque Iſle, October 11, 1790.

"I yeſterday compleated the ſurvey of the Territory annexed to the ſtate of Pennſylvania, after much difficulty and hardſhip. The land contained in this ſurvey is generally good, and from its peculiar ſituation, an important object to the ſtate. The Indians did not appear to be well diſpoſed towards the execution of our buſineſs, but after a treaty and receiving ſome ſmall preſents, accompanied with rum and tobacco, permitted us to go on."

YORK, (Pennſylvania) *Nov.* 10

From Wright's ferry we learn that about 4 o'clock, on Wedneſday afternoon, as a boat was coming from the eaſt ſide, a moſt tremendous ſtorm aroſe when ſhe was about half way over, by means of which ſhe was ſoon filled with water and ſunk. There were ſix paſſengers and the boatmen in her, (beſides a ſmall light waggon and three horſes) viz. a clergyman, and the owner of the waggon, with his wife and three children: when the ſtorm came on, the woman and children took ſhelter in the waggon, but it continued to blow with ſuch violence, that the waggon was torn out of the boat, and the body having by chance got looſe from the carriage, and being pretty tight, floated ſome diſtance, 'till its progreſs was ſtopped by a rock: the huſband, viewing the melancholy ſituation of his wife and children, reſolved to relieve, or periſh with them, and quitting the boat, ſwam to the waggon, cut open the cover with his knife, and with difficulty kept their heads above water till they were relieved by a boat from the weſt ſide; by this time the ferry-boat had entirely diſappeared; the clergyman, juſt as he found the boat ſinking, mounted his horſe, one of the boatmen mounted one of the waggon horſes, and by that means preſerved themſelves till they were relieved by a boat; the other boatman of the name of Tim Sullivan, depending on his ſkill in ſwimming, got upon an oar, but it is thought that he is drowned, as he has not ſince been heard of; the boat was found in the falls, and one of the waggon horſes that had been given up for loſt, was found next day ſome diſtance below the falls with all his gears on, and does not appear to have received any injury.

PHILADELPHIA. *Nov.* 1.

Yeſterday morning about 4 o'clock the Brew-Houſe of Mr. Hare, in the Northern Liberties of this city, was diſcovered to be on fire; and notwithſtanding the utmoſt exertions of the citizens, the greateſt part of it was burnt.

William Patterſon, *Eſq.* is elected Governor of New-Jerſey.

Friday morning, about three o'clock, the powder-mill, near Frankford, belonging to Mr. Joſeph J. Miller, of this city, blew up, owing to the imprudence of one of the workmen, who unguardedly threw the ſnuff of a candle among ſome looſe powder, which inſtantly occaſioned the exploſion. This unfortunate perſon, when diſcovered among the ruins, was ſo mangled and burnt, that he was but juſt able to relate the cauſe of the melancholy event, and expired in a few hours afterwards.—There was about one ton of powder in the mill.

Mr. Luſher's Powder-Mill, between Germantown and the Falls of Schuylkill, was lately blown up,—but the cauſe of the misfortune cannot be aſcertained.—One man and a boy, it is ſaid, were much hurt, and their lives deſpaired of.

We are informed that the following *Reſolution* has lately paſſed in the Aſſembly of the State of Virginia, by a majority of 71 to 58—*viz.*—*Reſolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that ſo much of the Act of Congreſs entitled, "An Act making proviſion for the debt of the United States," as aſſumes the payment of the State debts, is repugnant to the Conſtitution of the United States, as it goes to the exerciſe of a power not expreſsly granted to the general Government.

This reſolution of the Aſſembly of Virginia, on the funding law, is a ſubject of ſpeculation to every man who feels intereſted in the tranquillity of the general Government, and that of the United States. This buſineſs wears at leaſt an enigmatical complexion; for while the gentlemen who form the delegation to Congreſs from that State, have their conduct in voting for the funding ſyſtem impliedly approved of by their conſtituents, in being re-elected, a majority of their State Repreſentatives appear in oppoſition to the law.

It has been doubted by political philoſophers whether a domocratical government could exiſt, as it has been ſuppoſed that it was too weak to enforce obedience to its laws, and too tumultuous to frame theſe laws well. The experience of ſome years in the United States, has ſhown the fallacy of theſe opinions.

A ſpecimen of American ingenuity, worthy the attention of the curious, is to be ſeen at Mr. Robert Leſlie's in Market-ſtreet. It is a model of a Flour Mill, upon a new conſtruction, contrived by *Mr. Oliver Evans*, of Delaware ſtate. This machine, without the aſſiſtance of manual labour, firſt conveys the grain depoſited to be ground, to the upper floor, where it is cleaned; thence it deſcends to the hopper, and after being ground in the uſual way, the flour is conveyed to the upper floor, where by a ſimple and ingenious contrivance, it is ſpread, cooled, and gradually made to paſs the bolting hopper. The whole contrivance does the greateſt honour to the inventor, and is likely to be of ſome pecuniary advantage to him, as he has obtained from Congreſs an excluſive right to the profits of the invention for fourteen years.

A number of mills have already been conſtructed on this plan, which are found to anſwer perfectly in practice.—To make inanimate nature thus yield to the powers of man's inventive faculties, and produce what manual labour would otherwiſe be obliged to effect, muſt be of the greateſt advantage to a young country, where hands are wanted. Numbers of thoſe formerly employed in manufacturing flour, will now guide the plough, cultivate our vacant lands, and labour to encreaſe the real wealth of the country.

A new ſpecies of Water Griſt Mill has been lately invented by Mr. Macomb of Princeton, which promiſes entirely to ſuperſede the mills in common uſe, by its ſuperior excellence, in performing the ſame quantity of work, with a far leſs expence of water.

Americans are obſerved to excel in almoſt every branch of handiwork they undertake. A country blackſmith among us will perform with his hammer, what workmen of ſome other countries would be obliged to execute with the file. A carpenter will uſe his axe where a Frenchman would uſe his chiſel. A coachmaker his adze, inſtead of his draw-knife. It is eaſy to aſſign a reaſon for theſe differences. We have among us tradeſmen from different parts of Europe. Theſe Emigrants are chiefly young men, who left their country too young to have contracted deep-rooted prejudices, or fixed habits. They here meet with perſons from other countries, following the ſame buſineſs, to whom they communicate improvements, and from whoſe inſtruction they alſo, in return, receive knowledge in their branch of buſineſs. Thus our American blackſmith, for example, will have learnt one part of his trade of an Engliſhman, improved himſelf in another part from the inſtruction of a German, or Frenchman, and in the end, become a better workman than either of his maſters.

LONGEVITY.

There is a perſon now living at Taconey, ſeven miles from Philadelphia, by the name of Robert Glan, by trade a ſhoemaker, of the great age of 112 years next Chriſtmas, who now follows his trade. When he was 27 years of age he went from Scotland, the place of his nativity, to ſee the coronation of king George, 1ſt. It is ſaid he retains his eye-ſight, ſo as to be able to read the ſmalleſt print.

Of the enormous bones found in America.

Between thirty and forty years ago, at a ſalt lick near the banks of the Ohio, the remains of ſeveral ſkeletons were diſcovered, which demonſtrate the former exiſtence of animals, very far ſurpaſſing in ſize, any at preſent known. There is now in the Muſeum at Yale-College, teeth of a monſtrous magnitude, ſent thither from Muſkinghum by the late General Parſons. The one the writer of this account ſaw, was upwards of fifteen inches in circumference, and including its fangs, 12 or 13 inches in length.

In the year 1783, as a labourer was ditching a bog-meadow belonging to a clergyman at Little-Britain in Ulſter County, (New York) he found a maſs of bones, not two feet beneath the ſurface of the ground, of the ſame kind probably with thoſe obſerved at the Ohio: They were of a black colour, but very hard, and the ſhape perfect. A German phyſician, then with the Britiſh army at New-York, juſt before its departure, procured and took them all to Europe. Gentlemen of the firſt character in this country, ſaw them, and declare that they were aſtoniſhingly large: The thigh bone, in particular, a gentleman meaſured, and found it 35 inches in girth.

It is impoſſible to arrive to the knowledge of the magnitude of an animal from an imperfect ſkeleton; but no one

can hesitate to suppose, that the most gigantic quadrupeds at present known, are mere pigmies compared to some of the former tenants of our western world; but of these perhaps nothing more will ever be discovered than the memorials above related, and the following tradition existing among the natives. It is given in the very terms of a Shawanese Indian, to shew that the impression has been very forcible.

"Ten thousand moons ago, when nought but gloomy forests covered this land of the sleeping sun, long before the pale men with thunder and fire at their command, rushed on the wings of the wind to ruin this garden of nature; when nought but the untamed wanderers of the woods, and men as unrestrained as they, were the lords of the soil—a race of animals were in being, huge as the frowning precipice, cruel as the bloody panther, swift as the descending eagle, and terrible as the angel of night.

The pines crashed beneath their feet, and the lake shrank when they slaked their thirst; the forceful javelin in vain was hurled, and the barbed arrows fell harmless from their sides. Forests were laid waste at a meal—the groans of expiring animals were every where heard; and whole villages inhabited by men were destroyed in a moment.—the cry of universal distress extended even to the region of peace in the west, and the great Spirit interposed to save the unhappy. The forked lightning gleamed all around, and loudest thunder rocked the globe. The bolts of Heaven hurled upon the cruel destroyers alone, and the mountains echoed with the bellowings of death. All were killed except one male, the fiercest of the race, and him, even the artillery of the skies assailed in vain. He ascended the bluest summit, which shades the source of the Monongahela, and, roaring aloud, bid defiance to every vengeance. The red lightning scorched the lofty firs, and rived the knotty oaks, but only glanced upon the enraged monster. At length, maddened with fury, he leaped over the waves of the west at a bound, and there at this moment reigns the uncontroled monarch of the wilderness."

Extract of a letter from Virginia, Oct. 17.

"Crops of tobacco and wheat, as well as corn, are very abundant; all of which are incomparably low to what they were last year: Tobacco, best James-River, may be had for 17*s.* and 18*s.*——wheat per bushel, weighing 60 wt. at 4*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* and all other commodities low in proportion."

We hear that at a meeting held at New-Market in the county of Shenandoath, Virginia, to form a plan for opening the channel of the river Shenandoath, it was resolved, that commissioners be appointed to re-examine the waters from the head of the proposed river, to the Patowmack, to judge of the practicability of opening a channel for loaded boats, and form an estimate of the expence. The examination to be paid by a subscription raised in the several counties, that would be immediately benefited by such a work.

MARRIAGES.

NEW-JERSEY. At *Bordentown*, Dr. Samuel Forman to Miss Ann Rogers.

SOUTH-CAROLINA. In *Charleston*, Mr. Jeremiah Condy to Elizabeth H. Doughty; Mr. James R. Maxwell to Miss Hariet Rowand; Mr. George Morris to Miss Martha Singletary.

PENNSYLVANIA. At *Waynesborough*, William R. Atlee Esq. to Miss Wayne. In *Philadelphia*, Samuel Hodgdon, Esq. to Miss Hodge; Dr. John Porter to Miss Jane Dowers.

DEATHS.

MASSACHUSETTS. In *Boston*, The hon. James Bowdoin Esq. formerly governor of that State, President of the American Agricultural Society, Fellow of the Royal Society in London &c. As a statesman and philosopher he will be long revered.

CONNECTICUT. At *East-Hartford*, Mr. John Abbe, aged 109,

NEW-YORK. In the *Capital*, Mrs. Butler, consort of the hon. P. Butler, Esq. senator in congress, from the State of South Carolina.

NEW-JERSEY. At *New-Brunswick*, Jacob R. Hardenbergh D. D. President of Queen's College.

MARYLAND. At *Annapolis*. The hon. Daniel of St Thomas Jennifer, Esq.

VIRGINIA. At *Richmond*, Mr. John Richardson.

SOUTH-CAROLINA. In *Charleston*, David Guerard, Esq. Philip Prioleau, Esq.

GEORGIA. At the *Rock-Landing*, lieutenant Fowles, and at *Beard's Bluff*, lieutenant Moore, both of the federal troops.

PENNSYLVANIA. In *Philadelphia*, Mr. Richard Vaux, merchant.

Philadelphia Prices-Current,

NOVEMBER, 30, 1790.

Ashes, pot, p. ton,	35*l.*
Brandy, French, p. gal.	7*s.*
Bread, ship, per cwt.	19*s.*
Beer — *American, in bottles, per dozen*	8/4
Beer — *Ditto, per bbl.*	35*s.*
Boards — *Oak, p. m. feet,*	67/6-85*s.*
Boards — *Merchant. pine*	95*s.*
Boards — *Sap,*	60*s.*
Boards — *Cedar,*	55*s*-65*s.*
Chocolate, per lb.	1/2*d.*
Coffee, per. lb.	14-15*d.*
Flour — *Superfine, p. bl.*	46*s.*
Flour — *Common,*	44*s.*
Flour — *Bur. mid. best,*	32/6.
Flour — *Middlings,*	30/6.
Flour — *Ship stuff, p. cwt.*	12-15*s.*
Flax, per lb.	7½-9*d.*
Flaxseed, per bush.	5-5/9.
Ginseng, per lb.	2-2/4.
Gin, Holland, per gal.	4/9
Grain — *Wheat, p. bush.*	8/4-8/6.
Grain — *Rye,*	5*s.*
Grain — *Oats,*	2/6.
Grain — *Indian corn,*	3/4-3/8.
Grain — *Barley,*	4/6.
Grain — *best shelled,*	20*s.*
Grain — *Buckwheat,*	2*s*
Hams, per lb.	8½*d*-9*d*
Hogs-lard,	10*d.*
Honey,	3½*d*-4*d.*
Hemp, per. ton,	50-55*l.*
Hogshead hoops, p. m.	5-6*l.*
Hides raw, per lb.	9½-10*d.*
Indigo, Fr. per lb.	7/6-12*s.*
Carolina,	4*s*-6/6.
Iron — *Cast, per cwt.*	22/6-30*s.*
Iron — *Bar, per ton,*	30*l.*
Iron — *Pig,*	9*l*-10*s*
Iron — *Sheet,*	60-65*l.*
Iron — *Nail rods,*	34*l*-10*s.*
Meal, Indian, p. bbl.	18*s*-19*s.*
Molasses, per gal.	2/6-2/8.
Nails, 10, 12 & 20*d.*	8½*d.*
Parchment, per doz.	30-37/6.
Porter, American,	10/6.
Pork — *Burlington,*	90*s.*
Pork — *Lower Co.*	57/6-60*s.*
Pork — *Carolina,*	55 60*s.*
Peafe,	6-7/6
Rice, per cwt.	24-25*s.*
Rum — *Jamaica per g.*	5/3-5/6.
Rum — *Windward,*	4/6.
Rum — *Antigua,*	4/10.
Rum — *Barbadoes,*	3/9-4*s.*
Rum — *Country,*	3-3/1.
Rum — *Taffia,*	2/4.
Steel — *German, p. cwt.*	60-70*s.*
Steel — *Englifh, blifered,*	80*s.*
Steel — *Amer. p. ton,*	40-60*s.*
Steel — *Crowley's, p. fag.*	85*s.*
Snake root, p. lb.	1/6-2/8
Soap, common,	4*d*-6*d.*
Caftile,	9*d.*
Starch,	4*d*-6*d.*
Sugar — *Lump, per lb.*	15*d.*
Sugar — *Loaf, fing. refin.*	18*d.*
Sugar — *Ditto, double ditto.*	20*d.*
Sugar — *Havannah, white,*	9*d.*
Sugar — *Ditto, brown,*	8*d.*
Sugar — *Muscs. p. cwt.*	75-90*s.*
Salt — *Allum, p. bush.*	2*s.*
Salt — *Liverpool,*	2/4
Salt — *Cadiz,*	2/3
Salt — *Lifbon,*	2/4
Tar — *N. Jer. 24 g.*	10*s.*
Tar — *Carolina, 32 g.*	15*s.*
Tar — *Turpentine,*	20*s.*
Tobacco, 100lb. — *J. R. new, beft,*	35-42/6
Tobacco, 100lb. — *Inferior,*	28-35*s.*
Tobacco, 100lb. — *Old,*	45-50*s.*
Tobacco, 100lb. — *Rappahan.*	25-27*s.*
Tobacco, 100lb. — *Coloured Maryl.*	40-60*s.*
Tobacco, 100lb. — *Dark,*	25-28*s.*
Tobacco, 100lb. — *Long leaf,*	25-28*s.*
Tobacco, 100lb. — *Eaftern Shore,*	18-25*s.*
Tobacco, 100lb. — *Carolina, new,*	25-27*s.*
Tobacco, 100lb. — *Old,*	35*s.*
Tea — *Hyfon, p. lb.*	7/6-8/6.
Tea — *Souchong,*	4/1-6/8.
Tea — *Congo,*	3/9-5/6
Tea — *Bohea,*	2/9.
Wine — *Mad. p. p.*	40-82*l* 10*s.*
Wine — *Lifbon,*	37*l*-10*s.*
Wine — *Teneriffe, p. g.*	4/2-4/4.
Wine — *Fayal, p. g.*	3-3/4
Wine — *Port, per pipe,*	39-40*l.*
Wine — *Ditto, per gal.*	5/10
Wine — *Ditto, per doz. bot.*	30*s.*
Wine — *Claret,*	30-60*s.*
Wine — *Sherry, p. gal.*	6/9-7/6
Wine — *Malaga,*	5*s.*
Wax, bees, per lb.	1/10½-2*s*

Current Prices of PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Pennfylvania New-loans.	12/6—12/8.
Funded depreciation,	10—10/6.
Unfunded ditto,	13—13/4.
Land-office certificates,	10/6.
Dollar money,	10 *advance on the face.*
Jerfey money, difcount,	20*s*
Pennfylvania New Emiffion, per cent. dif.	15
Continental certificates,	12/6—12/8
Facilities,	7/2—7/8

COURSE *of* EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,	90 *days,*	70.
Ditto,	60 *days,*	72½.
Ditto,	30 *days,*	74.
Amfterdam,	60 *days, per guilder,*	3*s.*
	30 *days,*	3/1
France,	60 *days, per 5 livres,*	7/2
	30 *days,*	7/3

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, made in PHILADELPHIA, in the MONTH of OCTOBER, 1790.

Days.	Barom. Eng. foot. In.	Thermometer of Farenh. Reaum. D. O.	D. O.	Anemometer Prevail. Wind	rain	Fahrenheit	common	WEATHER.
1	30 2	13 53	4 9 5	NW				Fair
	30 3	68	7 16 3	W				Overcast
2	30 3	15 52	2 9	W				Fair
	30 4	70	2 17	W				Idem cloudy
3	30 2	4 59	12	S				Overcast
	30 0	4 72	5 18	SW				Idem, windy
4	29 9	4 65	7 15	SW				Fair, cloudy
	29 8	4 78	1 20 5	SW				Idem
5	29 9	2 61	2 13	SW				Cloudy
	29 8	3 75	9 17 5	SW				Overcast
6	29 8	3 60	1 12 5	SW				Fair
	29 8	10 70	2 17	SW	1			Idem, rain
7	30 1	7 43	2 5	W				Idem, cool
	30 2	4 59	12	W				Idem
8	30 2	6 47	7 7	W				Idem, cloudy
	30 0	15 05	7 15	S				Overcast
9	29 9	15 59	12	SW	1			Rainy
	29 9	15 61	2 13	NNE	1			Much rain
10	29 11	15 43	2 5	NNE	1			Idem
	30 1	3 43	2 5	NNW	1			Idem
11	30 4	3 36	5 ?	WNW				Fair
	30 4	15 55	6 10 5	WNW				Idem
12	30 5	15 43	2 5	NW				Idem
	30 5	9 60	1 12 5	NE				Overcast
13	30 4	5 45	5 6	NE				Idem
	30 2	3 55	6 10 5	NE	1			Rain, wind in even.
14	29 9	3 52	2 9	NW				Overcast
	29 9	11 64	6 14 5	W				Idem
15	29 8	15 54	5 10	WNW				Fair
	29 9	15 63	5 14	WNW				Overcast, cloudy
16	29 10	5 45	5 6	W				Overcast
	29 11	9 64	2 14 3	W				Idem
17	30 1	1 48	6 7 4	WNW				Fair
	29 11	8 62	6 13 6	SW				Idem, cloudy

RESULT.	Mean gr. ele.	Mean gr. dec. of heat.
	30 5 1	67 1 29 5
	6th lead of	7th lead de. of heat
	29 8	54 2 1
	Variation	Variation
	9 1.	75 9 19 5
	Mean eleva.	Temperature
	30 0 14	55 2 10 3

Days.	Barom. Eng. foot. In.	Thermometer of Farenh. Reaum. D. O.	D. O.	Anemometer Prevail. Wind	rain	Fahrenheit	common	WEATHER.
18	30 2	2 41	4	WSW				Idem
	30 2	2 62	1 13 4	WSW				Idem
19	30 2	13 42	3 4	N				Idem
	30 2	4 61	7 13 2	NNE				Overcast
20	30 2	3 45	9 6 2	NNE				Idem
	30 1	10 60	3 12 6	NE				Idem
21	30 1	4 44	1 5 4	NE				Fair
	30 0	13 58	5 11 8	NNW				Idem
22	30 0	14 41	4	NW				Idem
	30 0	5 57	4 11 3	NW				Idem
23	30 1	11 39	6 3 4	NW				Idem, hazy
	30 1	9 59	4 12 2	WNW				Idem
24	30 1	2 42	3 4 6	W				Fair, hazy
	30 0	4 54	6 14 5	W				Idem
25	29 11	15 42	8 4 8	W				Idem, hazy
	29 10	10 66	6 15 4	W	1			Idem, rain in night
26	29 8	8 47	5 6 9	W				Cloudy,
	29 10	11 44	4 5 5	W				Overcast, cold
27	30 2	34	2 1	WNW				Fair,
	30 1	14 51	3 8 6	W				Idem
28	30 0	9 36	3 1 9	WSW				Idem
	29 10	11 61	9 13 3	SW				Idem
29	30 0	1 48	2 7 2	SW				Idem, hazy
	30 0	3 67	1 15 6	SSW				Idem
30	30 1	2 54	5 10	SSW				Idem, hazy
	30 0	3 60	1 12 5	SW	1			Rainy
31	30 3	4 55	2 10 3	WSW				Fair
	30 3	4 65	7 15	NW				Idem
				W & SW	3			Fair.

THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND Columbian Magazine,

FOR DECEMBER, 1790.

BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

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ORNAMENTED with a FAVOURITE PIECE of MUSICK.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED, FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY *WILLIAM YOUNG*, BOOKSELLER, N°. 52, SECOND-STREET, THE CORNER OF CHESNUT-STREET.

To CORRESPONDENTS.

THE *continuation* of the *Life of Dr. Franklin* is unavoidably poſtponed till next month.

We are happy in being able to promiſe our readers ſome intereſting extracts from the Hon. *Judge Wilſon's Law-lectures*, in our next.

A Shandean Fragment is a tolerable *imitation* of Sterne's manner; but it is too *indelicate*. It is to be regretted that *talents* are not always accompanied by a *judicious taſte*. Should our correſpondent continue to exerciſe his *imitative* faculty, we hope he will hereafter ſtudy the *beauties*, and not the *imperfections*, of authors.

Deſirous of rendering our *Hiſtory of the American Revolution* as complete and accurate as poſſible, we earneſtly requeſt ſuch gentlemen as are poſſeſſed of authentic documents, calculated to throw light upon any part of the ſubject, and which have not yet been made public, to communicate them. We are now approaching to that part of the work, in which it will be neceſſary to ſtate a variety of circumſtances which preceded the *declaration of independence*, and prepared the minds of the people for that memorable event. Every hint therefore, tending to elucidate this part of the Hiſtory, will be thankfully received.

We have received a number of flattering letters, from different parts of the continent, on the ſubject of our *Review*. In return for this approbation of our well-meant endeavours, we can only ſay, that no pains ſhall be ſpared, on our part, to render this part of the Aſylum as intereſting as poſſible. To ſuch of our correſpondents as have expreſſed a wiſh, that we might extend our *Review* to *foreign* publications, we would beg leave to obſerve, that we have had ſuch an extenſion of our original plan in contemplation; but reflecting on the *difficulty* of the undertaking, beſides that it would encroach too far on the limits of our miſcellany, and might render the *Review* of *American publications*, leſs complete, we have been induced to lay it aſide for the preſent. We ſhall not, however, neglect to mention ſuch improvements in Science and the Arts, as may, from time to time, be made in Europe.

The *deſcription of a tempeſt*, ſigned W. mentioned in our laſt month's *Notes to correſpondents*, having (as we are informed) been attributed, by ſome, to a young gentleman of this city, we think it no more than juſtice to declare, that the performance alluded to was received from a neighbouring State, through the medium of the Poſt-office.

☞ This being the laſt number of Vol. V. our ſubſcribers are reſpectfully informed, that they ſhall be furniſhed, next month, with a *title-page* and *index* to the volume. The *Aſylum* for January will be printed with an *elegant new type*, caſt for this work, by Mr. Baine, of this city.

THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND Columbian Magazine,

FOR DECEMBER, 1790.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

An ADDRESS, *delivered at the Commencement held in the College of Philadelphia, on the 15th of December, 1790, previously to the examination of the Candidates, on the Subject of their Theses, and the conferring of the Degrees of Doctor of Medicine.* By Benjamin Rush, M. D. *Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the said College.*

GENTLEMEN,

IT is now nearly two and twenty years since the College of Philadelphia conferred the first honours in medicine, that ever were conferred in America.

These honours consisted of Bachelor's and Doctor's degrees. By the rules of the College the Bachelor's degree was conferred first, and the Doctor's degree three years afterwards, upon a Candidate's producing and defending a thesis upon some medical subject. However well those rules for graduating were intended, they have been found by experience not to answer the end proposed by them; for whether our Bachelors, after they engaged in practice, lost the spirit of inquiry which is so common in colleges, or whether their success in business, (founded in the ignorance of their patients of the gradation in medical degrees,) led them to believe a Doctor's degree to be unnecessary, it is of no consequence to determine, but it is a well known fact, that of the many young gentlemen who have taken Bachelor's degrees in the College, very few have returned to apply for the *highest* honour in medicine.

In consequence of this event, the Trustees of the College have lately abolished the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, as tending to favour indolence and imposition; and have resolved, that hereafter the degree of *Doctor of Physic*, be the only medical honour, that shall be conferred in the College of Philadelphia.

To render this honour truly estimable, they have added to the num-

ber of medical Profeſſors, and have made inſtruction in Phyſiology and Natural Hiſtory, eſſential parts of a medical education.

Phyſiology is that part of our ſcience, which explains the uſes of the different parts of the human body. By teaching us the exact ſtate of the animal functions in health, it enables us to diſcover the deviations from that ſtate, which take place in diſeaſes. It is the handmaid of Anatomy, and is abſolutely neceſſary, to render a knowledge of the ſtructure of the body agreeable and uſeful.

Natural Hiſtory includes the ſtudy of animals, plants, and foſſils. The neglect with which this important branch of knowledge has hitherto been treated, in our American Colleges, has expoſed our country, and more eſpecially the profeſſion of phyſic, to the cenſure of many ingenious foreigners. Natural hiſtory teaches us the origin of all our medicines. It unfolds many of the operations of nature, which aſſiſt us by analogy, in our inquiries into the cauſes of diſeaſes. It is moreover the foundation of Chemiſtry, and is intimately connected with Natural Philoſophy, both of which are eſſential branches of medical ſcience. Phyſicians are therefore called upon, in a more eſpecial manner, to ſtudy it. They repreſent our great progenitor in the garden of Eden. It belongs to them to name the various productions, not only of the animal, but of every kingdom in nature. The firſt Phyſicians in Europe have been diſtinguiſhed for their knowledge in Natural hiſtory. Nor has this noble ſcience lent its aid to medicine alone. It has contributed, in the hands of Phyſicians, to the advancement of national proſperity. The celebrated Linnæus once ſaved the navy of Sweden from the ravages of a worm, by directing the timbers, of which the ſhips were compoſed, to be placed under water, at that ſeaſon of the year in which he obſerved the worm to depoſit its eggs. He added likewiſe, by his diſcoveries in natural knowledge, to the agriculture, manufactures and commerce of his country.

The obligations which have been impoſed by the new rules for graduating, upon each candidate, to publiſh a theſis, it was conceived would be attended with obvious advantages. He is thereby compelled to furniſh, the public, as well as his teachers, with the means of judging of his powers not only of *retaining*, but of *combining* ideas. He moreover provides an annual vehicle, for the communication of new facts and opinions in medicine; for we find ſome of the moſt valuable diſcoveries in phyſic, which have been made within the laſt thirty years, have made their firſt appearance in the form of inaugural diſſertations.

It is true, theſe new arrangements, for obtaining degrees, have added ſomething to the expence of a medical education; but this additional charge, we hope, will be more than repaid, by the advantages which have been enumerated. The whole expenſes of a Doctor's degree in our college are moderate, when compared with the price of the ſame honour in foreign countries, and yet we now teach every branch of medicine, that is taught in the moſt celebrated European Univerſities.

It has been ſaid, further,—that a ſmaller portion of inſtruction than is given in foreign Univerſities, is beſt accommodated to the preſent ſtate of Society in America. This objection to our improvements in the objects and extent of a medical education, ſcarcely deſerves a ſerious refutation. The life of an

American citizen is certainly as valuable as the life of an European ſubject. Perhaps I ſhould be ſafe in aſſerting, that it is *more ſo*—for in what country upon the ſurface of our globe, have nature and government conſpired to produce, ſo univerſally, ſuch a variety of thoſe bleſſings which render life truly deſirable, as in the United States of America?

The two young gentlemen who now appear before us, as candidates for the degree of Doctor of medicine, received the degree of Bachelor of medicine in this college, during the time it bore the name of the Univerſity of Pennſylvania. One of them, Mr. Sayre, has practiſed phyſic, with reputation, for three years, in the State of New-Jerſey—the other, Mr. Bartram, grandſon of the famous Botaniſt of that name, has ſpent part of the interval of his time, ſince he received his firſt degree, in a voyage to the Eaſt Indies, where he has acquired much uſeful knowledge, particularly in natural hiſtory, by forming a connection with a Britiſh Phyſician* of the firſt eminence in that country. For it belongs to this noble ſcience, not only to ſtimulate to voyages of diſcovery, but to cement, by kind and friendly offices, the ingenious men of different nations, more than any other ſcience that ever engaged the attention of mankind.

The ſubject of Mr. Sayre's inaugural diſſertation is an account of the cauſes which produce a predispoſition to pulmonary conſumption, and the method of obviating them. In this performance our candidate has eſtabliſhed a doctrine, which was firſt taught in the College of Philadelphia, viz. that the pulmonary conſumption is a *primary* diſeaſe of the *whole* ſyſtem; and of courſe, that ulcers, and pus in the lungs, which have been ſo long the objects of the faith, and the ſubjects of the experiments of phyſicians, are the *effects* and not the *cauſes* of the diſeaſe. The remedies, recommended by the candidate, are adapted to his proximate cauſe. They are exerciſe, eſpecially on horſe-back; pure air; ſuitable diet; a chearful tone of mind, and every thing elſe that is calculated to impart vigour to the whole ſyſtem.

This theſis is written in the language of the United States,—not becauſe the author is unacquainted with the language of ancient Rome, but becauſe he believed that publiſhing in a language that is intelligible to every body, is not only the beſt means of diffuſing medical knowledge, but of opening more extenſive ſources of information and diſcovery in our profeſſion.

The ſubject of Mr. Bartram's inaugural diſſertation is "Aliment." He divides it, very properly, into ſuch ſubſtances as nouriſh the body *directly*, and *indirectly*, and into ſuch as are of a *mixed* nature. Theſe he afterwards divides into vegetable and animal matters. In the courſe of his performance, he has given us an account of the diet of moſt of the nations in the world, and its various influence upon health, and, in ſome inſtances, upon morals and manners. This ingenious eſſay contains knowledge alike intereſting and intelligible *to all claſſes of people*; but it is to be lamented, that it is written in a language, which can be read only by a ſmall part of our citizens.

In order to give the candidates

* Dr. James Anderſon, phyſician-general to the troops of the Britiſh Eaſt-India company at Madraſs, and author of ſeveral valuable publications upon natural hiſtory.

an opportunity of discovering their knowledge on the subjects of their respective dissertations, a few questions will now be proposed to them by each of the medical Professors.

The CANDIDATES *being examined, and the* Degrees *conferred,* the following* Charge *to the* Graduates *was delivered by the* Provost, WILLIAM SMITH, D. D.

GENTLEMEN GRADUATES,

CUSTOM requires that we should now take leave of you with a short *Address* or *Charge*, respecting your future conduct in life. A long one would be unpardonable on the present occasion.

It hath been your good fortune to be produced this night, in a most conspicuous point of view. You have been distinguished with the honours of this *College*, in the presence of the most illustrious† Assembly which hath ever graced its walls; and are called upon the theatre of life, when a new and glorious Æra hath opened upon your country—*Peace, Liberty, and Independence* secured—a wise and admired frame of Government established—a government auspicious to the Sciences, and to all those liberal Arts and Actions, by which the glory and happiness of mankind can be advanced.

Great and dignified, applauded by the world and favoured by heaven, have been the labours of those Worthies, by whose atchievements your country hath established her present rank among the nations of the earth! Long may they adorn the living List of *Heroes*, *Patriots*, and *Sages!* Late, very late, may they be enrolled among the *Illustrious Dead*, who have been the benefactors of mankind! Yet will not their day, although (in favour to our Prayers) lengthened to the utmost possibility of the human span, be sufficient to build up and to compleat the mighty fabric of American happiness and glory! To succeed to their labours will be the lot of the present rising generations of youth! Consider, then, upon what an august theatre you are now called forth, and what an immense field of action lies before you!

That you may be prepared, therefore, for the high atchievements of public virtue and usefulness, which await you; Strive, in the first place, for respectability and eminence in the Profession to which you have been bred, being assured of this—that it is scarcely possible for a man (however shining his parts) to rise into *publick* usefulness and trust, unless he hath first made himself respectable by integrity of conduct, and a laudable attention to his *private* concerns.

You have been educated to a noble Profession, young gentlemen! The right use and exercise of it will elevate you to a high rank in society. For, proportioned to the advantages which mankind have derived from skilful Practitioners in the *Healing Art*, are the honours which have been paid to them in e-

* See our Chronicle, page 420.

† The President and Vice-President of the United States, and both Houses of Congress; The Governor, and both Houses of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and other publick Bodies of the city of Philadelphia.

very community — honours ſometimes approaching almoſt to divine! Nor is this without reaſon; for, next to peace of mind, reflexion upon a virtuous courſe of life, and a ſoul aſpiring towards perfection; there is nothing more to be deſired in this world than *Health of Body*, and the knowledge how to remedy or alleviate the various ills of life.

To a man poſſeſſed of this knowledge, many will be the opportunities of doing good; many the calls of charity to the poor; and many the ſpectacles of miſery which he will be led to behold! On ſuch occaſions, what can be a greater ornament to the *Man*, or the *Phyſician*, than a benevolent and tender heart, and a ſoul ſympathizing with the miſeries which he is intent to relieve? And while he thus gains the confidence of the ſick, by his humanity and love, what can aſſimilate him more to the Divinity, than to embrace the occaſion which is offered, to remind them of the frailty of their nature, the uncertainty of life and the neceſſity of ſerious and ſober reflexion? And when, at laſt, all human aid fails, and it becomes a duty to declare the awful tidings of an approaching diſſolution —then for a *Phyſician* (in conjunction with every endearing attention which belongs to his profeſſion) to ſhew himſelf the true Chriſtian, the man of Piety, and Conſolation in Chriſt Jeſus—this, in a Lay-Character, may have an efficacy, in reſpect to the *living*, as well as the *dying*, which will do honour to our Chriſtianity!

In full confidence, therefore, that you are both qualified, and diſpoſed, to act this noble and dignified part in your profeſſion, you have been admitted to the higheſt *honours*, which this ancient Seminary, (the Birth-place of medical Education in America) can confer. It is fit that men, duly qualified by regular and ſucceſsful ſtudy, in an Inſtitution, of this kind, ſhould carry with them ſuch honourable teſtimonials of their ability, as may introduce them into future uſefulneſs, and direct the ſuffering and afflicted, to whom they may apply for relief, with the greateſt probability of ſucceſs.

By a due attention to the late regulations and laws of this college, reſpecting a medical education and degrees (as hath been already ſtated by my learned colleague) * its honours can never be conferred upon the undeſerving, and ought to be held in the ſame eſtimation, as the like honours in the moſt celebrated European Seminaries. Nay, we truſt that a medical education and degree, under the celebrated profeſſors in this College, men ſkilful in the cauſes, and experienced in the cure, of the diſeaſes incident to the country we inhabit, will be conſidered as the ſureſt teſtimony of merit among American practitioners. The Sciences have happily attained to that ſtate of perfection in theſe United States, that a foreign education is no longer neceſſary, even if it were longer political or expedient.

In that immenſe extent of territory, which, through the good providence of God, hath now become the ſovereign domain of the United States, ſo richly varied in ſoil, climate, and production, what a noble field of inveſtigation lies before you? what ſources and ſubjects of improvement, Moral and Phyſical —in the animal, the vegetable, and the foſſil kingdoms?

Through our vaſt woods and foreſts—on our mountains and in the bowels of the earth—in our lakes

* See Dr. Ruſh's addreſs inſerted above.

and rivers— the *Res Phyſica* abounds. Many new Medicines are yet to be diſcovered; many new articles of Commerce and of Food for man and beaſt, A neglect or want of ſkill, to improve thoſe natural advantages, hath been laid to our charge by ſome foreigners. If there be any juſtice in the charge (which, conſidering our former ſituation and circumſtances, we cannot allow) the time is now come, when, to men educated as you have been, your country looks to wipe off the reproach. Great will be your opportunities of inveſtigation and diſcovery, in the different parts of America, to which you are going forth; and we truſt that your ſtudies and enquiries will be continued to the utmoſt period of your lives; nobly emulous of having your names ranked with the Linnæuſes, the Boerhaaves, the Hallers, the Harveys, and the Cullens of your profeſſion!

And here I ought to conclude, if the auſpicious preſence of ſuch an illuſtrious aſſembly did not encourage me in congratulations upon the flouriſhing ſtate of the ſciences in theſe United States, and particularly in this ſeminary. The late arrangements in its ſchools, and the additional eſtabliſhments propoſed in it (if the means of accompliſhment fail not) will, we truſt, ſoon render it one of the chief lights of the new world—a diſtinguiſhed ſeat of ſcience—a bountiful nurſery for men of every liberal profeſſion, and particularly law-givers, magiſtrates and uſeful citizens.

To this intent was the eſtabliſhment of the lecture which hath been opened this night, under a truly eminent and learned Law-Profeſſor—With the like intent, the lecture on Natural Hiſtory and Botany, to be connected with the Philoſophy of Agriculture, was lately inſtituted—In addition to theſe, the eſtabliſhment of Lectures in the Belles Lettres, accompanied with exerciſes in compoſition and oratory, in the language of our own country—Lectures on naval and military affairs, comprehending, both in theory and practice, the higher parts of aſtronomy, navigation, tacticks, fortification, engineering and the like—is much to be deſired. 'Tis true, that the elementary parts of many of the branches of ſcience above enumerated, are profeſſed and taught in moſt of our State-Seminaries, as far as the tender age of the pupils, and the multiplicity of other ſtudies, in the ſhort time allotted to collegiate education in America, will admit. But an eſtabliſhment which would afford our youth an opportunity of reviſing and finiſhing thoſe, and other liberal branches of education, at a more advanced ſtage of life, is ſtill wanted.

Such an eſtabliſhment, I need not add, ſhould be made at, or near the ſeat of the general government. For there our youth, from the age of eighteen years and upward, who have finiſhed their courſe of collegiate education, in their own State Seminaries, (inſtead of travelling into foreign countries, for a further poliſh or finiſhing) will have the far more deſirable opportunity, not only of a reviſal and finiſhing of the ſame, as aforeſaid, in all its liberal branches; but likewiſe of preparing themſelves for publick life, forming friendſhips and connexions, and obtaining an early acquaintance with the laws and conſtitution of their country; by an occaſional attendance on the debates of congreſs, and a free intercourſe with ingenuous youth, their fellow-ſtudents, and men of learning and experience, from every part of the United States.

Happy ſhould I conſider myſelf, if, before the cloſe of a life, which, for forty years paſt, hath been zealouſly devoted to the ſervice and advancement of the ſciences in America, I could behold ſuch an eſtabliſhment made. The time is now come, (and I cannot deſpair of the means) when, for the encouragement of literature, I ſee before me, not only the Repreſentatives of a great and enlightened State, but the illuſtrious Repreſentatives of the United States, to whoſe early attention ſuch an eſtabliſhment hath been recommended by the higheſt and moſt reſpectable * authority. And although it cannot be permanently made, until a permanent reſidence ſhall take place; yet the ſame good effects may, in the mean time, be attained by a temporary engrafting of the deſign, upon ſome well regulated, ſubſiſting ſeminary, during the temporary reſidence of Congreſs, in any particular city or place within the Union; and the Profeſſorſhips neceſſary at preſent, would afterwards become the foundation for a permanent eſtabliſhment of the ſciences in a general ſeminary, to follow whereſoever, in the courſe of divine providence, the general ſeat of Empire ſhall permanently reſt.

On ſuch a ſubject, and before ſuch an audience, little more need be ſaid. The Sciences are coy miſtreſſes. They muſt be wooed before they are won. Many circumſtances muſt conſpire towards their introduction into any country. Nor can they ever be introduced, in any conſiderable degree, till liberty and property are ſecured by equal laws, and till ſocieties of men, by virtuous induſtry, have ſurmounted the difficulties of their infant ſtate, and have attained to ſome degree of eaſe and independence. A proviſion muſt be made for the neceſſaries of life, before men can attend to its embelliſhments. But in a more advanced ſtate of ſociety, when the bodily labour and time of the whole community are no longer neceſſary to the ſupport of animal life, it becomes its intereſt to improve the faculties of the mind, and employ the heads, as well as the hands, of the individuals for the publick good, and to reward them accordingly—for which ample returns will be made, by the multiplicity of uſeful inventions and diſcoveries; tending to ſhorten labour; to bring nature more under ſubjection to art; to render life comfortable; to preſerve or recover health; to improve government, manners, and religion; and to promote, throughout the whole ſociety, that propriety of ſentiment and action, which not only conſtitutes the chief preheminence of man above the irrational creation, but of one community of men above another. When this happy proviſion is once made for advancing the beſt intereſts of mankind, by a good education of youth, and a liberal cultivation of the ſciences; and while communities keep in view thoſe principles of virtue, by which they were firſt raiſed into importance and eminence, they continue to flouriſh. But when they forget thoſe uſeful arts and improvements which contributed to their proſperity, or when they ſeek to improve too much; when luxury and diſſipation begin to ſap the foundations of virtue, and to undermine the maſculine thought; when youth, and even riper age become enervated with the love of pleaſure; when elegance and true decorum degenerate into finical and fantaſtick behaviour; when religion comes to

* See the firſt ſpeech of the Preſident of the United States.

be deſpiſed, and the beſt offices of a citizen (commerce, agriculture, and magiſtracy,) are no longer held honourable——then is the criſis of greatneſs among a people, and a ſad reverſe of fortune enſues! The mind debaſed, and become too indolent for intenſeneſs of thought, ſeeks to creep along the flowery vale of ſuperficial knowledge, rather than to ſoar into the ſublime heights of wiſdom and true philoſophy. An empty ſmattering, the ſhadow of ſcience—a dealing in trifles, the literary luxury of virtuoſoſhip—ſucceed to the ſound exerciſes of the underſtanding. Depravity of taſte and corruption of manners deſtroy true literature, and therewith all true ſenſe of liberty, all moral excellence, and all thoſe virtuous and uſeful arts, which are the ſtrength and ornament of ſociety, and the glory of human nature.

There is no medium or ſtationary point among the ſciences, in reſpect to cultivation. They muſt be progreſſive, either towards perfection, or degeneration——This is an important leſſon, taught us by the hiſtory and experience of nations. Our *Day of Science* hath dawned upon us—It is riſing towards meridian ſplendour—Let us attend to the great decree of heaven, which hath gone forth—"Every part of America, every nation and people, of every colour and every clime therein, ſhall be *enlightened and free!*"—The Rulers and People of theſe United States are *called* upon, as the choſen inſtruments of the great work—for enlarging the ſphere of humanity, letting the oppreſſed go free, and extending the intereſts and influence of Science, Religion, and civil Liberty, and all their concomitant bleſſings, to the ends of the earth!

Ye Fathers of your Country! I know you hear and ſeek to obey the *Call*—May the Almighty Ruler of the Univerſe proſper the work he hath committed into your hands—and let the glory be aſcribed to Him, for ever and ever.

TRANSLATED FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

EXTRACTS *from the correſpondence of the preſent* KING *of* SWEDEN, *when a young man, with the ſuperintendents of his education.*

(Continued from page 290.*)*

Count Scheffer to his Royal Highneſs.

I AM glad to hear that you are going upon a very agreeable journey. You purpoſe firſt, as I have heard, to viſit Upſal. That city deſerves your attention in many reſpects. Its antiquity, celebrity, monuments, and preſent eſtabliſhments will, I doubt not, be intereſting objects of your obſervation and reflection. Eſpecially, I take it for granted, that you will form a pleaſing acquaintance with thoſe men ſo uſeful to the State, who devote their time and talents to the inſtruction of youth. If genius, knowledge, and civil virtues, contribute to the felicity of the world, what grateful reſpect do we not owe to thoſe, who take upon them the troubleſome taſk to form

the underſtandings and the hearts of our youth! to inveſtigate their diſpoſitions: to diſcern their different talents; and thus to make the beſt of the gifts that each individual may poſſeſs! To inſpire all with a deſire of true glory; to excite an emulation among them, to enlighten them by precepts and animate them by examples! to trace the path which will conduct them to happineſs, by good and patriotic actions! This is the picture, though imperfect, of a good univerſity. It is almoſt impoſſible, that a young perſon educated in ſuch a ſchool, ſhould come from it without an heart-felt ardour for all his duties, which ought to be the great deſign of all our ſtudies. Thus, my prince, you will be ſenſible what care and protection a government owes to ſuch eſtabliſhments, in order to give them all the perfection of which they are capable.

Anſwer from His Royal Highneſs.

I HAVE been at Upſal, and there found all that you told me of. It is true, that among the principal cares of governments is that of watching over the education of youth: This it is that forms *good citizens*, which make the proſperity and power of a State. Upſal is venerable for its monuments of antiquity. It was the ancient ſeat of many illuſtrious kings. It was alſo famous by the temple of Odin, where all the nations of the North came to worſhip. It afterwards became a center of the Northern chriſtian hierarchy. That celebrated temple, now changed into a Chriſtian Cathedral, is a ſtriking example of human viciſſitudes, and a proof of our felicity, in a religion whoſe truths are eternal.

Count Scheffer to his Royal Highneſs.

IT gives me great joy, my prince, that you are pleaſed with your viſit to Upſal. I take great intereſt in the honour of that univerſity; which depends, not a little, on ſatisfying a traveller of your character. I am informed that an academic diſputation was held in your preſence, the object of which was to prove, that the *qualities of a good heart are greatly ſuperior to all the perfections of genius.* I do not know how far this literary exerciſe gave public ſatisfaction; but I am ſure that a more important ſubject could not have been choſen, in a time when morality is ſo extremely neglected. One cares now but little for what is juſt and honeſt. Intereſt is the great purſuit. A ſpirit of intrigue is become eſtimable: the greateſt encomium is beſtowed upon a perſon, by ſaying, that he is a *knowing* man,* which is a word of reproach in all countries, where good morals prevail. An upright man, who ſcorns diſſimulation, who minds nothing but his duty, who directs his views to the public good, regardleſs of perſonal and partial intereſts, is but little eſteemed by his countrymen; they pay more reſpect to ſchemers, who know how to make their own fortune and that of their friends, without being ſcrupulous in the choice of means. You will, no doubt, my dear prince, deem this an alarming evil, and aſk what remedy can be applied againſt it. The moſt effectual would be to reſtore that ſacred reverence for religion, which is generally diminiſhed. Its morality is the moſt perfect: A good chriſtian is neceſſarily an honeſt man, and a good patriot.

* In French, *fin et ruſe*, in Swediſh, *ſlug*.

Anſwer from the Prince.

I AGREE with you, Sir, that a good heart is preferable to intellectual talents. But I cannot approve the expreſſion, that 'a ſpirit of intrigue has obtained the national eſteem.' Perhaps I am prejudiced by the affection I have for my nation, becauſe I am born a Swede, and will not ſuſpect my countrymen of ſuch ſentiments; or that I willingly aſcribe to others the diſpoſitions I feel within myſelf, and therefore believe them to be ſincere. Be that as it may, the Swediſh nation has, in all times, been ſo noted for ſincerity, that when in other, perhaps more poliſhed, but leſs upright nations, one would deſcribe a perſon who ſpoke what he thought, it was cuſtomary to ſay, *he is right down honeſt as a Swede.* This teſtimony to Swediſh ſincerity, given by rival nations, who could not help reſpecting virtue, even in their enemies, ſhould, I think, juſtify the nation againſt your ſurmiſe. It can not have changed its character in ſo ſhort a time, and have adopted one of a contrary nature.

The Counts' Reply.

IT is very laudable, my prince, to love our nation; but we ought to love our country ſtill more. We may love our nation too much; that is, our cotemporaries. We may become partial to their failings; magnify their good qualities; and, in many reſpects, be prejudiced by the taſtes and manners which connect us with them. Beſides, there is a kind of affection for our nation, which, in fact, is nothing but ſelf-love: We extol it above all others, from a ſecret pride, which appropriates to ourſelves a ſhare of thoſe liberal encomiums. The love of our country is free from this weakneſs. This affection, which may in other words be called, a *zeal for the public good,* renders us very ſharp-ſighted, both with reſpect to their faults and virtues. It prompts us to expoſe thoſe, in order to correct them; becauſe they generally exiſt —*only by not being known.* After having made this obſervation, I will candidly acknowledge, that our nation has many excellent qualities. The common people are thoroughly good, have hearts full of honour, are brave, yet mild; are faithful to their duties, and eaſily governed, provided nothing unreaſonable is required. The higher claſſes have alſo, no doubt, a fund of theſe virtues; but the luxury introduced among them, has produced that corruption of manners, of which I complained in my laſt letter.

You have not yet had an opportunity of knowing this evil; therefore I thought proper to inform you of it; becauſe I have a confident hope, that you will, at a future day, do much for the abolition of it. The firſt ſtep towards it, (I cannot too often repeat it,) will be to prove, both by your precept and example, that honeſty, beneficence, juſtice, and zeal for the public good, have the firſt place in your eſteem; and that theſe virtues deſerve the ſame reſpect from the public mind. *With the greateſt abilities, one will never be a great man, without an excellent heart,* ſays Trublet: *Eſſais de litter:* et *de mor:* Strive to imprint this maxim upon the nation. The event will be, to diminiſh, at leaſt, if not to deſtroy, that luxury, which has proved, to our national manners, a Pandora's box, from which iſſue all the plagues that afflict us.

INDIAN ORATORY.

IN the beginning of the Year 1690, a body of *French-Indians*, ſent out by the *Count de Frontenac*, and led on by *Monſieur de Herville*, ſurpriſed the village of *Schenectady*, then on the frontiers of *New York*, and maſſacred all the inhabitants, unleſs a very few that eſcaped naked to the woods. The ever faithful *Mohawks*, as ſoon as they received the news of this barbarous enterprize, ſent out a hundred of their briſkeſt young men, who purſued the *French*, fell upon their rear, killed a great many of them, and took ſeveral Priſoners. In the mean time, the old men, or *Sachems*, haſtened to *Albany*, to condole with the *Engliſh* on this melancholy occaſion. Part of their ſpeech was as follows.

Brethren,

"We came from our wigwams with tears in our eyes, to bemoan the bloodſhed at *Schenectady*. The *French*, on this occaſion, have not acted like brave men, but like thieves and robbers. What they have done cannot be called a victory, but only a farther proof that perfidy is in their hearts. Be not therefore diſcouraged. We give you this belt to wipe away your tears.—"

Brethren,

"While we bury your dead, baſely murdered in cold blood at *Schenectady*, we know not what may have befallen our own people, who are gone in purſuit of the enemy: The ſame thing that has happened to you may perhaps have happened to us; and alas! they may be dead alſo!"

"Great and ſudden is the miſchief that has fallen upon you, as if it had fallen from heaven upon ourſelves. Our forefathers taught us to go, with all ſpeed, to lament with our brethren, when any diſaſter or misfortune happens to thoſe who are leagued in the ſame chain with us. Take this bill of vigilance, brethren, from us, that you may be more on your guard for the future. We alſo give you *Eye-water*, that you may be more ſharp-ſighted."

"We are now come to the houſe where we were wont to renew the covenant-chain; but, alas! we find it polluted—polluted with blood. All the five nations have heard of the horrid deed, and we come to wipe away the blood, and make clean the houſe. So long as a man of us remains, we will not deſiſt till we have drunk deep of revenge. —We are of the race of the bear; and a bear, you know, never yields while one drop of blood is left."

"Take heart, then, brethren. This is an affiction which has fallen from heaven, and we muſt bear it in common. The ſun has been cloudy, and, with malign aſpect, has ſhed this diſaſter upon our heads; but he will again ſhine forth with pleaſing beams.—Courage, then, leſt we give heart to a daſtardly enemy: courage, brethren, courage! courage!——

Again, when a peace had been propoſed to them, without including their allies the *Engliſh*, one of the *Sachems* rejects the propoſal with the utmoſt indignation, and ſpeaks in the following animated ſtrain, that might become the mouth of a *Cato*.

"Hearken, *Onondio!** what I am now about to ſpeak is by in-

* The Governor of *Canada*.

ſpiration from the mighty *Spirit* of the *Univerſe!* You ſay you will have nothing to do with onr brethren of **Cayenguirago*;—but I muſt tell you that we are alike inſeparable in hearts, as in intereſts. We can never know peace with you, while you are at war with them. We will ſtand or fall together, as if informed with one ſoul, animated with one blood, and directed by one head, as well as linked in one chain. This I ſolemnly confirm by giving this belt, eleven rows deep."

Nor is their ſagacity and artful addreſs leſs remarkable, than their bravery, fidelity and friendſhip. This will appear from their treaties, and all their dealings with us, and particularly from the following paragraphs of another ſpeech.

"We received ſome goods in conſideration of our releaſe of the lands on the weſt ſide of *Suſquehannah.* It is true, we have the full quantity according to agreement; but if the goods were only to be divided among us preſent, a ſingle perſon would have but a ſmall portion; and then, if you conſider what numbers of us are left at home, equally entitled to a ſhare, there will be extremely little indeed. We therefore deſire, if you have the keys of our brother †ONAS's cheſt, you will open it, and take out a little more for us.—

"We know our lands are always becoming more valuable.‡ The white people think we do not know this; but we are very ſenſible that the land is everlaſting, like the heavens, while the few goods we receive in exchange are periſhable, and ſoon gone."——

Whatever vices the Indians have, it may be juſtly ſaid, that we have taught them one, more pernicious than them all, to the intereſts of humanity and ſocial hapineſs, namely, the immoderate uſe of ſtrong liquors.

The following ſentiments, on this ſubject, are extracted from a ſpeech delivered by one of their chiefs, at a treaty held at *Carliſle*, in 1753.

"*Brother ONAS,*

"Your traders now bring nothing but *rum* and flour. They bring little powder and lead, or other goods. The *rum* ruins us. We beg you would prevent its coming in ſuch quantities, by regulating the traders. We never underſtood the trade was to be for whiſky and flour. We deſire it may be forbid, and none ſold in the *Indian* country; but that, if the *Indians* will have any, they may go among the inhabitants, and deal with them for it. When theſe whiſky-traders come, they bring thirty or forty kegs, and put them down before us, and make us drink, and get all the ſkins, that ſhould go to pay the debts we have contracted for goods bought of the fair traders. By this means, we not only ruin ourſelves but them too. Theſe wicked whiſky-ſellers, when they have once got the *Indians* in liquor, make them ſell their very cloaths from their backs.—In ſhort, if this practice is continued, we muſt be

* So they called the *Engliſh* Governor, and the people they commonly called by his name.

† The name they gave to the governor of *Pennſylvania.*

‡ The ſpeaker here ſeems on purpoſe to have forgot, that the reaſon why theſe lands become more valuable, is the improvements made by the whites; and, that if we had never ſettled there, theſe lands would have continued of as little value as at firſt.

inevitably ruined. We, therefore, moſt earneſtly beſeech you to remedy it ;" *giving a treble ſtring.*

Theſe ſpecimens of the *Indian* phraſeology, ſentiments, and genius, may teach us to have more favourable notions of them.

That there ſhould be ſo many orators among them, is by no means ſtrange. Speech-making is the certain effect of a republican government. Theſe *Indians* have ſuch high notions of liberty, that there is not one ſlave among them, nor can any one claim the leaſt preheminence, but what his age and wiſdom give him among his fellow-citizens. The only way to ſhew this wiſdom is, by ſhining in councils and public aſſemblies.

They ſhew a very great vivacity and ſprightlineſs of imagination in their haranguing. Their action ſeems to us ſomething vehement, but we can ſee that it correſponds exactly to the ſeveral paſſions. Tho' their language has but few roots, yet they render it copious, and extremely fit for oratory, by varying, compounding, and decompounding their words, and by having conſtant recourſe to metaphors, &c. after the eaſtern manner. By the frequent uſe of guturrals, their language is alſo very ſonorous and maſculine. Nevertheleſs, they are extremely nice in their turns of expreſſion, and few, of their beſt orators, are ſo far maſters of their language, as never to offend the ears of an *Indian* audience. Such a fine ear the people of *Athens* once had, when *Demoſthenes* and *Æſchines* melted them with rival periods.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

Account *of the* Origin *of* SMOAKING TOBACCO *in Europe.*

IF the Europeans have entailed miſery and diſeaſe on the American Indians, by introducing ſpirituous liquors among them, they, on the other hand, have in ſome meaſure returned the compliment, by teaching the Europeans, and their American deſcendants, the uſe of that abominable and filthy weed, tobacco. As the *polite accompliſhment* of ſmoaking ſegars is become very prevalent in the United States, it ought to be recorded, to the honour of our ſavage neighbours, that this practice is derived originally from them.

Sir Walter Rawleigh, having learned from the Indians the uſe of the calumet, in a voyage to America, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, became ſo delighted with their favourite weed, that he was unwilling to lay aſide the uſe of it. He accordingly furniſhed himſelf with ſome hogſheads, which he carried to England. But fearful of incurring the deriſion of his countrymen, ſhould it be known that he had adopted this cuſtom of the ſavage Indians, he placed the hogſheads of tobacco in his ſtudy, where he generally ſmoaked two or three pipes a day, ſecretly. It is now well known, that ſmoaking tobacco leads at once to the uſe of ſtrong ſtimulating drinks: This effect it produced in Sir Walter. He had a ſimple fellow who waited at his ſtudy-door, to bring him whatever he called for. This ſervant he generally ſent for a tankard of old ale and nutmeg (the faſhionable ſtrong drink of his time) as ſoon as he be-

gan to ſmoak, taking care to lay aſide the pipe when he heard him coming. Awant of caution, however, in this particular ſubjected him at one time to a very ludicrous diſaſter, which as it is but little known, I ſhall beg leave to relate. Being earneſtly employed in reading ſomething which cloſely fixed his attention, the fellow entered, and beholding clouds of ſmoke ariſe from Sir Walter's mouth, he inſtantly threw the contents of the tankard in his face; and running immediately down ſtairs, alarmed the family with repeated exclamations, that his maſter was on fire in the inſide, that he was vomiting fire and ſmoke, and would certainly be burnt to aſhes before they could get up ſtairs.

A.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

ORIGIN *of the word* DUN.

SOME have derived this word from the French word *donnez*, ſignifying *give me*, implying a demand of ſomething due; and others, among whom is the celebrated Dr. Johnſon, from the Saxon word *dunan*, to *clamour*. Both are wrong. The origin of the word, as related in a periodical work, publiſhed in London nearly a century ago, is ſimply this.—In the reign of Henry the Seventh, a famous bailiff, named *Joe Dun*, lived in the town of Lincoln. This man was ſo extremely dexterous in his rough buſineſs, that it was uſual, when a perſon refuſed to pay his debts, to ſay, *Why don't you dun him?* that is, why don't you ſend *Dun* to arreſt him? And hence the cuſtom, of calling a perſon, who preſſes another for the payment of money, a *dun*.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

Original ANECDOTE *of* Dr. JOHNSON.

A CITIZEN of Pennſylvania, formerly a ſtudent in Pembroke-College, Oxford, ſitting at his table, heard a rap at the door of his chamber. Walk in ſaid the youth—Immediately the door was partly opened, and a venerable man, with a large wig, but not in academical dreſs, ſtood upright on the threſhold, ſtaring around him, with a countenance equally expreſſive of chagrin and grief. "He is gone!" he thrice repeated, and, ſhutting the door, departed. The ſtudent, after putting on his collegiate dreſs with all poſſible diſpatch, followed this perſonage; who was no longer to be ſeen. On coming to the gate of the college, he enquired of a fellow-ſtudent, if he had ſeen a ſtrange figure go out—Yes, replied the youth, and I alſo ſaw him rap at your door. It is the celebrated Doctor Johnſon, who, after an interval of thirty years, intended a viſit to Shenſtone, who formerly occupied your room.——This anecdote is a proof of the abſence of mind of this juſtly celebrated moraliſt.

An ORATION, *pronounced on the 5th* July, 1790, by* JAMES TILTON, M. D. *President of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati.*

WE have assembled, my fellow-citizens, as usual, to celebrate the birth-day of our nation. I have the honour to address you on this occasion, not because I am the best chosen orator; but the society of the Cincinnati, by their appointment, have made it my incumbent duty. And although I feel a great defect of talents for the unaccustomed talk, yet, as I have not withheld my best endeavours for your entertainment, I shall hope for your usual indulgence. It may indeed be expected of this assembly, that a patriotic effort, however feebly performed, will meet with their countenance and favour.

When the blast of war had but ceased to blow in our ears, it was natural on these occasions to celebrate our heroes, to recount our battles, and to glory in the success of our enterprize, the attainment of our liberty. At this time I am led rather to adapt my discourse to our peaceful condition, when we enjoy the tranquillity of an efficient government, and every man rests quietly "under his own vine and under his own fig-tree," and there is none to make him afraid.

At times like this it is we are especially called upon, to recollect that immutable principle of the Cincinnati, "an incessant attention to preserve inviolate those exalted rights of human nature, for which they have fought and bled, and without which the high rank of a rational being is a curse instead of a blessing." Although by subscribing to this fundamental principle of their institution, the Cincinnati have endeavoured to lay themselves under additional obligations, it by no means releases others from their duty. Every good citizen should consider himself as equally bound, by his honour and his interest, to watch jealously over those rights, which pertain to his liberty.

It is not every one, however, that proclaimeth the glorious revolution, that feels the force of the expression, or comprehends the manner in which the publick is benefited, or individuals are profited by this grand event. Few, perhaps, have duly considered the honor, the dignity, and happiness necessarily connected with the character of a free citizen, or the distinguished majesty, grandeur, and felicity of a nation thus privileged. It may therefore be useful and entertaining on this occasion, to recollect the blessings we enjoy, and the reciprocal duties we owe to ourselves and the publick. And we shall finally be convinced of the wisdom and justice of providence, in constituting liberty like a coy and jealous mistress, that not content with cool esteem, the deliberate result of the understanding, demands the most ardent affections of the heart, and will admit of no competition.—We must love her, and that above all earthly possessions, or we cannot retain her.

The manner in which a free government exalteth a nation, in wealth, power, and dignity, and especially in liberality, wisdom and virtue, is a subject deserving of volumes, and not to be comprehended within my present design. Suffice

* The 4th being Sunday.

ithere toobſerve, that our free and happy conſtitutions ordain, that government ſhall be for the people, and not the people for government; or agreeable to the apoſtolick inſtitutions, thoſe intruſted with authority for the common good, however exalted in power, or reſpectable from official character, are nevertheleſs conſidered as the ſervants and miniſters of the reſt. Inſtead of domineering over us, like the lords of our enſlaved earth, they are amenable to us for their conduct, and accountable to us as their maſters. We are, in ſhort, a nation of princes—and more than princes—for we have more liberty. We are privileged to do all things whatſoever that are in themſelves right; and are prohibited from nothing but what is in itſelf morally evil. We are amenable only to laws of our own making, and are not humbled by the appellation of ſubjects, ſervants or ſlaves to any man, king, or potentate whatſoever; but we call ourſelves free citizens. This preſents a conciſe view of thoſe rights and privileges, which, as a people, we are bound *inceſſantly* to regard as invaluable, and to preſerve inviolate at every hazard.

The advantages reſulting to every individual from our free government, will further illuſtrate our ſubject. Secure in life, liberty, and property, uninterrupted in civil or religious privileges, every man feels a dignity of nature and of character, peculiar to free citizens. Talents have fair play—genius is unreſtrained—morality finds every encouragement—publick virtue riſes triumphant. Men, in ſhort, are only to be diſtinguiſhed by their talents and their virtues. As was ſaid of Scipio, they are equally reſpected in office and out of office. The attainment of free citizenſhip is of the higheſt conſideration. He demeans himſelf who ſolicits official character, as the means of gratifying his ambition. And as to emolument, he who cannot make more by private buſineſs, than a publick office, ought to be conſidered as unworthy of publick employment. Monteſquieu, therefore, makes it a queſtion, whether the laws ſhould oblige men to accept of publick offices; and decides, that in a republic, they ought. He reaſons from the principle of the government, as founded in virtue, and diſintereſtedneſs. Cincinnatus, clothed with the dignity of a free citizen, reluctantly leaves his plough, and only yields to the importunate calls of his beloved country, to accept a dictatorſhip. Waſhington, after gaining a name that needs neither epithets of praiſe, nor titles of honour, beſought his countrymen to employ him no more; and it was not until the voice of *God*, through the unanimous ſuffrage of the people, commanded, that he could be prevailed on to ſway the ſceptre of righteouſneſs.

Go then, my fellow citizens, and do likewiſe. Enter thus into the ſpirit of your ſtation. In proportion as ye ſhall imitate theſe illuſtrious characters, ye ſhall be Cincinnati indeed, a higher attainment than the holy-day badge of any ſociety whatever. Like them you ſhall enjoy an approving conſcience, and be dear to all your acquaintance. And although your talents and opportunities ſhould permit you to compare with theſe great luminaries, only as twinkling ſtars by the noonday ſun, you ſhall nevertheleſs be as unextinguiſhably bright in the heavens as they.

But in politicks, as in morals, there is a wide diſtinction between a mere hiſtorical knowledge, and that engagement of the heart and affections, which ſerves as the ſpring of action, from whence good and

virtuous conduct flows, as from a natural fountain. There are men who have read the proceedings and declarations of Congress on the rights of nature, and are well informed of the privileges of a free government; but corrupted in their own minds, they consider our republican forms as fine-spun theories only, mere utopian schemes, of which human nature is incapable. There is a still more numerous class, who are willingly ignorant of all the blessings of freedom; and regardless of the publick weal, are only concerned to indulge their own sordid passions. We have seen men among us, who would be of any party or faction whatsoever, only to obtain an office, to gain emolument, or barely to indulge a mean passion, a trifling vanity. Such men deserve the yoke of Asiatic slavery, instead of the crown of American liberty.

A good citizen, duly conscious of his high rank and condition, suffers nothing to come in competition with his liberty. His apprehension and his resentment are excited by every thing, which in the remotest degree threatens this fair possession. An unjust law, or a perverted execution of the laws, rouses his indignation, although he may not be personally interested in the transactions: for by the same rule that his fellows are oppressed, he himself may in turn be injured. He rejoices in the prosperity of his country; but scorns the idea of making a partial or separate interest for himself. He remembers that righteousness exalteth a nation; but that the sins of injustice and cruelty debase any people. He therefore watches to correct every error, to eradicate every vice of the government. Considering liberty as depositted in the hands of the people, rather than with a few chosen rulers, he regards every freeman as a priest in her temple, whose business is to study his duty, as the means of enjoying his greatest happiness, in correct devotion. He considers the wretch who can enjoy this condition with indifference, as aptly compared to a Laodicean christian under the gospel, neither cold nor hot, but like mawkish lukewarm water, fit only to be rejected with utter disgust.

It especially behoves you, my fellows of the Cincinnati, to be duly mindful of your solemn engagement, to give "incessant attention to preserve inviolate the exalted rights of human nature". However others may hide their negligence, their vice and corruption, in a croud, you are as a city set upon a hill, that cannot be hid. You have devoted and designated yourselves, and thereby called heaven and earth to witness the sincerity of your profession, the stedfastness of your purpose and resolution. Should you ever fail to be watchful and bold in the cause of liberty and of virtue, instead of the badge of honour, you shall wear but the sign of disgrace. However neglected, though treated with ingratitude by your country, it is still to your honour and your interest, to persevere in the cause in which you have so righteously engaged. Although neither wealth nor power are necessarily attendant on virtue, you must feel a peculiar happiness in the maintenance and cultivation of your liberty. By handing down to posterity an example correct and unsullied, you shall be honoured by all freemen, a crown of glory will for ever attend upon your memory.

But in watching over the liberties and freedom of our country, it is not enough to guard against the encroachments of power, and the disorderly exercise of delegated authority in our rulers—Dissipation and corruption of manners, in the

body of the people are equally to be avoided. Good laws cannot be executed without good manners—A venal, corrupt, and profligate people, void of morals, and debauched by luxury, muſt quickly overthrow the beſt inſtitutions of government. But as the manners of our country are the undoubted prerogative of our fair country-women, I ſhall be pardoned in deviating ſo far from ordinary form, as to addreſs this head of my diſcourſe to my fair audience.

As a member of the Cincinnati, I feel myſelf under a double obligation, to pay due reſpect to the fair ſex. When our ſociety was attacked by deſigning men, and even weak brethren were drawn into unworthy ſuſpicions of our aſſociation, we every where found countenance and protection from the ladies. Their benevolent hearts rejected the ungrateful idea, that men foremoſt in danger and exertions for delivering their country from tyranny, ſhould be the firſt to mar the fair plot of equal liberty. It was inexplicable, indeed, to the more candid and impartial ſex, how a few aſſociators, without a ſingle legal advantage, ſhould aſſume to themſelves high prerogative and diſtinction. Envious men may indeed fear and perſecute the ſociety, as they did Ariſtides of old, for their ſuperior virtues: but the juſtice of our country-women has univerſally decreed, that our profeſſion is fair and honourable, and the means employed perfectly juſtifiable.

But a ſenſe of gratitude is not the only motive that engages me to ſupport the rank and importance of the fair ſex. The reſolution I have taken, to give "inceſſant attention to preſerve inviolate the ſacred rights of human nature," lays me under the ſtrongeſt obligation, to advocate their juſt equality in political ſociety. The men may boaſt of their ſtrength of arm, and ſuperior authority; the women, under the modeſt term of influence, are of equal importance. The men poſſeſs the more oſtenſible powers of making and executing the laws; the women, in every free country, have an abſolute control of manners: and it is confeſſed, that in a republic, manners are of equal importance with laws. I ſhould therefore be uncandid, did I not on this occaſion declare, that for the manners of our country, our fair patriots are alone reſponſible.

From the moſt ſavage to the moſt enlightened people, the female parent is conſidered of greateſt importance to the deſcendants, by ſtamping their manners and ſentiments, in the early periods of childhood and youth. An American Indian always quotes his mother, for his polite and reſpectful manners, and if we fail in the leaſt, of that formal reſpect required by the yellow ſachem, he immediately reproaches our mothers. Cyrus, Scipio, and Waſhington acknowledge, in pious gratitude to their female parents, that the foundation of their fame was laid in the wiſe inſtructions of maternal education. All authority agrees in eſtabliſhing the native influence, and important duty, of the mother,

"To teach the young idea how to ſhoot."

And you my younger and faireſt ſiſters, will be duly guarded againſt thoſe ſeducing triflers, who tell you it is no matter what a woman ſays or does. Believe me rather, your very thoughts and opinions are of the utmoſt conſequence to the public. You poſſeſs the mighty power of metamorphoſing the ſilken beau into a rational man, content and pleaſed with a home-ſpun dreſs, and ambitious of plain and artleſs man-

ners. Were it poſſible for you to laviſh your ſmiles eſpecially upon frivolous coxcombs, the faſcinating influence might be ſuch as to degrade our youth into a mean obſequiouſneſs, that might lead them even to forget their liberty, and aptly fit them to become the ſervants of ſervants. But I indulge a more pleaſing proſpect, when our young and riſing heroes ſhall be prompted to exertions the moſt liberal, generous, and brave, in confident expectation, that their ſucceſsful endeavours ſhall be crowned by your nobler charms, as the prize of virtue and honour.

Were it right or neceſſary on this occaſion, to reaſon from any other motive than the love of country, I might adduce the hiſtory of the world to ſhew, that from remoteſt India, to Europe and America, women are reſpectable and happy in exact proportion to the liberty and civilization of their country. It would give you pain to rehearſe the mean and ſubordinate condition of the women in Aſiatic countries. Neither would a recital of the Cheſterfieldian manners of Europe, whereby the women are treated as mere engines in the hands of deſigning and intereſted men, pleaſe my fair audience. But it is with pleaſure I acknowledge their native equality, and dwell upon the fair proſpect of perfecting the female character, in this our country. Here no auſtere religion ſhackles the mind; no tyrannic arm dare oppreſs the weaker ſex. Their talents and their virtues have free courſe, they may run and be glorified. Science and true philoſophy begin already to embelliſh domeſtic economy, and we enjoy the near proſpect, when female benevolence, candor and juſtice ſhall extend their benign influence, to the heightning of every improvement in political ſociety.

It requires no ſuperſtition indeed, to view with an eye of piety, the deſigns of Providence, in that accumulation of powerful motives, by which our fair patriots are animated to the moſt ſplendid attainments. For in America, it may be emphatically ſaid, that the honour of your *God*,—the love of your country,—the glory of your deſcendants—your own fame and intereſt in the world, all conſpire to engage you to *reverence yourſelves*.

But the time and the occaſion, my fair hearers, will not permit me to exhauſt this important ſubject—Your own reflections muſt fill up the neceſſary comments—remembering, that from *Adam* to this day, men never could be virtuous alone; that our enlightened clergymen may preach in vain; in vain will our ableſt ſenators legiſlate; even the vows of the Cincinnati ſhall prove weak and fruitleſs, without your cordial concurrence in the ſpirit of patriotiſm.

An animated orator, my fellow citizens, might entertain you till evening, with a ſucceſſion of thoughts moſt worthy of your attention. My ſlender ſtock is nearly exhauſted. Indulge me, however, before I conclude, in a reflection or two, equally applicable to men, women, and children.

When we compare the growing light and liberty of our country with that of any other, that does or ever did exiſt; when we reflect upon the probable growth of our empire, in extent, happineſs, and fame; when rooted and grounded, as we ought to be, in *Spartan* attachment to our native land; how natural is it for us to contemplate our *Delaware*, as another *Eurotas!* to love the beautiful little ſtate we live in, as another *Lacedæmon!* to regard *America*, as more favoured of heaven, more glorious among men, than a former *Greece!*

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

The HISTORY *of* MIRANDA *and* CLEANDER:

An American Tale.

THOUGH the records of private diſtreſs are generally deemed inconſiderable, when contraſted with thoſe of nations or communities; yet let me not appear preſumptuous, if I endeavour to draw the attention of mankind, to ſcenes which extorted tears from civilized foes, and might have excited compaſſion in barbarians. Ah! Britain! behold, in this mournful tale, ſome of the ſad effects of thy cruel tyranny, and let remorſe ſet bounds to thy ravages in future! Ye nations, who ſacrifice, at the ſhrine of accurſed ambition, myriads of the human race, attend to my artleſs narrative, and learn to revere the ſacred rights of Humanity!

The tears of pity trickle as I write.—Miranda was born the heireſs of (reaſonably to be) expected affluence. Sweet were the ſmiles of her infancy; endearing the charms of her childhood. At eleven her capacity was acknowledged to be great; but at fifteen ſhe exhibited all the mental powers of thirty. Reader! hadſt thou known her, when ſhe ſat on my knee; when ſhe imbibed ſuch inſtruction as I was capable of beſtowing; when ſhe acknowleged me to be her friend, and reſpected me as a parent; thou wouldſt not wonder at the eulogiums, which are due from me to this unfortunate damſel; to this being, who exiſts no more on earth!

At fifteen (ah! fatal event!) ſhe removed from a capital city in the then colonies, with her parents, to an interior part of the continent. Even at that period her charms were fully impreſſed on the heart of *Cleander;* nor was ſhe inſenſible to thoſe manly graces, which, emanating from his mind, added luſtre to his countenance. A few years more advanced in life than the immediate ſubject of this hiſtory, he united affluence with modeſty, and wit with decorum. Learning had beſtowed ſome honours on him; and the palm of politeneſs had never been withheld from him, by education or ſenſibility.

Painful was the ſeparation!—*She* dives into the gloom of the wilderneſs; *he* ruſhes amidſt the flames of war.

It is not intended to repeat all the horrors of the late conteſt. Be many of its ſcenes forgotten!—But ſurely humanity demands, that unmerited ſufferings ſhould be recorded: that beauty and innocence expiring beneath the hands of the ſavage, ſhould claim the pen of the moraliſt, and the tear of the reader; that the genuine feelings of improved nature ſhould be celebrated, and that the tomahawk (and it is hoped the ſword) will be wreſted by reaſon from the hands of mortals, who are too much inclined to inflict on their ſpecies a variety of other evils.

Accompanied by her friends, as has been mentioned before, ſhe was ſurrounded by a ſavage tribe. Reſiſtance was vain; and, even if reſiſtance could have preſerved them, they would not have had recourſe to violence. Members of that ſociety which pays particular homage to the God of peace, they ſubmitted to the ruffian band. Dreadful was

the rage of slaughter, though inconsiderable the number of the passive band. The men are soon destroyed; the women, their superior delicacy considered, expire in still greater agonies. Miranda dies, the victim of barbarity; and the tresses of beauty constitute a part of the triumph of a savage.

This instance of barbarism was soon made known to the American army. *Cleander* fainted, when he heard the fatal tale. He requests from his officer a detachment. His request is allowed. Inflamed by revenge, he swims the lake, and rushes through the forest. At length he meets the foe. His companions in war express equal ardor. The battle begins. Desperate was the onset. But discipline and valor prove superior to barbarism. The warrior-citizens of the United States prove victorious; but bending over the body of a chief, whom his valour had thrown to earth, another savage aims the fatal blow at *Cleander's* head. Expiring, he was heard to say, that "The reward of virtue can be expected in heaven alone."

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

History *of the* American Revolution.

(Continued from page 308.*)*

In the mean time, the army in Boston experienced the utmost distress. A tedious and close blockade cut off, for a considerable length of time, every possibility of obtaining supplies from the adjacent country; and the activity and vigilance of the American privateers deprived them of most of those vessels which arrived on the coast, with provisions, coal, &c. from England. The capture of these articles distressed them exceedingly; the loss of the fuel was severely felt by the troops, particularly by those stationed on Bunker's-Hill, who underwent all the hardships of a winter-campaign, in this rigourous climate, without any other shelter from its inclemency, than was afforded them by their tents. To procure relief, they had recourse to various expedients. The want of fuel was, in some degree, remedied by the timber of houses, which they pulled down for that purpose. Vessels were dispatched to the West-Indies, to procure a supply of provisions; but the islands themselves were threatened with a scarcity, and could afford but a very trifling assistance. An undertaking, which proved still less successful, was next resolved on—a number of armed ships and transports were sent to Georgia for rice, and such other refreshments as could be got; but they were attacked and defeated by the inhabitants, who planted a number of cannons on the beach, and set fire to seven ships loaded with rice, which were entirely destroyed. Amidst these disappointments, the sufferings of the troops were in some measure alleviated, by the arrival of such of the British transport-ships, as had weathered the tempests to which they were exposed, and escaped the American privateers.

Widely different was the situation of the provincial army. Though

unuſed to a camp-life, yet they experienced no great hardſhips from it, owing to the comfortable ſupplies of proviſions, fuel &c. with which they were furniſhed, with the utmoſt aſſiduity, by their friends in the adjacent country. But diſcontents, from a different cauſe, prevailed amongſt them. Unuſed to the patient forbearance of a tedious blockade, their preſent ſtate of inactivity was extremely irkſome to them. They were impatient of delay, and even threw out inſinuations, that the commander in chief acted improperly, in not ſtorming Boſton immediately. But this great man was not one of thoſe who prefer the temporary applauſe of the multitude to the intereſts of their country. He well knew that, in caſe of an attack on Boſton, with his ſmall force, deſtitute as many of them were, of arms, and unprovided with ammunition, there was no rational proſpect of ſucceſs. Beſides, the meaſure was not neceſſary, the Britiſh loſing in ſtrength and ſpirits every day, while his troops were continually improving in both. To be ready, however, to take advantage of any favourable occurrence, it was reſolved, in the middle of January, by the advice of a council of war, to call in ſeven thouſand militia from New-Hampſhire and Connecticut, which would augment the army to about ſeventeen thouſand men. Theſe were accordingly obtained in February.

The Britiſh, notwithſtanding their various ſufferings, were not inattentive to amuſements. A theatre had been eſtabliſhed in Boſton, for the purpoſe of affording them entertainment. Here it was uſual to exhibit diſtinguiſhed American characters, in a ludicrous point of view—and to excite a laugh, when they were unable to gratify their reſentment in any other way. There is a ſtrange propenſity in the Engliſh nation, to conſider themſelves as an order of beings ſuperior to the reſt of mankind. Their dramatic writers have generally ſought for low, contemptible, or ridiculous characters, amongſt their neighbours, reſerving every noble qualification, every perſonal accompliſhment, and every exalted virtue, for the ladies and gentlemen of their own iſland. One evening a farce, entitled *The blockade of Boſton* (ſaid to have been written by general Burgoyne) was about to be performed. A figure, intended for general Waſhington, with a large wig and a long ruſty ſword, together with his orderly ſergeant, carrying on his ſhoulder a ruſty gun, ſeven feet long, had juſt appeared, when a Britiſh ſergeant came running on the ſtage, and cried out, "The Yankees are attacking Bunker's-hill." Some thought this was a part of the farce, and applauded the fellow, as an excellent actor; but when general Howe cried out, "Officers to your alarm-poſts," their mirth was ſuddenly changed to ſhrieking, fainting, &c.

This interruption was occaſioned by a ſmall party of the Americans, who had croſſed a mill-dam, between Cobble-hill and Bunker's-hill, on the ice, and ſet fire to a number of houſes in Charleſtown. They deſtroyed about ten houſes, and carried off a few muſkets, without any loſs on their part.

A few days after, general Howe meditated an attack on the American lines at Roxbury. With this view, he ſent a party over the ice to Dorcheſter-neck, in the night, who burned a few houſes, hoping thereby to induce the Americans to ſend a large reinforcement that way, which would weaken the main body, and favour his plan of attacking their lines with a ſtrong

force. But finding, at break of day, that this artifice had not succeeded, he was obliged to abandon the enterprize.

About the middle of February, general Washington, finding himself strongly reinforced, began to listen to the importunities of the people, and to think of attacking Boston. Having called a council of war, he informed the officers that he had not a sufficient stock of powder for a bombardment; and took their opinion on the propriety of making a general assault on the town. His plan was, to pass over from the Cambridge side, on the ice. The proposal however, was negatived; a majority being of opinion, that it would be better to take possession of Dorchester-heights, by which the British would be either forced to abandon the town, or to come to a general engagement; so that this measure would be productive of every advantage, that could be expected from an assault, and would be attended with less risk. It was accordingly agreed, that Dorchester-heights should be fortified, in the night of the *fourth* of March. This time was chosen, because they expected the British would attempt to dislodge them on the *fifth*, which being the anniversary of the massacre at Boston, it was presumed that the New-Englanders, when reminded of that circumstance, would acquit themselves with more than common bravery.

Colonel Knox, of the artillery, had lately brought upwards of fifty cannons, mortars, and howitzers from Ticonderoga and Crown-Point, across the lakes, on the ice; and a considerable supply of shells, &c. had been brought from New-York, and some taken out of an ordinance brig, which had been captured. These enabled the Provincials to open a severe cannonade on the garrison, on the second of March, from Cobble-hill, Roxbury, &c. This was incessantly continued, till the fortification of Dorchester-heights was effected; and had an excellent effect, in drawing the attention of the enemy from that quarter.

The plan for taking possession of Dorchester-heights, was formed with great judgment, and executed in an admirable manner. Early in the evening, a covering party of 800 men, and a working party of 1200, with upwards of 300 carts, loaded with fascines &c. went on the heights, observing a profound silence; and, notwithstanding the frost was, in some places, eighteen inches deep, the heights were fortified, before day-light, in a most astonishing manner. It is impossible to express the surprize of the enemy, on beholding those heights, which on the preceding evening exhibited not the least appearance of hostility, now covered with fortifications and armed men. The most experienced of the British officers acknowledged that they had never conceived it possible, to erect such works in so sudden a manner.

The batteries erected on these heights, rendered the situation of the British extremely critical. From these, and the adjoining hills, the Americans would have it in their power to destroy the fleet, or drive them from the harbour; to command the beach, from which an embarkation must take place, in case of a retreat; and to render the communication between the town and the works on Boston-Neck extremely difficult and dangerous. No alternative, therefore, remained, but immediately to abandon the town, or dislodge the Provincials. The latter was resolved on; and General Howe gave orders that

body of troops, furnished with scaling-ladders, and every thing necessary for an attack on the American works, should immediately prepare to embark on board a number of transports in the harbour.

Mar. 5.

This was just what the Provincials expected and wished for. General Washington happened to be on the heights, at the very time when the enemy began to embark; and presuming that they intended to come over that day, took care to be in readiness to give them a warm reception. He reminded the New-England troops that it was the *fifth* of March, and called upon them to revenge the death of their brethren. The words of the general spread rapidly from rank to rank, increasing the martial flame in every breast. The militia now flocked in from every quarter, bringing with them provisions for three days, in which time they hoped to come to a decisive engagement with the British; an event which they had for some time expected, with eager anxiety. The surrounding hills were covered with spectators; and appearances of an approaching carnage were to be seen on every side.

But it was not general Howe's intention, to carry his expedition into effect on the *fifth*. He only meant to be prepared for executing it on the *sixth*. This design however was frustrated, by the intervention of a dreadful storm in the night, while the troops were preparing to embark. Upon a closer inspection of the American works, next morning, the undertaking was deemed too perilous; and was therefore totally abandoned. Dreadful, in the extreme, must have been the consequences, had they ventured to proceed. It is not unlikely that the whole of the British army would have been engaged, had an action taken place. And from the plan which general Washington had formed, it is highly probable, that the result would have been fatal to a greater part of them. An immense number of barrels, filled with stones, gravel, and sand, had been prepared, and placed all along the works on Dorchester-heights. These, in case of an attack, were to have been rolled down on the enemy, when ascending the heights; an effectual measure, not only to destroy numbers of their men, but also to break their ranks, and throw the whole into the utmost confusion. He had also resolved, if the British brought their principal force against Dorchester, and were defeated, to attempt to take Boston, amidst the confusion that must ensue. With this intent, a detachment of 4000 men, under the generals Sullivan and Greene, were to have crossed over in boats, from the Cambridge side, on a signal given for that purpose. This mode of communicating intelligence was rendered very speedy, by proper signals being agreed upon, which were to have been repeated from hill to hill. In this way, information could be conveyed to a great distance, almost instantaneously. The objects of this plan, however, were accomplished without bloodshed, general Howe's situation compelling him immediately to evacuate a place that was no longer tenable, and to embark for Halifax.

As on the one hand, it was in the power of the Americans to annoy the troops, during their embarkation; and as they, on the other hand, if irritated, might destroy the town, a mutual forbearance was observed, but without any agreement between the parties.

This evacuation was in itself sufficiently irksome and mortifying to

the British general; but it was rendered still more distressing by a variety of perplexing circumstances. Besides the embarkation of the troops, with their baggage and military stores, provision was also to be made for almost two thousand of the inhabitants, whose adherence to the cause of government obliged them to fly from the resentment of the Americans, and to seek protection under the shelter of the British government. The sick and wounded were numerous, as were also the helpless women and children, and the shipping was scarce. These various difficulties rendered the embarkation very tedious. It was not completed in less than two weeks.

Great discontents prevailed, at this time, in the British army.—Reinforcements had long been expected in vain; near ten months were elapsed since the arrival of the last, though the impossibility of their taking the field with the present force, was well known in England. Both officers and privates thought themselves neglected. No advice had been received of what was to be their destination. It seemed as if the ministry had brought them into their present difficulties, with an intention to leave them to extricate themselves, in the best manner they were able. Obliged to fly, as it were, before a raw and undisciplined militia, their national pride was greatly mortified. This unhappy disposition of mind was still further aggravated by the jealous dissentions which subsisted between the army and navy. In this deranged situation of affairs, a dangerous voyage was to be undertaken, on a stormy coast, and at a tempestuous season of the year. Should storms arise, and blow them out to sea, so as to oblige them to steer for the West-Indies, their provisions would be too scanty for such a voyage. But supposing them even to arrive in safety at their destined port, still they could find but little comfort and relief, in such a bleak and barren country as Nova Scotia. Besides, they were going to turn their backs on that part of the continent where their business lay.

Such was the state of mind in which the British evacuated Boston.

It was a whole week, after the embarkation had been effected, before the fleet could put to sea. Fair winds afterwards rendered their passage to Halifax remarkably favourable, contrary to their apprehensions. On their departure from Boston, several ships of force were stationed there, for the protection of such vessels as should arrive from England; but these, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance, could not prevent a number of vessels from being taken by the American privateers. These prizes, being laden with arms, and other military stores, were of great importance to the Provincials. Some transports also, with troops on board, not knowing the place was evacuated, ran into the harbour, and were taken.

March 17. Scarcely had the enemy completed their embarkation, when the American army entered the town in military triumph. General Washington was received by the inhabitants with transports of joy, and hailed as their deliverer. He was honoured by Congress with a vote of thanks; and a medal was ordered to be struck, with a device suitable to the occasion. He was also complimented on the success of his arms, by the Massachusetts council and house of representatives.

Though the British had not been backward in plundering the inhabitants of Boston, yet the scarcity of shipping, and the hurry of their retreat, occasioned many valuable ar-

ticles to be left behind. Among these were a considerable quantity of artillery and ammunition, especially at Bunker's-hill and Boston-neck. Some hasty attempts had been made to spike the cannon, but such was their hurry in performing it, that most of them were soon rendered serviceable. An immense quantity of woollens, linens, and other articles of various kinds, also fell into the hands of the Americans.

Previous to their departure, the British had destroyed the fortifications on Castle-Island which were the principal defence of the town against an attack by sea. This, with some other circumstances, occasioned an apprehension, that they meant to return, as soon as they were properly reinforced. Great pains were taken therefore, to put the place in such a posture of defence, as might prevent its falling again into the hands of the enemy.

Nor was general Washington without anxiety, respecting the destination of the fleet on leaving Boston. Suspecting that it might be bound for New-York, he on the following day sent off a detachment of five regiments under general Heath, for the better defence of that city. But though this was a prudent step, there was no real cause for apprehending any danger; the royal army not being in a fit condition to undertake an expedition of so much importance.

March 18.

We must not, in this place, omit certain transactions, which had taken place in the colony of New-York, previous to this period. The number of persons disaffected to the American cause was so great, in Tryon county, that Congress found it necessary to commission general Schuyler, to procure a sufficient force, and march to that part of the province, for the purpose of disarming them. He accordingly marched a large body of men to Johnstown, and obliged Sir John Johnson, with a number of Scotch highlanders, and other inhabitants, his adherents, to surrender their arms and ammunition, and to give hostages for their observing a strict neutrality.

Jan. 20.

A body of Connecticut troops, consisting of 1200 men, under the command of general Lee were also marched into the city of New-York, with a view of keeping the disaffected inhabitants in awe. About this time a body of 1000 Jersey regulars and militia went over to Long-Island, where they disarmed a number of tories, and secured their leaders. General Lee was at this time a most violent enthusiast in the cause of American liberty. He assumed to himself, however, unwarrantable powers. He drew up, and from time to time prescribed to the inhabitants, several most tremendous oaths. With one of these he sent captain Sears over to Long-Island, to administer it to the tories there. This led Congress to resolve, "That no oath, by way of test, be imposed upon, exacted or required of, any of the inhabitants of these colonies, by any military officer."

Feb. 4.

An expedition to New-Providence was undertaken, about this time, by Commodore Hopkins, with five armed vessels. On the third of March, he landed his men on the island, and after a slight opposition became master of the principal fort. Here they found 40 cannon, and 15 mortars, with a considerable quantity of shot and shells, which they brought off. They brought also away with them the governor and lieutenant governor; and arrived at New-London, on the seventh of April.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

A MOTHER'S *addreſs to her* CHILDREN, *on the importance of order and regularity; delivered in her laſt illneſs.*

(Tranſlated from the French.)

My dear children,

I HAVE choſen for the ſubject of this evening's conference, the importance of order in all your actions. By this it is that peace is preſerved in kingdoms, and union in families: it is this which regulates the conduct of the ſervant towards his maſter, and of the ſubject towards his prince: it is this which engages my love towards you, and your reſpect towards me: it is this which makes *you* ſtudious to mitigate my ſorrows, and *me* inceſſantly ſolicitous to advance your happineſs.

It is this regularity of conduct, which makes us good parents, good friends, and good citizens; which gives us a right judgment of things, and aſſiſts us, both in the choice of the fitteſt time and the propereſt method of doing whatever is to be done. It is one of the greateſt misfortunes in the world, to live without any ſtated rule of conduct, in perpetual diſorder and confuſion. Our life ſhould be a tranſcript of the harmony of the univerſe; which could not ſubſiſt, much leſs attract our admiration, were it not for that juſt proportion, which is diſcoverable in all its parts. Take away order from the world, and you reduce it to a frightful chaos; leave man without any other guide than his own paſſions and caprice, and there will be nothing but perpetual diſcord betwixt his judgment and his will.

Ruin enſues, when a man exhibits in his own ill governed mind the miſeries of anarchy: his ideas are confuſed; his imagination is bewildered; his conſcience is miſled; his reaſon is obſcured; and his ſoul becomes the ſeat of confuſion and irregularity.

If you do not accuſtom yourſelves, at your firſt ſetting out in life, to lay down ſome regular plan of conduct, you will never attain to that rectitude of judgment, which eſtimates things according to their worth; and which, in the midſt of errors and prejudices, will enable you to give the preference to truth.

The man who lives at random, is a ſlave to his own whims and caprice. The world reprobates ſuch an one, as a monſter who diſturbs its harmony; and ſociety rejects him, as a being incapable of friendſhip. We ſee, in ſhort, that whoever is thus irregular in his own mind, is deſtitute of every quality, which can contribute to the ornament or benefit of human life: his manners are diſguſting, his expences are exceſſive, and his whole conduct unaccountable.

Do not think that I am carried away by my imagination beyond the truth, which I ſhall always ſtrictly obſerve in converſing with you. The too ſad experience of many confirms what I ſay; and it may ſerve to teach you, that it is impoſſible rightly to manage your affairs, or diſcharge your duty, without a proper command of your mind and paſſions; every movement of which ſhould be as nicely regulated, as thoſe of a well finiſhed clock.

The exact proportion observable in every work of God is intended to teach us, that order is the greatest beauty in nature; and that to despise this, is to counteract one of the great laws of the Creator of the universe. Endeavour then, I beseech you, to imitate in your behaviour that general harmony in the creation, which, in the course of every year, supplies us with whatever is either agreeable or useful: let your studies be methodical, all conducted rather with a view to instruction, than mere amusement. If you read without a plan, you will overload your memory without improving it: and your knowledge will be little better than an undigested chaos.

The mind in which disorder prevails, is, in the eye of reason, like a city without a government, or a house without unanimity. But a person of this disposition deceives himself; and fancies, that if he keeps clear of those irregularities which are offensive to society, he may make himself easy, though he has all the reason in the world to be dissatisfied with his way of life.

You will find many who seem to delight in nothing but irregularity; who go to rest when others rise; who eat when others fast; who stay at home when others go to church; in short, whose chief employment seems to be, to break through every rule, without the least regard to method in any part of their conduct.

The world is full of persons always engaged in new projects, and distracted with new desires; who die without reflection, because they have lived without any knowledge of themselves. When the mind is thus disordered, it is afraid to look into itself; or if it ventures to examine things at all, it only does it superficially. The senses are so many tyrants, from whose power we are unable to deliver ourselves: and nothing appears really valuable, which does not administer to their gratification.

Maintain then the dominion over your own minds, that you be not overcome by those passions, which will lay siege to your virtue; your thoughts will then be regulated by wisdom, and you will be raised above those clouds, which obscure the light of the understanding. Each of us may be considered as an epitome of the world which is subject to eclipses, to changes of weather, to storms and tempests. We all observe the strange revolutions which happen in the universe; but as Providence, in the midst of such a multitude of created beings, preserves the utmost harmony, both in heaven and earth, so ought reason to preserve in the human mind the strictest attention to order and peace. Without this we degrade ourselves below the meanest insect, or even the inanimate parts of the creation, which only subsist to answer the purposes for which they were made. Behold the bee, or the ant; a thousand times wiser, each of them, than man who despises them. These never deviate from the laws of their nature, nor from the course which providence has assigned them: it is only by an imitation of their conduct and foresight, that families are maintained, and kingdoms preserve their power and splendor.

This may serve to convince you, that whatever state of life you are placed in, it will always be full of disquiet, if your judgment and your passions are at variance with one another: you must therefore, frequently examine into the springs and motives of your conduct, in order to regulate your affections. You will then see, as in a picture,

the tendency of your actions; and will soon be enabled to rectify whatever is amiss.

When a house is on fire, with what eagerness do we hasten to put it out? And shall we suffer our passions to burn with fury, in the midst of us, without giving ourselves the least trouble to extinguish the flame?

We seldom reflect that the mind is a kingdom, which cannot be well governed, without a constant care, as well to defend it from its enemies, as to promote whatever may tend to the establishment of peace and tranquillity. Consider the stars, which shine in their courses over our heads; consider the elements, which are the sources of life and respiration: alas! what monitors are these to man, to be always ready like them to execute the commands of *God!* This view of the creation perpetually reminds us, that every rational creature also ought to move in his sphere, and discharge his appointed duty. When we only act as we are influenced by a capricious humour; we insult the wisdom of a *God* of order, and raise a perpetual tumult in our own breasts.

I have always observed, that persons of a dissipated turn are as much disordered with respect to their affairs, as they are unsettled in their own minds, and leave no inheritance to their children, but debts and law-suits. There is an easy kind of arithmetic, which every lover of method is acquainted with; and which consists in computing our obligations and our necessities, and our ability to answer both, in order to keep ourselves in due bounds, and to pay a proper regard to that which may be reasonably expected from us. If you have not this love of method, which I wish to recommend; you will never be able to regulate your actions, or your families, or your minds. You will either behave with too great haughtiness, or with too great familiarity, towards your domestics; you will not distinguish what is superfluous from what is necessary; and for want of calculation you will have nothing but creditors, or debtors who have nothing to pay.

You are born, my children, to a considerable fortune: but what will become of it, if its use is not regulated by economy? Riches are absolute ruin to a dissipated owner: the same confusion which distracts his mind, produces an inconsistency in all his actions; one while you see an astonishing prodigality, at another time you are shocked with as unreasonable avarice. He can throw away money, but he cannot give it: he sacrifices every thing to pleasure or to pride, but nothing to justice.

When you are confirmed in this wise habit of acting methodically, every part of your conduct will be happily adjusted; you will set apart proper seasons for study and recreation; you will manage your time and your income with prudence; you will distribute exact justice to your neighbours, and you will never engage in an important enterprize, without *considering the end.* Nothing will ever make you forget the duties which you owe to your character and station; no day will pass, in which you will not remember your duty to God. We never lose sight of these duties, but when we give the preference to a life of irregularity; when we go on without a single thought of what we are, and what will become of us: hence it is, that the affections of disorderly persons differ very little from the propensities of the brute creation.

DESCRIPTION *of the* ABYSSINIAN FEAST; *or* BLOODY BANQUET.

(From Bruce's Travels.)

A LONG table is set in the middle of a large room, and benches beside it, for a number of guests who are invited. Tables and benches the Portuguese introduced among them; bulls' hides, spread upon the ground, served them before, as they do in the camp and country now. A cow or a bull, one or more, as the company is numerous, is brought close to the door, and his feet strongly tied; the skin that hangs down under his chin and throat, which I think we call the dew-lap in England, is cut only so deep as to arrive at the fat, of which it totally consists, and, by the separation of a few small blood-vessels, six or seven drops of blood only fall upon the ground: they have no stone, bench, nor altar upon which these cruel assassins lay the animal's head in this operation; I should beg his pardon, indeed, for calling him an assassin, as he is not so merciful as to aim at the life, but, on the contrary, to keep the beast alive till he be totally eat up. Having satisfied the Mosaical law, according to his conception, by pouring these six or seven drops upon the ground, two or more of them fall to work on the back of the beast, and on each side of the spine they cut skin-deep; then putting their fingers between the flesh and the skin, they begin to strip the hide off the animal half way down his ribs, and so on to the buttock, cutting the skin wherever it hinders them commodiously to strip the poor animal bare. All the flesh on the buttock is cut off then, and in solid, square pieces, without bones, or much effusion of blood; and the prodigious noise the animal makes, is a signal for the company to sit down to table.

There are then laid before every guest, instead of plates, round cakes, if I may so call them, about twice as big as a pan-cake, and something thicker and tougher. It is unleavened bread, of a sourish taste, far from being disagreeable, and very easily digested, made of a grain called *teff*. It is of different colours, from black to the colour of the whitest wheat-bread. Three or four of these cakes are generally put uppermost, for the food of the person opposite to whose seat they are placed; beneath these are four or five of ordinary bread, and of a blackish kind: these serve the master to wipe his fingers upon, and afterwards the servant for bread to his dinner.

Two or three servants then come, each with a square piece of beef in their bare hands, laying it upon the cakes of teff, placed like dishes down the table, without cloth, or any thing else, beneath them; by this time, all the guests have knives in their hands, and their men the large crooked ones, which they put to all sorts of uses during the time of war; the women have small clasped knives, such as the worst of the kind made at Birmingham, sold for a penny each.

The company are so arranged, that one man sits between two women: the man with his long knife cuts a thin piece, which would be thought a good beef-steak in England, while you see the motion of the fibres yet perfectly distinct and alive in the flesh. No man in Abyssinia, of any fashion whatever, feeds

himſelf, or touches his own meat. The women take the ſteak, and cut it length-ways like ſtrings, about the thickneſs of your little finger, then croſs-ways into ſquare pieces ſomething ſmaller than dice; this they lay upon a piece of the teff-bread, ſtrongly powdered with black pepper, or Cayenne pepper, and foſſile ſalt; they then wrap it up in the teff-bread like a cartridge.

In the mean time, the man having put up his knife, with each hand reſting upon his neighbour's knee, his body ſtooping, his head low and forward, and mouth open very like an idiot, turns to the one who has a cartridge, who puffs the whole of it into his mouth, which is ſo full, that he is in conſtant danger of being choked. This is a mark of grandeur. The greater the man would ſeem to be, the larger piece he takes in his mouth; and the more noiſe he makes in chewing it, the more polite he is thought to be. They have, indeed, a proverb that ſays, *Beggars and thieves only eat ſmall pieces, or without making noiſe.* Having diſpatched this morſel, which he does very expeditiouſly, his next female neighbour holds forth another cartridge, which goes the ſame way, and ſo on till he is ſatisfied. He never drinks till he hath finiſhed eating; and before he begins, in gratitude to the fair ones that fed him, he makes up two ſmall rolls of the ſame kind and form; each of his neighbours open their mouths at the ſame time, while with each hand he puts their portion into their mouths: he then falls to drinking out of a large handſome horn; the ladies eat till they are ſatisfied, and then all drink together, *Vive la joye et la jeuneſſe!* A great deal of mirth and joke go round, very ſeldom with any mixture of acrimony or ill-humour.

All this time the unfortunate victim at the door is bleeding indeed, but bleeding little. As long as they can cut off the fleſh from his bones, they do not meddle with the thighs, or the parts where the great arteries are. At laſt, they fall upon the thighs likewiſe; and ſoon after, the animal bleeding to death, becomes ſo tough, that the cannibals, who have the reſt of it to eat, find very hard work to ſeparate the fleſh from the bones with their teeth, like dogs.

Directions *for Preventing the* Smut *in* Wheat.

(In a letter to the Secretary of the Agricultural Society at Halifax.)

THE author of this letter, having premiſed, that a very few grains of ſmutty wheat will caſt a deep ſhade on a conſiderable quantity of good flour, and render it diſagreeable in ſmell and taſte, ſays, "The only way to prevent their bad effect, is to waſh the wheat in clean water, ſkim off all the ſmut and other foulneſs, and then dry it in the ſun, or on a kiln; after which it will make as good flour as any other clean wheat. I cannot pretend to inveſtigate the cauſe of the ſmut, but believe it proceeds from a defect of ſome of the light underlaid ſeed corn, and not from miſts, or the various intemperatures of the air, or kinds of land it is ſown on, or contagion from the dirt of ſmut adhering to the ſeed or manures. I have conſtantly followed the buſineſs of farming in Nova-Scotia twenty-eight years, and ge-

nerally ſowed from 20 to 30 buſhels of wheat annually, and have experienced on all ſorts of land in the part of the province where I reſide, and never obſerved one ſmutty grain of wheat in my fields; but my neighbours were ſeldom free from it, more or leſs: I have endeavoured to inculcate the means to prevent the ſmut amongſt them: ſome few have adopted the means with good effect; others, the greater number, partially or not at all; ſo that very little wheat is to be had, but what is more or leſs ſmutty. The farmer ought to be very careful to procure good ſeed: a bright, heavy, full grain, free from all ſorts of mixture, and to change his ſeed often, (it would be beſt to do it every year); this change of ſeed ſhould be procured from a conſiderable diſtance, and from a different ſoil. I have often had peaſe, barley, oats, and other ſpring grain from England, and always found a rapid growth, and great increaſe, the firſt year eſpecially. I have been obliged to ſow wheat that was ſmutty, (not of my own raiſing) when no other could be had, and the ſeed I had reſerved would not hold out for the land I had prepared, and have had good crops without ſmut. I have often ſupplied my neighbours with ſeed wheat from the ſame heap I took my own from—theirs have been ſmutty, and mine not. One inſtance in particular I will mention. Some years paſt, a tenant of mine came in the ſpring, and deſired me to let him have ſome ſeed wheat, the wheat he had being foul and ſmutty. I let him have what he wanted, and adviſed him in what manner to prepare it, before he ſowed it: he was an elderly man, and anſwered, he knew very well how to raiſe wheat before he came to this province. I told him, notwithſtanding all his knowledge, if he did not prepare his ſeed as I adviſed him, his wheat would moſt probably be ſmutty. He took his wheat from the ſame heap that I ſowed mine from; and in the fall, as he did not return the ſeed, I called on him for it; when he ſaid, he was aſhamed to bring it, for his wheat was nearly one half ſmut, and that he was convinced ſome preparation was neceſſary to prevent it; and he was the more convinced of this when he ſaw my wheat entirely free from ſmut. Theſe inſtances prove to me that the cauſe of the ſmut in the ſeed may be deſtroyed.

The following is the method I practiſe for preparing ſeed wheat, to prevent the crop from being ſmutty:—Take a tub that will hold as much as you intend to ſteep at once, put in a tap wiſp of ſtraw in the ſame manner you do a leech-tub; ſet it up where you can conveniently draw off the liquor you intend to put into it; fill the leech-tub about half full, with a good pickle: I generally uſe the pickle my beef, pork, or fiſh has been cured in: If it is foul, or not ſtrong enough, boil it, and ſkim it clean, and add more ſalt to it; there is no danger of making it too ſtrong. When the pickle is prepared, put in the wheat very ſlowly out of a half buſhel or pail, in the ſame manner as when it is winnowed, to prevent any quantity of the heavy grain falling in together, that might carry down oats, or any light ſtuff, with it, all which I ſkim off: when the tub is ſo full that the pickle ſtands about two inches above the wheat, ſtir it well about with a ſtick, and ſkim off every thing that ſwims; let it ſtand twenty four hours at leaſt; but as the weather is generally cold at ſeed-time; thirty ſix or forty eight hours is better, then draw off the pickle and reſerve it for another

ſteeping, let it drain a little, then throw out the wheat on a floor, a ſmooth earth floor is to be preferred; but as you throw it out a little and little, ſift ſlacked lime on it; about half a buſhel will ſerve for four buſhels of wheat; after the wheat is all out and limed, turn it, and mix it well, ſo that ſome lime may adhere to every grain, if poſſible. If the ground is ready you may ſow it the ſame day; or, if the weather, or other accident prevents, it will take no damage, if it lies on the floor a fortnight or more, only it muſt be turned, and not lie too thick, to prevent its heating, which, however, it is not ſo apt to do on an earth floor;—this is the whole proceſs—and whoever will faithfully put it in practice, will find the good effects of it. It ſometimes happens the farmer cannot procure lime, which has occaſionally been my own caſe, though ſeldom; in ſuch caſes, good wood-aſhes will ſerve as a ſubſtitute, but I think not ſo efficacious. I am as careful to procure lime for my wheat, as ſalt for my proviſions. The farmer ſays, this proceſs is troubleſome, beſides the expence of time; ſuch language as this I have often heard: But there are many neceſſary things to be done in farming, as well as other employments, that are unavoidably troubleſome and expenſive, which, nevertheleſs, muſt be done; beſides, in this caſe, the trouble and expence will be amply repaid in the crop.—I am fully perſuaded this preparation not only cures or prevents the ſmut, but gives a ſtrong vegetation to the firſt ſprout of the grain, which ſerves as a manure and betters the crop. The lime made uſe of ſhould be ſlacked by the wind, by long ſtanding in an open caſk, in an airy place; but if ſtone-lime is uſed, it ſhould be ſlacked leiſurely by ſprinkling hot water on it, a little at a time, ſo that it may be a dry powder before it is ſifted on the wheat. Many farmers in England diſſolve a pound of green copperas in the pickle before they put in the wheat, and others diſſolve ſtone-lime in it, to make it more powerful; but this I never experienced. The ſmut in wheat uſed formerly to be as prevalent in England, as elſewhere, if uſed without preparation, though very few omit it now.

If the ſociety for promoting agriculture, think theſe remarks worth notice, they will make the proper uſe of them.

I am, Sir, your Humble Servant,
A FARMER.

Publiſhed by order of the Society,
JAMES CLARKE, Sec'ry.

INSTANCE *of* INGRATITUDE.

DURING Monmouth's rebellion, in the reign of James the ſecond, a certain perſon knowing the humane diſpoſition of one Mrs. Gaunt, whoſe life was one continued exerciſe of beneficence, fled to her houſe, where he was concealed and maintained for ſome time: hearing, however, of the proclamation, which promiſed an indemnity and reward to thoſe who diſcovered ſuch as harboured the rebels, he betrayed his benefactreſs; and ſuch was the ſpirit of juſtice and equity which prevailed among the miniſters, that *he* was pardoned and recompenſed for his *Treachery*, and *ſhe* was *burnt alive* for her *Charity!*

Account of a new Extract of BARK, *prepared in* South America. *Communicated in a letter, to* DR. SIMMONS, *by* WILLIAM SAUNDERS, *M. D.* Phyſician to Guy's Hoſpital, (London.)

DEAR SIR,

AGREEABLY to your requeſt, I now ſend you the following particulars relative to the new extract of Peruvian Bark prepared in South America, and lately imported into this country from Spain, as an article of commerce.

It is of a conſiſtence between the ſoft and hard extracts of the ſhops; of a dark colour, and beautifully tranſparent. It is extremely ſoluble in the mouth, and has none of that empyreumatic or burnt taſte, ſo common to all extracts, and which obſcures their original powers ſo much, as to have brought them into general diſcredit. It has the taſte and flavour of the beſt Peruvian bark in a very concentrated form. It is very ſoluble in boiling water, and when gently agitated with it, in the proportion of two drachms to a pint of water, it gives an impregnation more powerful than that of a decoction of bark in the proportion of an ounce of bark to a pint of water, prepared agreeably to the uſual formula for that purpoſe.

It is more difficultly ſoluble in cold water.

One ounce of it ſoftened with two ounces of boiling water, and digeſted with one quart of proof ſpirit, in a gentle heat, gives a more powerful tincture than that of the Diſpenſatory; the reſiduum left on the filter weighs two ſcruples, and is perfectly inſipid.

It differs very materially from all other extracts of bark with which it has been compared; and even from ſome which were carefully prepared from the beſt bark, and ſlowly evaporated in a water bath. In its union with boiling water it reſembles ſo much the decoction of the pale bark, both in colour and ſenſible qualities, that the difference is not perceptible; and by this ſynthetic teſt it may be diſtinguiſhed from all other extracts of bark.

In collecting, from various druggiſts, extracts, with a view to a compariſon, many of them evidently appeared to be ſophiſticated by being chiefly compoſed of the extract of gentian, an article of the materia medica better formed for that proceſs than almoſt any other.

No information has been received relative to the method of preparing this extract in South America; we are, therefore, left to conjecture that it may have the advantage of an aqueous ſolution from recent vegetable matter, and that the inſpiſſation or evaporation is conducted by an expoſure to the air and the heat of the ſun.

All who have ſeen it admit its ſuperior elegance, and that it poſſeſſes the ſenſible qualities of the beſt bark, in the moſt ſoluble and concentrated form. I have made frequent trials of it, both in the hoſpital and in private practice, and have uniformly found that it has done every thing which could be expected from the beſt Peruvian bark in any form. I have had the ſame favourable report of its operation from other practitioners.

It ſits eaſy on the ſtomach, and in caſes of great emergence, as in

gangrene and malignant fevers, or the putrid diſeaſes of warm climates, where the life of a patient may depend on the quantity of efficacious bark taken in a few hours, it muſt have a decided advantage. A patient may take four ounces of this extract in a day, a quantity equal in power and effect to a pound and a half of the beſt bark.

It is found efficacious in the cure of fevers, in the form of a clyſter; for which purpoſe I have diſſolved a drachm of it in four ounces of water. This method of preſcribing it is well adapted to children, and to ſuch patients as cannot retain bark in any form on the ſtomach.

The quantity at preſent in this country, I am informed, is all that has been introduced into Europe, and unleſs frauds are committed, and it becomes the ſubject of adulteration, it promiſes to become a very important acquiſition to the liſt of our uſeful and active remedies.

The ſolution of it in boiling water will be found a ready and eaſy ſubſtitute for the decoction of bark, and at an expence not exceeding the decoction of ſuch bark as ought generally to be employed.

I am, dear ſir, your's ſincerely,
WILLIAM SAUNDERS.
Feb. 11, 1790.

Of the ART *of laying out* GARDENS *among the* CHINESE.

NATURE is their pattern, and their aim is to imitate her, in all her beautiful irregularities.

The perfection of their gardens conſiſts in the number, beauty, and diverſity of the ſcenes. The *Chineſe* gardeners, like ſkilful painters, collect from nature the moſt pleaſing objects, which they endeavour to combine in ſuch a manner, as not only to appear to the beſt advantage ſeparately, but likewiſe to unite in forming an elegant and ſtriking whole.

Their artiſts diſtinguiſh three different ſpecies of ſcenes, to which they give the apellations of pleaſing, horrid, and enchanted. The enchanted ſcenes anſwer, in a great meaſure, to what we call romantic, and in theſe they make uſe of ſeveral artifices to excite ſurprize. Sometimes they make a rapid ſtream, or torrent, paſs under ground, the turbulent noiſe of which ſtrikes the ear of the new-comer, who is at a loſs to know from whence it proceeds. At other times they diſpoſe the rocks, buildings, and other objects that form the compoſition, in ſuch a manner as that the wind paſſing through the different interſtices and cavities, made in them for that purpoſe, cauſes ſtrange and uncommon ſounds. They introduce into theſe ſcenes all kinds of extraordinary trees, plants, and flowers, form artificial and complicated echoes, and let looſe different ſorts of monſtrous birds and animals.

In their ſcenes of horror they introduce impending rocks, dark caverns, and impetuous cataracts ruſhing down the mountains from all ſides; the trees are ill-formed, and ſeemingly torn to pieces by the violence of tempeſts; ſome are thrown down, and intercept the courſe of the torrents, appearing as if they had been brought down by the fury of the waters; others look

as if ſhattered and blaſted by the force of lightning; the buildings are ſome in ruins, others half-conſumed by fire, and ſome miſerable huts diſperſed in the mountains ſerve, at once, to indicate the exiſtence and wretchedneſs of the inhabitants. Theſe ſcenes are generally ſucceeded by pleaſing ones. The *Chineſe* artiſts, knowing how powerfully contraſt operates on the mind, conſtantly practiſe ſudden tranſitions, and a ſtriking oppoſition of forms, colours, and ſhades. Thus they conduct you from limited proſpects to extenſive views: from objects of horror to ſcenes of delight; from lakes and rivers to plains, hills, and woods; to dark and gloomy colours they oppoſe ſuch as are brilliant, and to complicated forms ſimple ones; diſtributing by a judicious arrangement, the different maſſes of light and ſhade, in ſuch a manner as to render the compoſition at once diſtinct in its parts, and ſtriking in the whole.

Where the ground is extenſive, and a multiplicity of ſcenes are to be introduced, they generally adapt each to one ſingle point of view: But where it is limited, and affords no room for variety, they endeavour to remedy this defect, by diſpoſing the objects ſo, that being viewed from different points, they produce different repreſentations; and ſometimes, by an artful diſpoſition, ſuch as have no reſemblance to each other.

Their rivers are ſeldom ſtraight, but ſerpentine, and brought into many irregular points; ſometimes they are narrow, noiſy, and rapid; at other times, deep, broad, and ſlow. Both in their rivers and lakes are ſeen reeds, with other aquatic plants and flowers. They frequently erect mills, and other hydraulic machines, the motions of which enliven the ſcene. They have alſo a great number of veſſels of different forms and ſizes. In their lakes they interſperſe iſlands; ſome of them barren, and ſurrounded with rocks and ſhoals; others enriched with every thing that art and nature can furniſh moſt perfect. They likewiſe form artificial rocks; and in compoſitions of this kind the *Chineſe* ſurpaſs all other nations.

When there is a ſufficient ſupply of water, and proper ground, the *Chineſe* never fail to form caſcades in their gardens. They avoid all regularity in theſe works, obſerving nature according to her operations, in that mountainous country. The waters burſt out from among the caverns and windings of the rocks. In ſome places a large and impetuous cataract appears; in others are ſeen many leſſer falls. Sometimes the view of the caſcade is intercepted by trees, whoſe leaves and branches only leave room to diſcover the waters, in ſome places, as they fall down the ſides of the mountain. They frequently throw rough wooden bridges from one rock to another, over the ſteepeſt part of the cataract; and often intercept its paſſage by trees and heaps of ſtones, that ſeem to have been brought down by the violence of the torrent.

In their plantations they vary the forms and colours of the trees; mixing ſuch as have large and ſpreading branches with thoſe of pyramidical figures, and dark greens with brighter, interſperſing among them ſuch as produce flowers, of which they have ſome that flouriſh a great part of the year. The weeping-willow is one of their favourite trees, and always among thoſe that border their lakes and rivers, being ſo planted as to have its branches hanging over the water. They likewiſe introduce

trunks of decayed trees, ſometimes erect, and at other times lying on the ground, being very nice about their forms, and the colour of the bark and moſs on them.

Various are the artifices they employ to ſurprize. Sometimes they lead you through dark caverns and gloomy paſſages, at the iſſue of which you are, on a ſudden, ſtruck with the view of a delicious landſcape, enriched with every thing that luxuriant nature affords moſt beautiful. At other times you are conducted through avenues and walks, that gradually diminiſh and grow rugged, till the paſſage is at length entirely intercepted, and rendered impracticable, by buſhes, bryars, and ſtones; when unexpectedly a rich and extenſive proſpect opens to view, ſo much the more pleaſing, as it was leſs looked for.

Another of their artifices is to hide ſome part of a compoſition by trees, or other intermediate objects. This naturally excites the curioſity of the ſpectator to take a nearer view; when he is ſurprized by ſome unexpected ſcene, or ſome repreſentation totally oppoſite to the thing he looked for. The termination of their lakes they always hide, leaving room for the imagination to work; and the ſame rule they obſerve in other compoſitions, wherever it can be put in practice.

Though the *Chineſe* are not well verſed in optics, yet experience has taught them, that objects appear leſs in ſize, and grow dim in colour, in proportion as they are more removed from the eye of the ſpectator. Theſe diſcoveries have given riſe to an artifice, which they ſometimes put in practice. It is the forming of proſpects in perſpective, by introducing buildings, veſſels, and other objects, leſſened according as they are more diſtant from the point of view; and that the deception may be ſtill more ſtriking, they give a greyiſh tinge to the diſtant parts of the compoſition, and plant in the remoter parts of theſe ſcenes, trees of a fainter colour, and ſmaller growth, than thoſe that appear in the front, or fore-ground; by theſe means rendering what in reality is trifling and limited, great and conſiderable in appearance.

The *Chineſe* generally avoid ſtraight lines; yet they do not abſolutely reject them. They ſometimes make avenues, when they have any intereſting object to expoſe to view. Roads they always make ſtraight, unleſs the unevenneſs of the ground, or other impediments, afford at leaſt a pretext for doing otherwiſe. Where the ground is entirely level, they look upon it as an abſurdity to make a ſerpentine road; for they ſay, that it muſt either be made by art, or worn by the conſtant paſſage of travellers: in either of which caſes it is not natural to ſuppoſe men would chuſe a crooked line, when they might go by a ſtraight one.

What we call clumps, the *Chineſe* gardeners are not unacquainted with; but they uſe them ſomewhat more ſparingly than we do. They never fill a whole piece of ground with clumps: They conſider a plantation as painters do a picture, and groupe their trees in the ſame manner as theſe do their figures, having their principal and ſubſervient maſſes.

From what has been ſaid it may be inferred, that the art of laying out grounds after the *Chineſe* manner, is exceedingly difficult, and not to be attained by perſons of narrow intellects: For though the precepts are ſimple and obvious, yet the putting them in execution requires genius, judgment, and experience, a

ſtrong imagination, and a thorough knowledge of the human mind; this method being fixed to no certain rule, but liable to as many variations as there are different arrangements in the works of the creation.

THOUGHTS ON GOVERNMENT,

Applicable to the Preſent State of the American Colonies. Written in the Year, 1776, by the Vice-Preſident *of the United States, then a member of Congreſs; In a Letter to the Hon.* GEORGE WYTHE, *of* Virginia.

MY DEAR SIR,

IF I was equal to the taſk of forming a plan for the government of a colony, I ſhould be flattered with your requeſt, and very happy to comply with it; becauſe, as the divine ſcience of politics is the ſcience of ſocial happineſs, and the bleſſings of ſociety depend entirely on the conſtitutions of government, which are generally inſtitutions that laſt for many generations, there can be no employment more agreeable to a benevolent mind, than a reſearch after the beſt.

POPE flattered tyrants too much when he ſaid,

"For forms of government let fools conteſt.
"That which is beſt adminiſtered is beſt."

Nothing can be more fallacious than this: But poets read hiſtory to collect flowers not fruits—they attend to fanciful images, not the effects of ſocial inſtitutions. Nothing is more certain from the hiſtory of nations, and the nature of man, than that ſome forms of government are better fitted for being well adminiſtered than others.

We ought to conſider what is the end of government, before we determine which is the beſt form.—Upon this point all ſpeculative politicians will agree, that the happineſs of ſociety is the end of government, as all divines and moral philoſophers will agree, that the happineſs of the individual is the end of man. From this principle it will follow, that the form of government, which communicates eaſe, comfort, ſecurity, or, in one word, happineſs to the greateſt number of perſons, and in the greateſt degree, is the beſt.

All ſober enquirers after truth, ancient and modern, Pagan and Chriſtian, have declared that the happineſs of man, as well as his dignity, conſiſts in virtue. Confucius, Zoroaſter, Socrates, Mahomet, not to mention authorities really ſacred, have agreed in this.

If there is a form of government then, whoſe principle and foundation is virtue, will not every ſober man acknowledge it better calculated to promote the general happineſs than any other form?

Fear is the foundation of moſt governments, but is ſo ſordid and brutal a paſſion, and renders men, in whoſe breaſts it predominates, ſo ſtupid and miſerable, that Americans will not be likely to approve of any political inſtitution which is founded on it.

Honour is truly ſacred, but holds a lower rank in the ſcale of moral excellence than virtue. Indeed the former is but a part of the latter,

and consequently has not equal pretensions to, support a frame of government productive of human happiness.

The foundation of every government is some principle or passion in the minds of the people. The noblest principles and most generous affections in our nature then, have the fairest chance to support the noblest and most generous models of government.

A man must be indifferent to the sneers of modern Englishmen, to mention in their company, the names of Sidney, Harrington, Locke, Milton, Nedham, Neville, Burnet, and Hoadley. No small fortitude is necessary to confess that one had read them. The wretched condition of this country, however, for ten or fifteen years past, has frequently reminded me of their principles and reasonings. They will convince any candid mind, that there is no good government but what is Republican. That the only valuable part of the British Constitution is so: because the very definition of a Republic, is "an Empire of Laws, and not of Men." That, as a Republic is the best of governments, so that particular arrangement of the powers of society, or in other words that form of government, which is best contrived to secure an impartial and exact execution of the laws, is the best of Republics.

Of Republics there is an inexhaustible variety, because the possible combinations of the powers of society, are capable of innumerable variations.

As good government is an empire of laws, how shall your laws be made? In a large society, inhabiting an extensive country, it is impossible that the whole should assemble, to make laws: The first necessary step then, is, to depute power from the many, to a few of the most wise and good.—But by what rules shall you choose your Representatives? Agree upon the number and qualifications of persons, who shall have the benefit of choosing, or annex this privilege to the inhabitants of a certain extent of ground.

The principal difficulty lies, and the greatest care should be employed, in constituting this Representative Assembly. It should be, in miniature, an exact portrait of the people at large. It should think, feel, reason, and act like them. That it may be the interest of this assembly to do strict justice at all times, it should be an equal representation, or in other words, equal interest among the people should have equal interest in it. Great care should be taken to effect this, and to prevent unfair, partial, and corrupt elections. Such regulations, however, may be better made in times of greater tranquility than the present, and they will spring up of themselves naturally, when all the powers of government come to be in the hands of the people's friends. At present, it will be safest to proceed in all established modes, to which the people have been familiarised by habit.

A representation of the people in one Assembly being obtained, a question arises whether all the powers of government, legislative, executive, and judicial, shall be left in this body? I think a people cannot be long free, nor ever happy, whose government is in one Assembly. My reasons for this opinion are as follow.

1. A single Assembly is liable to all the vices, follies, and frailties of an individual. Subject to fits of humour, starts of passion, flights of enthusiasm, partialities, or prejudice, and consequently productive of hasty results and absurd judgments:

And all these errors ought to be corrected and defects supplied by some controling power.

2. A single Assembly is apt to be avaricious, and in time will not scruple to exempt itself from burthens which it will lay, without compunction, on its constituents.

3. A single Assembly is apt to grow ambitious, and after a time will not hesitate to vote itself perpetual. This was one fault of the long Parliament, but more remarkably of Holland, whose Assembly first voted themselves from annual to septennial, then for life, and after a course of years, that all vacancies, happening by death, or otherwise, should be filled by themselves, without any application to constituents at all.

4. A Representative Assembly, although extremely well qualified, and absolutely necessary, as a branch of the legislature, is unfit to exercise the executive power, for want of two essential properties, secrecy and dispatch.

5. A Representative Assembly is still less qualified for the judicial power; because it is too numerous, too slow, and too little skilled in the laws.

6. Because a single Assembly, possessed of all the powers of government, would make arbitrary laws for their own interest, execute all laws arbitrarily for their own interest, and adjudge all controversies in their own favour.

But shall the whole power of legislation rest in one Assembly? Most of the foregoing reasons apply equally, to prove that the legislative power ought to be more complex—to which we may add, that if the legislative power is wholly in one Assembly, and the executive in another, or in a single person, these two powers will oppose and encroach upon each other, until the contest shall end in war, and the whole power, legislative and executive, be usurped by the strongest.

The judicial power, in such case, could not mediate, or hold the balance between the two contending powers, because the legislative would undermine it. And this shews the necessity too, of giving the executive power a negative upon the legislative, otherwise this will be continually encroaching upon that.

To avoid these dangers, let a distinct Assembly be constituted, as a mediator between the two extreme branches of the legislature, that which represents the people, and that which is vested with the executive power.

Let the Representative Assembly then elect by ballot, from among themselves or their constituents, or both, a distinct Assembly, which for the sake of perspicuity we will call a Council. It may consist of any number you please, say twenty or thirty, and should have a free and independent exercise of its judgment, and consequently a negative voice in the legislature.

These two bodies thus constituted, and made integral parts of the legislature, let them unite, and by joint ballot choose a Governor, who, after being stripped of most of those badges of domination called prerogatives, should have a free and independent exercise of his judgment, and be made also an integral part of the legislature. This I know is liable to objections, and if you please you may make him only President of the Council, as in Connecticut: But as the Governor is to be invested with the executive power, with consent of Council, I think he ought to have a negative upon the legislative. If he is annually elective, as he ought to be, he will always have so much reverence and affection for the people, their Representatives and Counsellors, that although you

give him an independent exercise of his judgment, he will seldom use it in opposition to the two houses, except in cases the public utility of which would be conspicuous, and some such cases would happen.

In the present exigency of American affairs, when, by an act of Parliament, we are put out of the royal protection, and consequently discharged from our allegiance; and it has become necessary to assume government for our immediate security, the Gov. Lieut. Gov. Secretary, Treasurer, Commissary, and Attorney-General, should be chosen by joint ballot of both Houses. And these and all other elections, especially of Representatives and Counsellors, should be annual, there not being in the whole circle of the sciences, a maxim more infallible than this, "Where annual elections end, there slavery begins."

These great men, in this respect should be, once a year

"Like bubbles on the sea of matter borne,
"They rise, they break, and to that sea return."

This will teach them the great political virtues of humility, patience, and moderation, without which every man in power becomes a ravenous beast of prey.

This mode of constituting the great offices of state will answer very well for the present; but if, by experiment, it should be found inconvenient, the legislature may, at its leisure, devise other methods of creating them, by elections of the people at large, as in Connecticut, or it may enlarge the term for which they shall be chosen to seven years, or three years, or for life, or make any other alterations which the society shall find productive of its ease, its safety, its freedom, or in one word, its happiness.

A rotation of all offices, as well as of Representatives and Counsellors, has many advocates, and is contended for with many plausible arguments. It would be attended, no doubt, with many advantages, and if the society has a sufficient number of suitable characters, to supply the great number of vacancies which would be made by such a rotation, I can see no objection to it. These persons may be allowed to serve for three years, and then be excluded three years, or for any longer or shorter term.

Any seven or nine of the legislative Council may be made a Quorum, for doing business as a Privy-Council, to advise the Governor in the exercise of the executive branch of power, and in all acts of state.

The Governor should have the command of the militia, and of all your armies. The power of pardons should be with the governor and council.

Judges, Justices, and all other officers, civil and military, should be nominated and appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of Council, unless you choose to have a government more popular; if you do, all officers, civil and military, may be chosen by joint ballot of both houses, or in order to preserve the independence and importance of each house, by ballot of one house, concurred by the other. Sheriffs should be chosen by the freeholders of counties—so should Registers of Deeds and Clerks of Counties.

All officers should have commissions, under the hand of the Governor and seal of the Colony.

The dignity and stability of government in all its branches, the morals of the people, and every blessing of society, depend so much upon an upright and skilful administration of justice, that the judicial power ought to be distinct from

both the legislative and executive, and independent upon both, that so it may be a check upon both, as both should be checks upon that. The Judges, therefore, should always be men of learning and experience in the laws, of exemplary morals, great patience, calmness, coolness, and attention. Their minds should not be distracted with jarring interests; they should not be dependent upon any man, or body of men. To these ends they should hold estates for life in their offices, or, in other words, their commissions should be during good behaviour, and their salaries ascertained and established by law. For misbehaviour the grand Inquest of the Colony, the House of Representatives, should impeach them before the Governor and Council, where they should have time and opportunity to make their defence, but if convicted, should be removed from their offices, and subjected to such other punishment as shall be thought proper.

A militia law, requiring all men, or with very few exceptions, besides cases of conscience, to be provided with arms and ammunition, to be trained at certain seasons, and requiring counties, towns, or other small districts, to be provided with public stocks of ammunition and entrenching utensils, and with some settled plans for transporting provisions after the militia, when marching to defend their country against sudden invations, and requiring certain districts to be provided with field-pieces, companies of matrosses, and perhaps some regiments of light-horse, is always a wise institution, and in the present circumstances of our country, indispensible.

Laws for the liberal education of youth, especially of the lower class of people, are so extremely wise and useful, that to a humane and generous mind, no expence for this purpose would be thought extravagant.

The very mention of sumptuary laws will excite a smile. Whether our countrymen have wisdom and virtue enough to submit to them, I know not. But the happiness of the people might be greatly promoted by them, and a revenue saved sufficient to carry on this war for ever. Frugality is a great revenue, besides curing us of vanities, levities, and fopperies, which are real attitudes to all great, manly, and warlike virtues.

But must not all commissions run in the name of a king? No. Why may they not as well run thus, "The Colony of to A. B. greeting," and be tested by the Governor?

Why may not writs, instead of running in the name of a king, run thus, "The Colony of to the Sheriff, &c." and be tested by the Chief Justice.

Why may not indictments conclude, "against the peace of the Colony of and the dignity of the same?"

A Constitution, founded on these principles, introduces knowledge among the people, and inspires them with a conscious dignity, becoming freemen. A general emulation takes place, which causes good humour, sociability, good manners, and good morals to be general. That elevation of sentiment, inspired by such a government, makes the common people brave and enterprising. That ambition which is inspired by it makes them sober, industrious, and frugal. You will find among them some elegance, perhaps, but more solidity; a little pleasure, but a great deal of business—some politeness, but more civility. If you compare such a country with the regions of domination, whether monarchical, or aristocratical, you will

fancy yourself in Arcadia or Elysium.

If the Colonies should assume governments separately, they should be left entirely to their own choice of the forms, and if a Continental Constitution should be formed, it should be a Congress, containing a fair and adequate Representation of the Colonies, and its authority should sacredly be confined to these cases, viz. war, trade, disputes between Colony and Colony, the Post-Office, and the unappropriated lands of the Crown, as they used to be called.

These Colonies, under such forms of government, and in such an union, would be unconquerable by all the Monarchies of Europe

You and I, my dear friend, have been sent into life, at a time when the greatest lawgivers of antiquity would have wished to have lived. How few of the human race have ever enjoyed an opportunity of making an election of government, more than of air, soil, or climate, for themselves or their children. When, before the present epocha, had three millions of people full power, and a fair opportunity, to form and establish the wisest and happiest government that human wisdom can contrive! I hope you will avail yourself and your country of that extensive learning, and indefatigable industry which you possess, to assist her in the formation of the happiest governments, and the best character of a great people —For myself, I must beg you to keep my name out of sight, for this feeble attempt, if it should be known to be mine, would oblige me to apply to myself those lines of the immortal John Milton, in one of his sonnets:

" I did but teach the age to quit their cloggs,
" By the plain rules of ancient Liberty,
" When lo! a barbarous noise surrounded me,
" Of owls and cuckoos, asses, apes, and dogs."

Extraordinary particular in the Natural History *of the* OSTRICH.

(From Vaillant's travels into the interior parts of Africa.)

A FEMALE ostrich rose from her nest, which was the largest I had ever seen, containing thirty-eggs; twelve more being distributed at some distance, each in a little cavity by itself.

I could not conceive that one female could cover so many: they were of an unequal size, and, on examination, I found that nine of them were much less than the rest. This peculiarity interested me, and I ordered the oxen to be unyoked at about a quarter of a league's distance from the nest; I then concealed myself in a thicket, from whence I could overlook the place, and yet remain within gun-shot.

I had not watched long before the female returned, and sat on the eggs. During the rest of the day, (which I passed in the thicket) three more came to the same nest, covering it alternately; each continued sitting for the space of a quarter of an hour, and then give place to another, who, while waiting, sat close by the side of her it was to succeed: a circumstance which made me conjecture that in

cold or rainy nights they go by pairs or perhaps more. The ſun was almoſt down, the male bird approached, (theſe equally with the females aſſiſt in hatching the eggs) I inſtantly ſhot him, but the report of my gun ſcared the others, who in their fright broke ſeveral of the eggs. I now drew near, and ſaw with regret that the young oſtriches were juſt ready to quit the ſhells, being perfectly covered with down. The male I had ſhot, had not a ſingle good white feather, all being ſpoiled and dirty. I choſe ſome black ones, which appeared the beſt, and left the place, ſending ſome of my Hottentots to fetch the thirteen diſperſed eggs, charging them not to touch the others. As I was curious to learn whether the females would return in the night, I roſe, and went to the neſt at day-break, but found only ſome ſcattered ſhells remaining, which plainly denoted that I prepared a feaſt for the jackalls, or perhaps for the hyæna.

This particularity of female oſtriches, aſſiſting each other for the incubation of the ſame neſt, is I think calculated to awaken the attention of the naturaliſts; and, not being a general rule, proves that circumſtances ſometimes determine the actions of theſe creatures, regulate their cuſtoms, and ſtrengthen their natural inſtinct, by giving them a knowledge not generally beſtowed; for is it not probable, that they may aſſociate to be the more powerful, and better able to defend their young?

Account of the curious manner in which the HOTTENTOTS *obviate the effects of* Hunger.

(From the ſame.)

THE Hottentot method of balancing the effects of hunger, is truly curious, and well worth attention! I could never make my people comprehend that it was prudent to reſerve ſomething for another day. 'We ſhall hunt, (they ſaid) or we ſhall ſleep,'—for ſleep is to them a capital reſource in times of need, and I never paſſed any of the dry or ſterile countries, where game is ſcarce, without finding whole hoords aſleep in their kraals, which is a certain aſſurance of their being in a miſerable ſituation; but what is ſurprizing, (and which I ſhould not have affirmed but on repeated experience) they ſleep at will, by this means deceiving, or at leaſt alleviating, the moſt preſſing calls of nature.

They have, notwithſtanding, their hours of wakefulneſs, which even cuſtom cannot conquer; but they then make uſe of an expedient to procure ſleep, which will ſcarcely appear probable, though ſtrictly true; they bind the ſtomach tight with a leather girdle, by this means ſupporting or diminiſhing hunger. Theſe bandages are likewiſe a general remedy amongſt them, in almoſt all caſes, binding the head or any other ſuffering part, and ſuppoſing that pain is to be expelled by violent preſſure; having been often preſent on theſe occaſions, I have ever obſerved that when the operation was finiſhed, the patient appeared eaſed; ſtrange as this may appear, it would not be ſo generally adopted, did it not, in ſome meaſure, anſwer the intended purpoſe.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

IMPARTIAL REVIEW

OF LATE

American Publications.

An INAUGURAL DISSERTATION *on the cauſes which produce a prediſpoſition to Phthiſis Pulmonalis, and the method of obviating them; ſubmitted to the examination of the Rev.* William Smith, *S. T. P. Provoſt, and the Medical Profeſſors of the College of Philadelphia, for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, on the twenty-ſecond day of October,* 1790. *By* Francis-Bowes Sayre, M. B. *Senior Member of the American Medical Society, and Member of the Medical Society of New-Jerſey.*

AS ſcience approaches to perfection its principles become more ſimple; and as theſe are more clearly perceived, they are expreſſed with greater preciſion. The obſcure and unintelligible language in which ſcience is preſented to us, during its infancy, gradually gives way to a ſtile more ſimple and more eaſily to be comprehended. We have ſeen the ſolemn jargon, and uſeleſs ſpeculations, of Ariſtotle and his followers, both in Natural Philoſophy and Morals, ſucceeded by the ſimple and ſolid principles of Newton and Locke. Law has relaxed from its rugged ſeverity, and, through the means of Blackſtone, Mansfield, and others, begins to aſſume a more attractive form. The miniſters of religion ceaſe to contend, in idle diſputes, about myſterious doctrines, or unimportant forms and ceremonies; and deliver its precepts in a plain and edifying manner, exhorting their brethren to ſtrive who ſhall render himſelf moſt acceptable to God, and moſt uſeful to man. Medicine, long diſcuſſed in the ancient languages, or the ſtill more incomprehenſible medley of theſe with modern tongues, has of late years been treated in a more familiar manner, calculated to diſſeminate amongſt the people in general, ſuch principles of the nature and cure of diſeaſes, as have a tendency to leſſen their number, and mitigate their terrors, and thus render the life of man more comfortable. Of this nature are the publications of Hirzel in Germany, Roſen in Sweden, Tiſſot in Switzerland, and Buchan in Great-Britain. The diſſertation now before us is upon the ſame plan. It lays down the principles of pulmonary conſumption in a manner which cannot eaſily be miſunderſtood, by any claſs of readers.

The frequent occurrence, and fatal iſſue of this diſeaſe, are well known. The various remedies hitherto employed, have been too generally unſucceſsful. As a mode of treatment is here recommended, with much appearance of reaſon, which differs eſſentially from that which is now prevalent, we conceive the performance well worthy of attention; and therefore ſhall not heſitate to give copious extracts.

The following hiſtory of the diſeaſe unites, in a remarkable degree, accuracy and conciſeneſs.

The Phthiſis Pulmonalis makes its attack in a very gradual and almoſt imperceptible manner. It is diſcoverable by a languor, averſion from motion, fatigue from trifling exertions of body or mind, great ſenſibility to variations in the atmoſphere, coldneſs of the feet, reſpiration eaſily hurried by exerciſe even though ſlight, frequent palpitations, ſeveriſhneſs after eating, eſpecially if more food is taken at once than ordinary. After theſe ſymptoms have ſubſiſted for ſome time, which varies in different inſtances, a ſlight cough comes on, ſcarcely attended to by the patient, nor is it accompanied with any expectoration; this cough ſometimes continues for a year or more; at length it is accompanied with a ſpitting, which appears to be merely a vitiated mucus: the plumpneſs of the body ſuffers a gradual diminution, and pains are frequently felt in different parts of the thorax, chiefly under the ſternum. The cough now becomes troubleſome, eſpecially at night, with a ſenſible increaſe of the pulſe towards evening. The matter diſcharged from the lungs recedes gradually, more and more from the appearance of the mucus, and little particles of a greeniſh pus are diſcovered, for the moſt part ſurrounded with a larger portion of the other ſputa. The frequency of pulſe becoming more remarkable, a regular hectic is formed, having two exacerbations every twenty-four hours, preceded by chills more or leſs diſtinct; and the evening exacerbation terminating in a ſweat, which commonly begins about midnight or a little after, and continues two, three or more hours. The extenuation of the body, together with the cough and diſcharge from the lungs, go on increaſing, while ſome degree of œdema appears in the ankles: at length a ſoreneſs of the mouth makes its appearance, and ſhortly after the ſweating is ſucceeded by a diarrhœa. As this advances, the cough and expectoration are ſenſibly diminiſhed. The diarrhœa continuing, and becoming in its progreſs more violent, ſoon exhauſts the ſmall remains of ſtrength, and death kindly ſteps in to cloſe the languiſhing ſcene, but not before the body becomes ſo completely emaciated, as to exhibit the appearance of a mere ſkeleton covered with ſkin. In ſome part or other of the diſeaſe, it frequently happens that blood is thrown up. This ſucceſſion of ſymptoms generally conſumes a conſiderable length of time, but does not obſerve any uniformity in this reſpect: not unfrequently many years elapſe before the final cataſtrophe.

It is a received opinion, among phyſicians, that the conſumption is at firſt a local diſeaſe; and that the general affection of the ſyſtem is only a conſequence of this. Doctor Sayre has embraced an opinion, firſt delivered by his maſter, Doctor Ruſh, ſome years ago, and ſince publiſhed in his volume of Medical Inquiries, that the conſumption is, at its very commencement, a diſeaſe of the whole ſyſtem, depending upon a general laxity and debility of the muſcular fibres; and that the local affection is a conſequence of the general diſeaſe. This opinion is ſupported by the following reaſons.

I. From the deſcription given, there may be obſerved, before the lungs are affected, various ſymptoms, ſuch as languor, averſion from motion, fatigue from trifling exertions, &c. that mark a general diſeaſe, and that never fail to precede the topical injury.

II. Although, while life continues, the lungs are kept in conſtant action, yet innumerable obſervations teach us that they may be ulcerated, without producing phthiſis. Abſceſſes in the lungs, from pneumonic inflammation, ſeldom occaſion a phthiſis, and I believe never but where a prediſpoſition exiſts. Wounds, penetrating the cavity of the thorax and entering the lungs, produce ulceration, but ſuch wounds, with the above exception, readily admit of being healed. I myſelf have ſeen ſeveral inſtances where muſket balls have paſſed quite through a portion of the lungs, and the patient notwithſtanding recover.

III. The conſumption attacks eſpecially perſons of long necks, narrow cheſts, prominent ſhoulders, whoſe limbs are long in proportion to the trunk of their bodies, who have florid complexions, blue eyes, ſoft light-coloured hair,* fine teeth, and who in their childhood have been ſubject to † ſtrumous ſwellings. Women are more frequently affected with it than

* Dr. S. F. Simmons. † Dr. Meade.

men. It may occur at any period of life, but moſt frequently it ſhews itſelf between puberty and the thirty-fifth year of age. People in the advanced ſtages of life are ſometimes, though rarely, attacked by it, and there have been inſtances of children* dying of confirmed phthiſis, before a month had elapſed from their birth.

IV. The different ſtages of ſociety influence this diſeaſe very much. † We are aſſured that among the Indian tribes the *Phthiſis Pulmonalis* is entirely unknown; that the frontier ſettlers are ſeldom afflicted by it; that in long-cultivated countries it is more common; and that in the cities, if we except the epidemics, it is among the moſt frequent complaints.

From his very birth the ſavage is ſubjected to thoſe cauſes which produce a vigorous and robuſt conſtitution; his principal occupations are hunting and war: he is expoſed with very little covering to every variety of weather which occurs, even during the moſt inclement ſeaſons of the year, and his diet is of the moſt ſimple kind; hence his body becomes firm, and capable of ſuſtaining the moſt incredible exertions.

The firſt ſettlers, as they are called, ſpend their lives in circumſtances not very diſſimilar from the native inhabitant of the foreſt. The ſcarcity of ſtock obliges them to depend principally upon their guns for food: they are frequently called out to protect their families from the hoſtile incurſions of ſavages: they live in houſes, perhaps the rude ſtructure of their own hands, with interſtices open to every wind that blows, and are obliged to clear their land of vaſt incumbrances, generally with very little aſſiſtance, before they can plant a potatoe or raiſe a buſhel of corn: even the females, partaking of theſe labours, may every where be ſeen lending their aid to ſubdue the ſtubborn ſoil.

In places where civilization has made conſiderable progreſs, as in long cultivated countries, moſt people have the means of indulgence in their power, wherefore laborious exertion gives place to indolence and a variety of exceſſes, which tend directly to weaken the powers of the body: thoſe of the more delicate ſex eſpecially, partly from choice, but more from habit and a kind of neceſſity, lead a ſedentary life, while at the ſame time their diet, much of which conſiſts of warm watery ſubſtances, produces a very conſiderable degree of laxity in the ſolids.

As ſociety advances towards its greateſt refinement, if we trace its ſteps to the city, we ſhall there ſee the body ſuffering under the accumulated evils of impure air, unhealthful lodgings, buſineſs which confines a perſon to one fixed ſpot; and that frequently below the ſurface of the earth, improper food, bad water, irregular hours, and a variety of other debilitating cauſes, which, continued through a number of generations, form at length that habit of body which gives the hereditary predispoſition to phthiſis, and which conſiſts eſpecially in a *general laxity and debility of the muſcular fibres.*

That ſuch a general *atonia* does exiſt, is inferred from conſidering the particular deſcription of perſons who are moſt obnoxious to the diſeaſe; from the great irritability and ſenſibility of ſuch perſons; from their being unable to bear cold; from their being ſubject to hæmorrhagies: the mind alſo, partaking of the delicacy of the body, is quick in all its operations, variable, unſteady, and ſeldom capable of long-continued application: but eſpecially from obſerving its progreſs in the different ſtages of civilization.

The exciting cauſes alſo are ſuch as act by increaſing the predispoſition, and not from any local effect upon the lungs. It is difficult to conceive how long-continued fatigue, night-watching, too cloſe application to buſineſs or ſtudy, frequent intoxication, imprudent expoſure to cold and moiſture, either ſeparately or conjoined, exceſs in venery, deficient exerciſe, and the ſedative paſſion of grief, &c. which are the occaſional cauſes of conſumption, ſhould produce a partial injury.

Having advanced theſe arguments to eſtabliſh his theory of conſumption, he next lays down his general indication of cure, viz. *to reſtore to the ſolids their healthy tone*; to effect which, he recommends the following means, premiſing, however, the neceſſity of employing them early in the diſeaſe.

The ſtrength of the muſcular fibre is to be reſtored by an attention to,

1ſt. The air we breathe.

* Reid on pulmonary conſumption.

† Ruſh's Medical Inquiries and obſervations.

2dly. The kind and quantity of exercise we use.

3dly, To diet.

4thly. To sleep.

5thly. To the passions of the mind,

And, 6thly, by the employment of tonic medicines.

1st. That air should be chosen which is dry and pure: a country abounding with hills therefore, and remote from the sea, should be preferred. The temperature of the air also demands attention; it should be as uniform as possible. Sudden transitions from heat to cold are very pernicious, and should be cautiously guarded against, by such clothing as is best calculated to promote an equable perspiration. With this view the wearing of flannel next the skin at all seasons of the year, but especially during the variable weather of spring and autumn, will be found highly advantageous.

2dly. Exercise is a most important article in the prevention of consumption. It has been justly observed, that this disease is least known where the body is most inured to exercise. Without a proper attention to exercise, that strength in the solids, in which alone an exemption from phthisis is to be found, will be looked for in vain, notwithstanding every other means that may have been employed. Exercise should always be performed in the open air, and that kind which strengthens the body in general, while it acts more especially upon the thoracic and abdominal viscera, is to be preferred. So very efficacious has this kind of exercise been deemed, that some have rested the cure of phthisis, even when far advanced, upon it alone. * 'I consider riding on horseback,' observes Dr. Sydenham, 'as efficacious in the cure of consumption as the Peruvian bark in intermittents.' The occupations of a farm, at the same time that they afford a most pleasing and rational amusement, seem to be in a peculiar manner adapted to obviate the predisposition to phthisis: even the most laborious parts of farming are not to be avoided, care only being taken to continue them no longer at a time, than the body can sustain without bringing on much fatigue.

3dly. A *mixed diet*, to consist of light animal food, in small quantities at a time, eaten with a due proportion of vegetables, is recommended. The beneficial effects of porter are also mentioned.

4thly Regularity in sleeping and waking, early rising, and the use of a matrass, in warm weather, to avoid profuse and debilitating perspiration, are recommended.

5thly. That a due attention to the state of the mind is essentially requisite cannot be doubted, if we consider the great number who die of phthisis brought on by this cause alone. Of all the affections of the mind, the most sedative, and generally the longest in duration, is grief; hence it tends directly to induce that state of the solids which favours so much the attack of phthisis. Those who are said to die of a broken heart, do all of them die evidently consumptive.

Although this is clear even to demonstration, it is to be regretted that there is but very little probability of our being able to remedy it. There is such a propensity in the mind to indulge melancholy reflections; such a species of mournful pleasure in dwelling on past misfortunes, and brooding over the infelicities of life, that, like intoxication, it infatuates the senses, and renders them incapable of every considerable exertion. You may frequently convince a man's reason that the imprudent indulgence of grief is baneful to his constitution, and will pretty certainly destroy his health, yet will his practice seldom be influenced by it; still he will fly the cheerful haunts of society, still seek for happiness in solitude and pensive contemplation, and too often not all the entreaties of friends, the interest of his family, the judgment of physicians, nor even the influence of the strongest conviction, can tempt him to forego this (shall I call it criminal) indulgence of a passion ruinous to his constitution, and unfriendly even to his morals.

It is surely as much a duty to endeavour to regain our tranquility, as to take nourishment, or defend the body against the chilling blasts of the winter. For this purpose it is necessary to avoid all opportunities of being long alone. Solitude, which too much disposes to gloomy reflections, is to most people an enemy to cheerfulness: company should be frequented, and that should be preferred of which vivacity is the strongest characteristic, and the mind courted to engage in

* *Processus Integri.*

the general hilarity; thus situated, it is indeed difficult to be long unconcerned at what seems so much to contribute to the enjoyment of all around. The pleasures of hunting and fishing, where these are practicable, are great promoters of cheerfulness: a melancholy sportsman is rarely to be found. Long journies and voyages, especially when accompanied with some difficulty, often engage the attention, and, by turning it to external objects, produce very beneficial effects, especially as they necessarily take off the attention from the cares of a family, and are constantly presenting new objects and diversity of scenes, well calculated to dispel this lethargy of the mind.

6thly. Under the head of tonics the bark is recommended, on the authority of Dr. Tissot and Dr. Cullen, the former of whom prescribed it with advantage, even to patients who were wasting from a purulent expectoration, attended with hectic fever; and the latter recommends it in "those habitual and frequently returning catarrhs, which depend upon a weak and imperfect perspiration by the skin, and this again upon *weaker force in the action of the heart and arteries.*" If bark may be safely employed as a tonic, he concludes that the cold bath may also be proper.

A POETICAL EPISTLE

To the Enslaved Africans, *in the character of an ancient* Negro, *born a slave in* Pennsylvania; *but liberated some years since, and instructed in useful learning, and the great truths of Christianity. With a brief historical introduction, and biographical notices of some of the earliest advocates for that oppressed class of our fellow-creatures.*

THE author of this Epistle is entitled to a considerable share of praise, for having rescued from oblivion, or at least brought into more general notice, the names of several of those friends of humanity, both in America and Great-Britain, who first asserted the equal rights of their fellow-men, and opposed the iniquitous traffick in human flesh. Of those illustrious worthies he has given short biographical accounts, in notes subjoined to the poem. The names of those who are most distinguished, among the moderns, by their exertions in behalf of the injured Africans, are also recorded.

From the biographical notes, which have been mentioned, and an introduction to the work, containing a brief history of the slave-trade,* much information may be obtained.

Though our author's subject is a very favourable one for spirited poetry, and would absolutely seem to require it, yet the composition is rather languid. Perhaps this may admit of *some* excuse, when we reflect, that the Epistle is supposed to be addressed to the enslaved Africans by a free Negro, part of whose object is, to exhort his suffering brethren, in the meek spirit of the Gospel, to submit patiently to their lot, till it shall please divine providence to rescue them from the yoke, under which they and their fathers have groaned, for more than three centuries.

The following extract, however,

* See the Asylum for November, page 293.

is not devoid of merit; and the biographical notes which are subjoined cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the inquisitive reader.

"Long, long remember'd, from my earliest years,
Prophetic sounds still tingle in my ears,
Still gentle *Sandiford** methinks I see,
Proclaiming Blacks by God and nature free.
To wasting zeal and sympathy a prey,
Methinks I hear the venerable *Lay*,†
Now, at distress and wrong, for pity sigh,
And now, "All Slave-Keepers, Apostates," cry;
But, if no *human* sword our blood avenge,
Invoke on *legal* murders *God's* revenge,
Or, when remember'd pangs his bosom swell,
Brand the vile *trade* with every stamp of *hell*.

* *Ralph Sandiford*, a merchant of Philadelphia, descended of a respectable family of that name in the island of Barbadoes. He received a religious education in the Episcopal Church, under the care of a pious tutor, probably in some part of Great-Britain, by whom he was so successfully instructed in the principles of charity and justice, that he could not but perceive the inconsistency of Slave-Holding, with the dictates of religion and morality, on his first landing in Pennsylvania. Here he joined the society called Quakers, and became very earnest in his endeavours to prevail with them to oblige all their member to emancipate their Slaves. But the fore-runners of negro-freedom appear to have been only commissioned to declare their violated rights, and to announce the approach of liberty. The sun itself never breaks in upon the gloom of night, but with reflected rays.—His brief examination of the Practice of the times [Slave-Holding] was printed at Philadelphia in 1729. It is written with becoming energy, except a few reflections on the conduct of his brethren, who foresaw that the emancipation of the negroes, must be a gradual and progressive work. These however he excuses to the reader, as having been wrung from him by *the exasperation of oppression*, which he describes to have affected his mind, at particular times, *as if the rod had been upon his own back*.

† *Benjamin Lay*, an Englishman by birth, was brought up to the sea, and sailed some years in the West-India trade. About the year 1710 he married and settled in Barbadoes; but the wretched situation of the poor negroes on that island so preyed upon his benevolent temper, that he removed to Pennsylvania a few years afterward, to avoid the painful sight of their misery. But it had been so strongly painted upon his imagination, that it was still present in idea, and the horrors of slavery were seldom out of his mind. At this period Slave-holding had become very common, even in Pennsylvania, and among the people called Quakers: yet the negroes were there generally as well provided for as common bound servants, and moderately used. Lay, notwithstanding, exclaimed against the practice, as if he had been still among the negro-drivers of Barbadoes, and thus lost the the force of conviction by the warmth that was meant to excite it. He published his treatise on Slave-Keeping in 1737, which abounds with genuine effusions of intemperate zeal, forming an incoherent medley of sympathetic descriptions, angry exclamations, pious rhapsodies, and unjustifiable surmises respecting the conduct of his own friends, and the ministers of religion. Yet those who knew him, believe him to have been an honest, well-meaning man, whose ardent opposition to the African trade, and the slavery of the negroes, has tended to accelerate the period of their sufferings. In person he was rather under size, but remarkable for the simplicity of his dress, which was principally of his own manufacture, and for his animated manner, especially when declaiming against slavery. He died about the year 1760, a few miles from Philadelphia, having attained his eightieth year, in habits of extreme temperance and solitude. The print we have of him, is said to be a striking likeness. He is drawn, reading in the mouth of a cave, from the circumstance of his frequenting such a retirement, for the sake of privacy and meditation.

But vain his tears—his imprecations vain,
Our long-loſt freedom *then* or *thus* to gain.
Columbia uſe had ſear'd to Negro-groans,
And diſtant *Europe* heard not *Afric's* moans,
Until thy meeker ſpirit, *Woolman*,* roſe,
Aiming to ſoften rather than oppoſe;
And thou, lov'd *Benezet*,† of kindred mind,
The World thy country, and thy friends *mankind*."

Beſides thoſe early oppoſers of negro-ſlavery, in America, whoſe names have been mentioned, our author has given a brief account of *William Burling*, a quaker, of Long-Iſland, who wrote againſt ſlave-holding, about the year 1718; and alſo of *Judge Sewall*, a preſby-

* *John Woolman*, was born in Weſt-Jerſey, anno 1720, of reputable parents, in religious profeſſion with the people called Quakers, among whom he was a miniſter from the twenty-ſecond year of his age. He travelled a great deal in the ſervice of the goſpel, and ſometimes undertook his religious journies upon this continent, like the primitive apoſtles, on foot, not from neceſſity, but with the pious view of aſſimilating himſelf to the low circumſtances of ſome among whom he laboured, to increaſe his fellow feeling for the diſtreſſed, and qualify him to adminiſter ſuitable advice, as well as ſpiritual conſolation. He was a man of good natural parts, and great perſonal induſtry, yet temperate in all reſpects; and ſo ſcrupulouſly careful not to partake of the gain of oppreſſion, in any degree, that he denied himſelf the uſe of thoſe conveniencies of life, which are furniſhed by the labour of ſlaves. Their cauſe, as he ſometimes mentioned to his friends, *lay almoſt continually upon him*, and he ſtrove for their relief, both in public and in private, until a few days before his death, the laſt ſermon he preached in public, being on this ſubject. In the beginning of the year 1772 he embarked for Great Britain, on a religious viſit to thoſe of his perſuaſion in that kingdom. He was there taken with the ſmall-pox, and died of that diſorder in the city of York, toward the end of the ſame year.

The I. part of his conſiderations on keeping negroes, was written in 1746, but firſt publiſhed in - - 1754.
The II. Part of the ſame work in - - 1762.
Various other religious tracts in - 1768, 1770, and 1773.
All which are bound up together at the end of his Journal, printed at Philadelphia in - - - - 1775.

† *Anthony Benezet*, a native of France, was born at St. Quintin, in Picardy, anno 1712. His parents were zealous Proteſtants, who having ſuffered greatly under the long and oppreſſive reign of Lewis XIV. withdrew into Great Britain, a ſhort time before the death of that prince. They reſided ſome years in the city of London, where the elder *Benezet* embraced the religious principles of the people called Quakers. In 1731 he again removed with his family, and finally ſettled in Pennſylvania. *Anthony*, the eldeſt ſon, had been brought up to buſineſs; but becoming diſſatisfied with mercantile concerns, he accepted the offer of a place in the Society's Academy in Philadelphia, as Engliſh maſter, ſoon after his marriage, in 1736. This uſeful employment was congenial to his diligent habit, and benevolent temper. The vivacity of his nation, was happily tempered in his compoſition, by the ſober and exemplary conduct obſervable in the chriſtian ſociety of which he was a member; indeed ſo uniform was his aſſiduous attention to the duties of life, even in old age, that he conſcientiouſly denied himſelf the unneceſſary part of thoſe hours uſually allotted to reſt; having been heard to ſay that *he could not reconcile a habit of ſuch indulgence with the activity of chriſtian fervour*. He occaſionally intereſted himſelf on behalf of all his diſtreſſed fellow-creatures, from his firſt arrival in America, ſpending a great part of his time and eſtate in unremitted endeavours to ſerve the poor and the friendleſs. He conſidered himſelf as a citizen of the world, and regarded all mankind as friends and countrymen, *on principles of reaſon and humanity*, which he believed to *deſcribe a wider circle for the operation of charity and benevolence, than that which is limited by parentage, or native country*. The few

terian, of New-England, who reprobated the practice of negro-slavery, early in the present century, in a publication, entitled, The Selling of Joseph.

The author concludes this Epistle, with the following lines of comfort for the unfortunate and oppressed.

" With all his virtues—vices on his head,
Man once must meet the *Judge* of quick and dead—
There where the slave's long servitude is o'er,
And the oppressor's voice is heard no more,
Where sin and death shall never more destroy,
And *all the Sons of* God *for ever shout for joy*.

A SERIES *of* INDOSTAN LETTERS, *by* Bartholomew Burges, *containing a striking account of the manners and customs of the Gentoo Nations, and of the Moguls and other Mahomedan Tribes in* Indostan, *with* other polemical *East-India Tracts, both amusing, interesting, and* perfectly original. (New York. *Price half a dollar.)*

THE reader who will not allow the *other polemical* East-India tracts, mentioned in the above title-page, to be *perfectly original*, must indeed be void of candour. We know not, however, what Bartholomew Burges means by *polemical* tracts, unless he would apply the term to his very entertaining account of the bloody battles of elephants, cocks, rams, antelopes, &c. &c.

These " Letters," whether we consider the matter or the manner of them, are as truly ludicrous, and as *perfectly original*, as the title-page itself. Let not *authors* complain, that *literary merit* does not meet with encouragement in America—Bartholomew Burges has published a, list of nearly *one thousand subscribers!*

hours unappropriated to his school, and other necessary engagements, were generally employed in the compilation of instructive passages, from pious authors of all denominations, and publishing their united testimonies in favour of piety, virtue, and particularly justice with respect to the injured Africans; the last of which he put into the hands of his executors for publication, within three hours of his peaceful and happy departure. He also wrote several tracts upon the Slave trade, &c. with other moral treatises, and a short account of the people called Quakers, principally intended for the use of his own countrymen, which he published both in French and English. His first publications against the flagrant injustice of negro-slavery, appeared about the year 1760, and being written in a truly christian spirit, his arguments then gained candid attention even in the breasts of the interested The two last years of this revered philanthropist were wholly applied to the tuition of the negroes, at the free-school, founded in Philadelphia about the year 1770, by the voluntary contributions of his brethren,* which he endowed with his whole estate, excepting a few legacies and charitable bequests, at his lamented death in 1784, to be appropriated to the use of that benevolent institution, on the decease of his widow.

* Their friends in England have likewise contributed very liberally to the support of this school.—Unsolicited they lately wrote to the trustees to draw on their donation fund for £.500 Sterling, which sum, and Anthony Benezet's legacy have been since vested in ground-rents to the value of £. 200 per annum.

THE

Columbian Parnassiad.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

The POWER *of* CIVILIZATION *and* FREEDOM; A POEM.

SEE! o'er the lands, near Delaware's bold flood,
Where savages their hands imbrued in blood,
The harvest waves—each furious beast retires,
Whilst blest civilization all inspires.
The bleating sheep is heard on every plain;
To man he looks, nor looks to man in vain.
The feathered race, domestic, own his sway;
By him they thrive, to him they homage pay.
With lowing bulls each vale and hill resound;
And in the scaly race our streams abound.
Behold, whilst hamlets without number rise,
Proud *Philadelphia's* turrets pierce the skies!
And villages, now of inferior name,
With her expect in time to vie in fame.
Chester th' exhausted mariner invites,
And rural *Germantown* the mind delights;
Gay *Lancaster* her various charms expands,
Renowned for active swains, and fertile lands;
Nor can we view, without the patriot's smile,
The meritorious labours of *Carlisle*.
Hark! how the voice of labour cheers each heart!
How swift the progress of each useful art!
Where late his axe the toiling woodman plied,
Ploughs without number the rich soil divide.
Active and civilized here *man* displays
Those powers, on which with pleasure angels gaze;
From furious beasts the fruitful soil asserts,
And all the charms of industry exerts.
Arts in the *East* did first dispense their power:
There the *young human mind* was taught to tower.
Climate with soil did happily conspire,
And gay Imagination lent her fire.
But there the glowing heart to folly stooped;
Beneath the load of luxury it drooped;
And those for whom heav'n wisely seemed to plan,
Stooped to a tyrant; and that lord was man.
Even in the bleaker regions of the North,
Where the rough climate aided native worth,
The human mind by folly was impaired;

There deſpots their imperial will declared.
Men by degrees the taſk of beaſts performed;
And the crowd trembled, whilſt the monarch ſtormed.
To ſlavery the ſouth is ſtill inclined;
There luxury for chains prepares the mind.
And there, in turn though ſlaves and tyrants groan,
Mild Freedom's revolution ne'er is known.
At length, in every other clime oppreſs'd,
Virtue aſſerts her empire in the Weſt;
Here Genius reigns, by Reaſon's powerful aid;
Here flouriſh agriculture, arts, and trade.
Here his own ſoil the happy farmer tills,
And without dread the great command fulfils.
Here arts a happier era have commenced;
Impartial juſtice is to all diſpenſed;
And here religion, honoured by the wiſe,
Renders earth pleaſant, and inſures the ſkies.
Americans! proceed in virtue's cauſe;
Still honour liberty, reſtrained by laws;
Till rage and war ſhall be to hell conſigned,
And the *Weſt* prove th' aſylum of mankind.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

On REPENTANCE; *by a Lady lately deceaſed.*

WHEN recollection bids the tear
of deep contrition flow;
Unfolds the ſecret ſource of guilt,
And points to future woe;

When all the load of ſin appears,
By retroſpection's ſmart;
When reaſon adds to nature's fears,
And conſcience wings the dart;

Ah! what avails the gaudy glare
Of fortune's partial day!
Or what th' applauſe of worldly fame,
That's guided by her ray!

Ah! when I'm haſtening to the goal,
Where, ſtript of all diſguiſe,
My ſoul appears, her guilt to own,
Before the great aſſize,

Can the vain breath of worldly praiſe,
My boding boſom calm?
Extract the ſting of death, or give
A wounded conſcience balm?

Ah no!—there's no relief for ſin
But in a Saviour's name:
To thee I fly, and ſtrive to bring
A heart o'erwhelmed with ſhame.

O then, receive my contrite ſighs!
Pronounce my ſins forgiven!
O Thou!—who ſuffered for my ſoul,
Receive that ſoul to heaven!

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

The OLD BACHELOR.

LIVED!—have I *lived?*—my youth is in decay;
And middle age muſt quickly paſs away.
Lived!—I have breathed in faſhion's giddy round,
Till with unhonoured grey my head is crowned.
Beaux I admired, and flattered many a laſs,
Who better ſeemed to like me than her glaſs.
A rake from affectation, not from choice,
Nor maid nor widow could my heart rejoice.
I bowed to faſhion with a coxcomb's air,
Envied by fops, and ſmiled on by the fair.
Wine I deſpiſed, ſince wine might tumult raiſe,
And brother beaux might rob me of my praiſe,
Striving my faculties to overtop,
And, calling me a *buck*, degrade the *fop*.
Now younger beauty boaſts a gayer bloom;
Now ſmarter beaux more genial airs aſſume;
Whilſt prudes, coquettes, and e'en old maids declare,
A Bachelor at forty ſhould deſpair.
Deſpair!—an ancient Bachelor, no doubt,
Can hand a cup, or hobble at a rout;
Dreſs, and be gay with ladies—(but no more)—
And mimick ſtill the fop of twenty-four.
Some ſay in verſe, and others too in proſe,
We bachelors were formerly pert beaux;
To which I anſwer, whilſt the truth I mourn,
Beaux ſhall be ancient bachelors in turn.
Ah! what can all my former worth avail?
I ſmoke tobacco, or I doze o'er ale,
To Margery* dull compliments I pay,
Fondle my dogs, or with my kittens play:
The cat, at times, aſſerts a mother's cauſe;
Now hiſſes anger, and now purrs applauſe.

* His aged houſe-keeper.

Whilſt ſighs and groans my anxious boſom rend,
Alas! I have no children to befriend.
Victim of follies in my earlier years,
Before my eyes a ſcene of woe appears.
Already gout and rheumatiſm approach;
I cannot keep a horſe; much leſs a coach.
On an annuity I life ſuſtain;
My ſervants ſlight me, and my friends diſdain.
I have no children to divert my woes;
No wife, whoſe care might lull me to repoſe.
An ancient bachelor, I only truſt
That Heaven will ſhortly render duſt to duſt.
All human pleaſure is with grief commixed;
In youth if ramblers, we in age are fixed.
Feeble, or driven by anguiſh to deſpair,
Our comforts are—a bed or elbow-chair.
Let then this truth be on each heart impreſſed—
An ancient bachelor can ne'er be bleſt.

On the ANNIVERSARY *of the* NATIVITY *of our* LORD. *An* HYMN.

(From the Federal Gazette.)

TO rage and darkneſs, long the mind
Was by ſuperior power conſigned;
Falſe zeal each cruel heart engaged;
The bigot liſtened, glowed, and raged.

In error's maze man wandered ſtill,
And ſhaped to every vice his will;
His pliant will th' impreſſion took—
Thus, God and reaſon all forſook.

Falſe deities on hill, in grove,
Were thought to burn with human love;
Ambition—envy raged ſupreme,
And learning ſanctified each theme.

The ſculptor's art erected gods,
Which filled Olympus' high abodes;
Ocean a fabled power adored;
And hell with deities was ſtored.

This madneſs heaven to man allowed,
The learn'd to humble, and the proud;
To teach us, weaned from folly's cauſe,
Simplicity! thy glorious laws.

And hark! glad tidings charm our ears;
Angelic muſic fills the ſpheres!
(Earth ſpread the ſound with decent mirth)
A God! a God! is born on earth.

A God is born! the vallies cry—
A God is born! the hills reply.
Evening repeats to wondering morn,
A God! a God! on earth is born!

Our frailties long he deigned to ſhare,
The heir of heaven—of pain the heir;
By miracles his power was tried;
He taught, he ſuffered—groaned and died.

He lived—that man might live in peace;
He died—that ſin and death might ceaſe;
He roſe—to prove to hell's fierce powers
Bleſt immortality is ours.

Oh may we ſtrive like him to live;
Our friends eſteem—our foes forgive;
Our country love—our God adore;
Till ſin and death ſhall be no more!

Philadelphia. December, 1790.

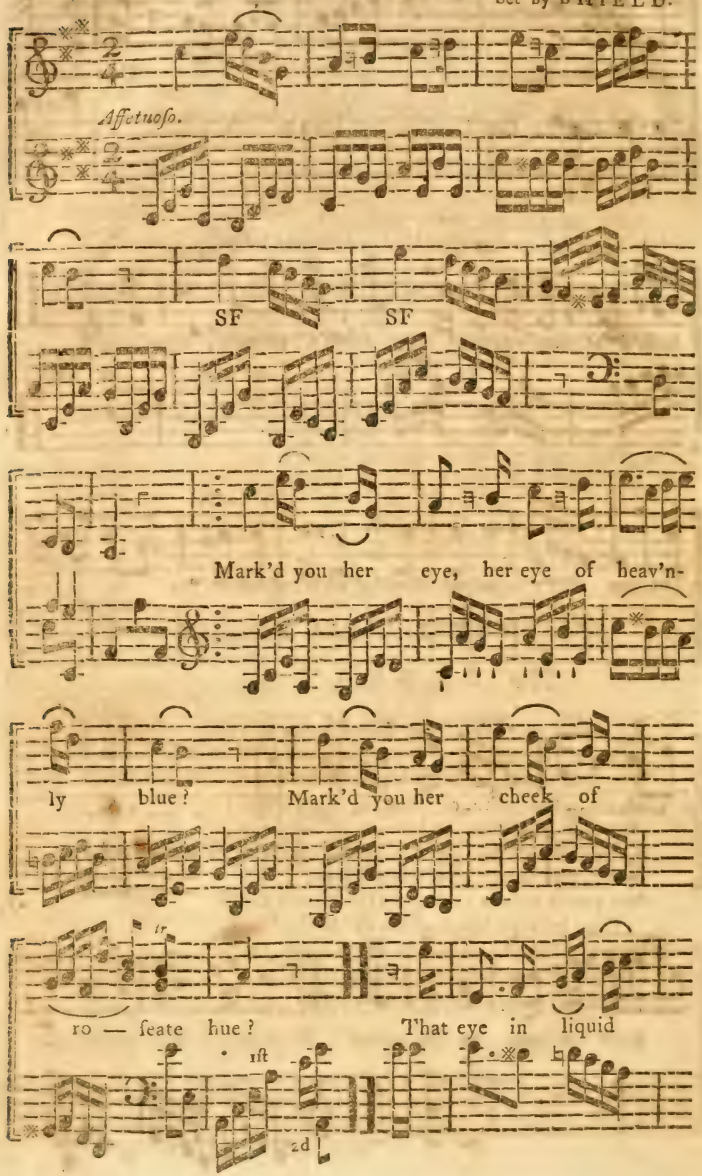
FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

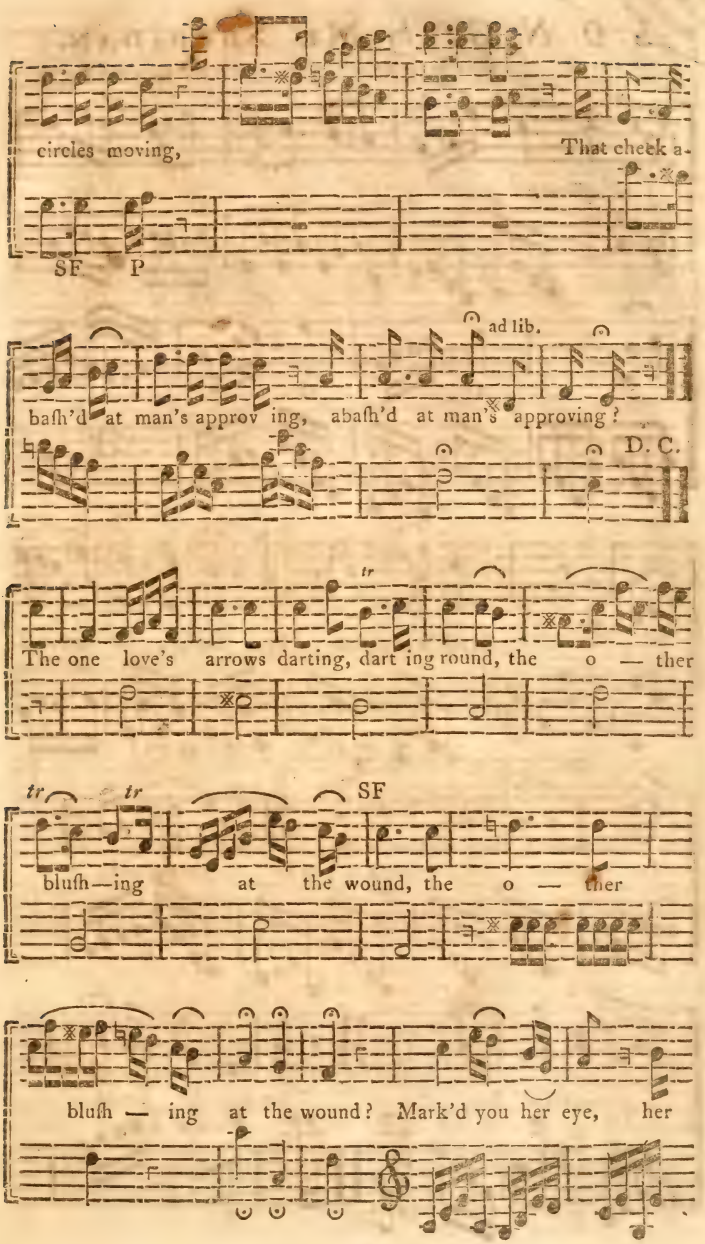
The SABBATH.

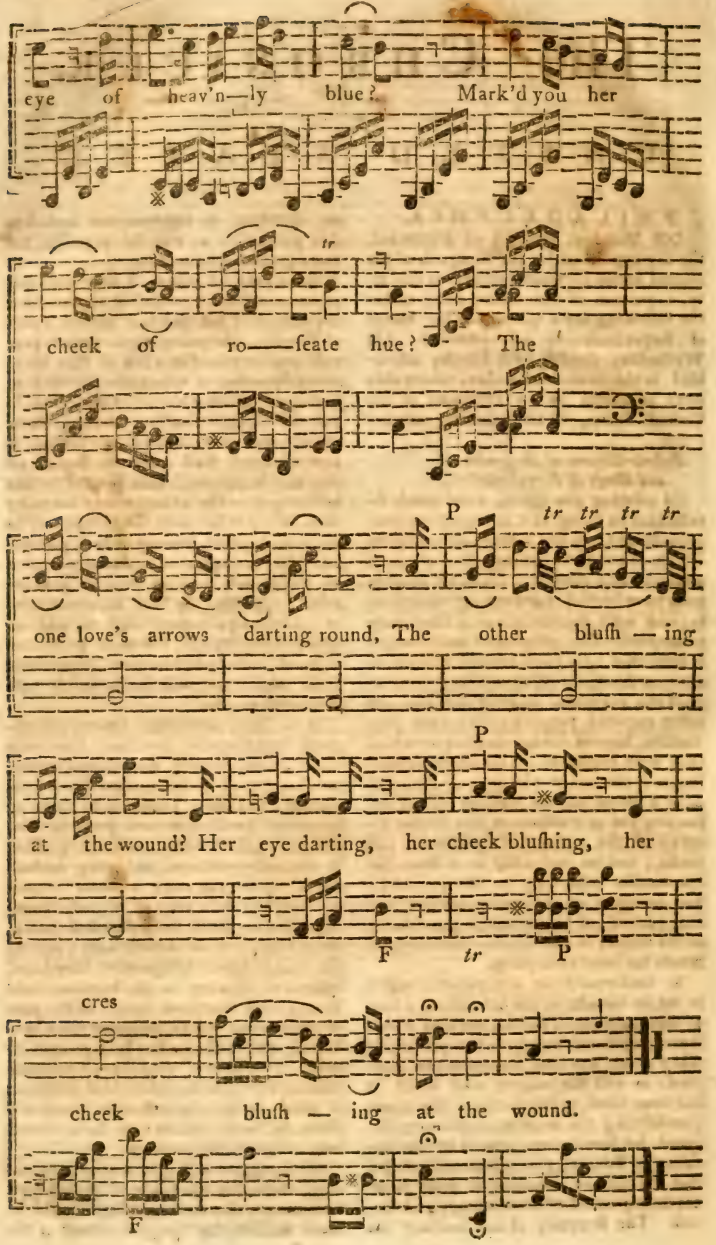
STILL be revered the ſacred hours of reſt!
And be the Sabbath-day for ever bleſt!
Whether man labours, with the utmoſt toil,
Manures the glebe, or turns the fruitful ſoil;
Whether he guides the harrow or the helm;
Rules o'er a diſtrict, or conducts a realm;
One day in ſeven is to reſt aſſigned,
And praiſe to him who gave the human mind.
Then let each heart adore the God of truth!
Let *age* reſpect him!—and revere him *youth!*
Let ſons of freedom bow to him alone!
And let all nature his dominion own!

SONG; by MR. SHERIDAN.

Set by SHIELD.




circles moving,
That cheek a-
SF P
ad lib.
baſh'd at man's approv ing, abaſh'd at man's approving?
D. C.
tr
The one love's arrows darting, dart ing round, the o — ther
tr tr SF
bluſh—ing at the wound, the o — ther
bluſh — ing at the wound? Mark'd you her eye, her


eye of heav'n—ly blue? Mark'd you her
cheek of ro——ſeate hue? The
P
tr tr tr tr
one love's arrows darting round, The other bluſh — ing
P
at the wound? Her eye darting, her cheek bluſhing, her
F
tr
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cres
cheek bluſh — ing at the wound.
F

The CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA.

ON Monday, the 6th of December, the day appointed by the Congreſs of the United States for their meeting in this city, a quorum of the Senate met; andon the following day a quorum of the Houſe of Repreſentatives alſo attended. On Wedneſday, the 8th, both Houſes aſſembled in the Senate-Chamber, where they were addreſſed by the Preſident of the United States, in the following words:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and Houſe of Repreſentatives.

IN meeting you again, I feel much ſatisfaction in being able to repeat my congratulations, on the favourable proſpects which continue to diſtinguiſh our public affairs.—The abundant fruits of another year have bleſſed our country with plenty, and with the means of a flouriſhing commerce—The progreſs of public credit is witneſſed by a conſiderable riſe of American ſtock, abroad as well as at home—And the revenues, allotted for this and other national purpoſes, have been productive, beyond the calculations by which they were regulated—This latter circumſtance is the more pleaſing, as it is not only a proof of the fertility of our reſources, but as it aſſures us of a farther increaſe of the national reſpectability and credit; and let me add, as it bears an honourable teſtimony to the patriotiſm and integrity of the mercantile and marine part of our citizens—the punctuality of the former in diſcharging their engagements has been exemplary.

In conformity to the powers veſted in me by the acts of the laſt ſeſſion, a loan of three millions of florins, towards which ſome proviſional meaſures had previouſly taken place, has been completed in Holland; as well the celerity with which it has been filled, as the nature of the terms (conſidering the more than ordinary demand for borrowing, created by the ſituation of Europe) give a reaſonable hope, that the farther execution of thoſe powers may proceed with advantage and ſucceſs. The ſecretary of the treaſury has my direction, to communicate ſuch farther particulars as may be requiſite for more preciſe information.

Since your laſt ſeſſion, I have received communications, by which it appears, that the diſtrict of Kentucky, at preſent a part of Virginia, has concurred in certain propoſitions contained in a law of that ſtate; in conſequence of which the diſtrict is to become a diſtinct member of the union, in caſe the requiſite ſanction of Congreſs be added—For this ſanction application is now made—I ſhall cauſe the papers on this very important tranſaction to be laid before you.—The liberality and harmony with which it has been conducted, will be found to do great honour to both parties; and the ſentiments of warm attachment to the union, and its preſent government, expreſſed by our fellow-citizens of Kentucky, cannot fail to add an affectionate concern for their particular welfare, to the great national impreſſions under which you will decide on the caſe ſubmitted to you.

It has been heretofore known to Congreſs, that frequent incurſions have been made on our frontier ſettlements by certain banditti of Indians, from the northweſt of the Ohio: Theſe, with ſome of the tribes dwelling on and near the Wabaſh, have of late been particularly active in their depredations; and being emboldened by the impunity of their crimes, and aided by ſuch parts of the neighbouring tribes as could be ſeduced to join in their hoſtilities, or afford them a retreat for their priſoners and plunder, they have, inſtead of liſtening to the humane invitations and overtures made on the part of the United States, renewed their violences, with freſh alacrity and greater effect. The lives of a number of valuable citizens have thus been ſacrificed, and ſome of them under circumſtances peculiarly ſhocking, whilſt others have been carried into a deplorable captivity.

Theſe aggravated provocations rendered it eſſential to the ſafety of the weſtern ſettlements, that the aggreſſors ſhould be made ſenſible, that the government of the

Union is not less capable of punishing their crimes, than it is disposed to respect their rights, and reward their attachments. As this object could not be effected by defensive measures, it became necessary to put in force the act, which empowers the President to call out the militia, for the protection of the frontiers. And I have accordingly authorised an expedition, in which the regular troops, in that quarter, are combined with such draughts of militia as were deemed sufficient. The event of the measure is yet unknown to me. The Secretary of war is directed to lay before you a statement of the information on which it is founded, as well as an estimate of the expence with which it will be attended.

The disturbed situation of Europe, and particularly the critical posture of the great maritime powers, whilst it ought to make us more thankful for the general peace and security enjoyed by the United States, reminds us, at the same time, of the circumspection with which it becomes us to preserve these blessings. It requires also that we should not overlook the tendency of a war, and even of preparations for war, among the nations most concerned in active commerce with this country, to abridge the means, and thereby, at least, enhance the price of transporting its valuable productions to their proper markets. I recommend it to your serious reflections, how far, and in what mode, it may be expedient to guard against embarrassments from these contingencies, by such encouragements to our own navigation, as will render our commerce and agriculture less dependent on foreign bottoms, which may fail us in the very moment most interesting to both of these great objects. Our fisheries and the transportation of our produce, offer us abundant means for guarding ourselves against this evil.

Your attention seems to be not less due to that particular branch of our trade which belongs to the Mediterranean. So many circumstances unite in rendering the present state of it distressful to us, that you will not think any deliberations misemployed, which may lead to its relief and protection.

The laws you have already passed for the establishment of a judiciary system, have opened the doors of justice to all descriptions of persons. You will consider in your wisdom, whether improvements in that system may yet be made; and particularly, whether an uniform process of execution, on sentences issuing from the Federal Courts, be not desirable through all the States.

The patronage of our commerce, of our merchants and seamen, has called for the appointment of Consuls in foreign countries. It seems expedient to regulate by law the exercise of that jurisdiction, and those functions which are permitted them, either by express convention, or by friendly indulgence, in the places of their residence. The Consular Convention too, with his Most Christian Majesty, has stipulated in certain cases, the aid of the national authority to his Consuls established here.—Some legislative provisions are requisite, to carry these stipulations into full effect.

The establishment of the militia—of a mint—of standards of weights and measures—of the Post-Office and post-roads, are subjects, which (I presume) you will resume of course, and which are abundantly urged by their own importance.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

The sufficiency of the revenues you have established, for the objects to which they are appropriated, leaves no doubt, that the residuary provisions will be commensurate to the other objects, for which the public faith stands now pledged. Allow me moreover to hope, that it will be a favourable policy with you, not merely to secure a payment of the interest of the debt funded, but, as far and as fast as the growing resources of the country will permit, to exonerate it of the principal itself.—The appropriation you have made of the western lands explains your dispositions on this subject: and I am persuaded, that, the sooner that valuable fund can be made to contribute, along with other means, to the actual reduction of the public debt, the more salutary will the measure be to every public interest, as well as the more satisfactory to our Constituents.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and House of Representatives,

In pursuing the various and weighty business of the present session, I indulge the fullest persuasion, that your consultations will be equally marked with wisdom, and animated by the love of your country. In whatever belongs to my duty, you shall have all the co-operation which an undiminished zeal for its welfare can inspire. It will be happy for us both, and our best reward, if, by a suc-

ceſsful adminiſtration of our reſpective truſts, we can make the eſtabliſhed government more and more inſtrumental in promoting the good of our fellow-citizens, and more and more the object of their attachment and confidence.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, Dec. 8. 1790.

The Senate's Addreſs to the Preſident, in anſwer to his Speech to both Houſes.

To the Preſident of the United States of America.

We receive, Sir, with particular ſatisfaction, the communications contained in your ſpeech, which confirm to us the progreſſive ſtate of the public credit, and afford at the ſame time a new proof of the ſolidity of the foundation on which it reſts. And we chearfully join in the acknowledgement which is due to the probity and patroitiſm of the mercantile and marine part of our fellow citizens, whoſe enlightened attachment to the principles of good government is not leſs conſpicuous in this, than it has been in other important reſpects.

In confidence that every conſtitutional preliminary has been obſerved, we aſſure you of our diſpoſition to concur in giving the requiſite ſanction to the admiſſion of Kentucky, as a diſtinct member of the Union; in doing which, we ſhall anticipate the happy effects to be expected from the ſentiments of attachment towards the Union and its preſent government, which have been expreſſed by the patriotic inhabitants of that diſtrict.

While we regret, that the continuance and increaſe of the hoſtilities and depredations which have diſtreſſed our north-weſtern frontiers, ſhould have rendered offenſive meaſures neceſſary, we feel an entire confidence in the ſufficiency of the motives which have produced them, and in the wiſdom of the diſpoſitions which have been concerted in purſuance of the powers veſted in you: And whatever may have been the event, we ſhall chearfully concur in the proviſion which the expedition which has been undertaken may require on the part of the legiſlature, and in any other which the future peace and ſafety of our frontier ſettlements may call for.

The critical poſture of the European powers will engage a due portion of our attention, and we ſhall be ready to adopt any meaſures which a prudent circumſpection may ſuggeſt, for the preſervation of the bleſſings of peace.

The navigation and the fiſheries of the United States are objects too intereſting not to inſpire a diſpoſition to promote them, by all the means which will appear to us conſiſtent with their natural progreſs and permanent proſperity.

Impreſſed with the importance of a free intercourſe with the Mediterranean, we ſhall not think any deliberations miſemployed, which may conduce to the adoption of proper meaſures for removing the impediments that obſtruct it.

The improvement of the judiciary ſyſtem, and the other important objects to which you have pointed our attention, will not fail to engage the conſideration they reſpectively merit.

In the courſe of our deliberations upon every ſubject, we ſhall rely upon that co-operation which an undiminiſhed zeal and inceſſant anxiety for the public welfare on your part ſo thoroughly inſure; and as it is our anxious deſire, ſo it ſhall be our conſtant endeavour, to render the eſtabliſhed government more and more inſtrumental in promoting the good of our fellow-citizens, and more and more the object of their attachment and confidence.

The Preſident's Reply to the Senate's Addreſs.

Gentlemen,

The aſſurances of favourable attention to the ſubjects I have recommended, and of entire confidence in my views, make the impreſſion on me which I ought to feel. I thank you for them both, and ſhall continue to rely much for the ſucceſs of all our meaſures for the public good, on the aid they will receive from the wiſdom and integrity of your councils.

G. WASHINGTON.

Addreſs of the Houſe of Repreſentatives to the Preſident, in anſwer to his Speech to both Houſes.

SIR,

The Repreſentatives of the people of the United States, have taken into conſideration your addreſs to the two Houſes, at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs.

We ſhare in the ſatisfaction inſpired by the proſpects which continue to be ſo auſpicious to our public affairs. The bleſſings reſulting from the ſmiles of Heaven

on our agriculture, the riſe of public credit, with the further advantages promiſed by it, and the fertility of reſources which are found ſo little burthenſome to the community, fully authoriſe our mutual congratulations on the preſent occaſion. Nor can we learn without an additional gratification, that the energy of the laws for providing adequate revenues, have been ſo honourably ſeconded by thoſe claſſes of citizens, whoſe patriotiſm and probity were more immediately concerned.

The ſucceſs of the loan opened in Holland, under the diſadvantages of the preſent moment, is the more important, as it not only denotes the confidence already placed in the United States; but as the effects of a judicious application of that aid, will ſtill further illuſtrate the ſolidity of the foundation on which the public credit reſts.

The preparatory ſteps taken by the ſtate of Virginia, in concert with the diſtrict of Kentucky, towards the erection of the latter into a diſtinct member of the Union, exhibit a liberality mutually honourable to the parties. We ſhall beſtow on this important ſubject, the favourable conſideration which it merits; and with the national policy, which ought to govern our deciſion, ſhall not fail to mingle the affectionate ſentiments, which are awakened by thoſe expreſſed in behalf of our fellow-citizens of Kentucky.

Whilſt we regret the neceſſity which has produced offenſive hoſtilities againſt ſome of the Indian Tribes, north-weſt of the Ohio, we ſympathize too much with our weſtern brethren, not to behold with approbation the watchfulneſs and vigour which have been exerted by the executive authority for their protection, and which we truſt will make the aggreſſors ſenſible, that it is their intereſt to merit, by a peaceable behaviour, the friendſhip and humanity which the United States are always ready to extend to them.

The encouragement of our own navigation has at all times appeared to us highly important. The point of view under which you have recommended it to us, is ſtrongly enforced by the actual ſtate of things in Europe. It will be incumbent on us to conſider, in what mode our commerce and agriculture can be beſt relieved from an injurious dependance on the navigation of other nations, which the frequency of their wars renders a too precarious reſource for conveying the productions of our own country to market.

The preſent ſtate of our trade in the Mediterranean ſeems not leſs to demand, and will accordingly receive, the attention which you have recommended.

Having already concurred in eſtabliſhing a judiciary ſyſtem, which opens the doors of juſtice to all, without diſtinction of perſons, it will be our diſpoſition to incorporate every improvement which experience may ſuggeſt; and we ſhall conſider in particular, how far the uniformity, which in other caſes is found convenient in the adminiſtration of the general government through all the ſtates, may be introduced into the forms and rules of executing ſentences iſſuing from the federal courts.

The proper regulation of the juriſdiction and functions which may be exerciſed by conſuls of the United States, in foreign countries, with the proviſions ſtipulated to thoſe of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty eſtabliſhed here, are ſubjects of too much conſequence to the public intereſt and honour, not to partake of our deliberations.

We ſhall renew our attention to the eſtabliſhment of the Militia and the other ſubjects unfiniſhed at the laſt ſeſſion, and ſhall proceed in them with all the diſpatch which the magnitude of all, and the difficulty of ſome of them will allow.

Nothing has given us more ſatisfaction, than to find that the revenues heretofore eſtabliſhed, have proved adequate to the purpoſes to which they were allotted. In extending the proviſion to the reſiduary objects, it will be equally our care to ſecure ſufficiency and punctuality in the payments due from the treaſury of the United States. We ſhall alſo never looſe ſight of the policy of diminiſhing the public debt, as faſt as the increaſe of the public reſources will permit, and are particularly ſenſible of the many conſiderations which preſs a reſort to the auxiliary reſources furniſhed by the public lands.

In purſuing every branch of the weighty buſineſs of the preſent ſeſſion, it will be our conſtant ſtudy to direct our deliberations to the public welfare. Whatever our ſucceſs may be, we can at leaſt anſwer for the fervent love of our country, which ought to animate our endeavours. In your co-operation, we are ſure of a reſource which fortifies our hopes, that the fruits of the eſtabliſhed government will juſtify the confidence which has been placed in it, and recommend it more and more to the affection and attachment of our fellow-citizens.

The President's Reply to the Address of the House of Representatives, in answer to his Speech.

Gentlemen,

The sentiments expressed in your address are entitled to my particular acknowledgement——Having no object but the good of our country, this approbation and confidence from its immediate representatives, must be among my best rewards, as the support of your enlightened patriotism has been among my greatest encouragements.

Being persuaded that you will continue to be actuated by the same auspicious principle, I look forward to the happiest consequences, from your deliberations, during the present session.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

LEGISLATURE *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

On Thursday the seventh of December, the day prescribed for the meeting of the legislative body, under the new constitution, a quorum of both houses met at the State-House, in Philadelphia.

The Hon. Richard Peters Esq. has been chosen speaker, and Timothy Matlack Esq. clerk, of the Senate. And the Hon. William Bingham Esq. has been unanimously elected speaker, and P. Z. Loyd Esq. clerk, of the House of Representatives.

GOVERNOR *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

Upon examination of the returns for governor from the different counties in the State, by both houses of the Legislature, assembled for that purpose in the Senate-chamber, it appeared that his Excellency Thomas Mifflin Esq. was elected by a large majority. He has accordingly been duly proclaimed, and has entered on the duties of his office.

Philadelphia DISPENSARY.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEN we first undertook the management of this institution, the success thereof was doubtful, even amongst its most zealous well-wishers. The novelty and extent of the undertaking were held up as insuperable objections to the accomplishment of the plan. It was likewise supposed, that the mode of supporting it by voluntary contributions, would be another obstacle of great weight, but after near *five* years' experience, we are happy to remark, the number of our distressed fellow-citizens, who have experienced the care and benefits of this charity amounts to *seven thousand, six hundred and thirteen*. This we conceive to be the only certain test of its utility.—And as those who contribute their money for the support of public institutions, ought to be frequently informed of the mode of applying it, as well as of the good effects of their charity, we have been in the practice of publishing an annual account of the receipts and expenditures of monies, the number of patients admitted, &c. &c.

Account of Patients admitted, &c.

The number of patients who have been under the care of the dispensary from December 1st 1789 to December 1st 1790 is	1892
Remaining under care from last year	96
Admitted	1796
Of whom the number cured is	1578
Dead	63
Relieved	111
Discharged disorderly	23
Removed to the hospital and house of employment	23
Remaining under care	94
	1892

Account of Receipts and expenditures.

Received from contributors	£	459	11 2
Expenditures.			
House-expences and medicines	£ 243	19	10½
House-Rent	50	0	0
Apothecary's salary	100	0	0
Printing & stationary	7	17	8
Collecting subscriptions.	£ 10	9	1½
	£ 412	6	8
Balance due the Treasurer from last year	24	14	4
Balance in the Treasurer's hands	22	10	2
		£ 459	11 2

Although the expences of this institution have, by the strictest economy, been hitherto defrayed by the annual contributions, which are its only support; yet as

many of these contributions are frequently discontinued by death and other causes, we must continue to request the charitable assistance of the humane and benevolent, who are informed, that subscription books are kept, as usual, at the *Dispensary* in *Chesnut-Street*, and at *Mr. John Clifford's*, the Treasurer, in *Front* near *Arch-Street*, where their subscriptions will be thankfully received.

The Contributors to the Dispensary are informed that an Election for Managers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Dispensary, on *Monday* the third day of *January* next, between the hours of three and five in the afternoon.—The votes of the Ladies will be received by proxy.

Sam. Pleasants,	*William White,*
Lawr. Seckel,	*Thomas Franklin,*
Asbel Green,	*Thomas Clifford,*
Henry Helmuth,	*Samuel Miles,*
Samuel Powel,	*George Meade,*
Henry Hill,	*Robert Blackwell.*

December 15, 1790.

College of Philadelphia, Dec. 15th 1790.

This evening, the Hon. *James Wilson* Esq. L. L D. one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States, and *Law-professor* in this *College*, delivered his introductory lecture in the public hall, before the trustees, faculty, students, and scholars of the institution. He was honoured also with the presence of the president of the United States, the vice-president and both houses of congress; the president and both houses of the legislature of Pennsylvania, the chief justice and a number of the gentlemen of the bar, the mayor and corporation of the city of Philadelphia, and many ladies and gentlemen of distinction, the whole composing a most judicious, brilliant, and respectable audience.

The Lecture, by particular desire, will shortly be published, with a syllabus or compendious account of the plan and design of the whole course of Lectures, annexed.

After Dr. Wilson's Lecture was concluded, a commencement was held for conferring the degree of doctor in medicine, the business of which, by appointment of the provost and faculty of professors, was introduced by an address from Benjamin Rush, professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the college.

On the conclusion of Dr. Rush's address, the candidates, viz. *Francis-Bowes Sayre* M. B. of Trenton in the State of New Jersey, and *Moses Bartram* M. B. of the city of Philadelphia, were examined on the subject and in defence of their respective Theses—the former, in English, on the cause and cure of Pulmonary Consumption; and the latter, in Latin, on Aliments. The degree of *Doctor of Medicine* was then conferred on both by the Provost. After which, by special Mandate of the *Trustees*, the degree of *Doctor of Laws* was severally conferred on

The Hon.
- James Wilson Esq. one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States.
- Edward Shippen Esq. President of the court of Common Pleas for the county of Philadelphia.
- Francis Hopkinson Esq. judge of the district court of the United States for Pennsylvania.

After conferring the degrees, a congratulatory address in verse, on the present state of the *Sciences* in America, and the opening prospect of their further advancement to its remotest ends, was delivered by two of the Students, and received with just approbation.

The business of the evening was concluded with a Charge to the Graduates in medicine by the Provost, *William Smith*, D. D.

☞ *For Dr. Rush's address and D., Smith's charge, see pages* 355 *and* 358; *and for an account of Dr. Sayre's thesis see the* REVIEW *for this month. An account of Dr. Wilson's lecture shall be given in our* REVIEW *for January.*

GENERAL HARMAR'S EXPEDITION.

On the 13th. of December arrived in this city, from Fort-Washington, the head-quarters of the troops on the Ohio, lieutenant Denny, with the following letters. We present them to our readers, as containing the only *official* information that has yet transpired, though we regret that they are not more satisfactory.

Governor St. Clair's Letter to the Secretary at War. Fort Washington, Nov. 6th. 1790.

SIR,

On the 29th of last month, I had the honour to inform you generally of the success that had attended General Har-

mar—I could not then give you the particulars, as the General's letters had not reached me, (the officer however who had them in charge got in a few days afterwards) it is not now neceſſary becauſe he writes himſelf. One thing however is certain, that the ſavages have got a moſt terrible ſtroke, of which nothing can be a greater proof than that they have not attempted to harraſs the army on its return.—They arrived at this place on the third inſtant in good health and ſpirits.—There is not yet any account from Major Hamtramck—I truſt he alſo has been ſucceſsful, but this I think is certain, that no great misfortune can have happened to him, for in that caſe we ſhould certainly have heard of it.

Mr. Denny, the gentleman who takes General Harmar's diſpatches, I beg leave to mention to you in a particular manner, and if you will be pleaſed to do ſo to the Preſident in his favour, you may be aſſured he will not diſappoint any expectations that may be formed—He has every quality that I could wiſh a young man to poſſeſs, that meant to make the army his profeſſion. There are however ſome traits in his character as a man, that are not generally known, that would endear him—Out of the little pittance he receives he has maintained two aged parents for a long time.

Head Quarters, Fort Waſhington, Nov. 4th. 1790.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on the 30th. of September, I marched with 320 federal troops, and 1133 militia—Total 1453—after encountering a few difficulties we gained the Miami village. It was abandoned before we entered it, which I was very ſorry for. The villainous traders would have been a principal object of attention. I beg leave to refer you to my orders which are encloſed.——The ſubſtance of the work is this, our loſs was heavy, but the head quarters of iniquity were broken up. At a moderate computation, not leſs than 100 or 120 warriors were ſlain, and 300 log-houſes and wigwams burned. Our loſs about 180. The remainder of the Indians will be ill off for ſuſtenance. 20,000 buſhels of corn in the ears were deſtroyed by the army, with vegetables in abundance. The loſs of Major Wyllys, and Lieutenant Frothingham, of the federal troops, and a number of valuable militia officers, I ſincerely lament.

The bearer, Lieutenant Denny, is my Adjutant.—It will afford me great ſatiſfaction to know that ſome mark of honour will be ſhewn to him. His long and faithful ſervices merit it. There is a vaſt deal of buſineſs in this Weſtern World. If there is no impropriety in giving me an Aid-de-Camp, I wiſh him to be the perſon.

In my next diſpatches, I ſhall enter into the minutiæ of buſineſs, and give you a particular deſcription of each day's march, with all the occurrences and obſervations, &c &c,

I have the honour to be, Sir,
With perfect eſteem,
Your moſt humble and obedient ſervant,
(Signed)
JOS. HARMAR, Lt. Col.
Com. 1ſt. U. S. Regiment.

N. B. My Adjutant is really and truly an officer.

To the Hon. Major-Gen. Knox, Secretary at War.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Fort Waſhington, Nov. 4th, 1790.

THE Kentucky and Pennſylvania militia are to be muſtered this afternoon at 2 o'clock, by Capt. Zeigler. The order and regularity which the militia obſerved on their return to the Ohio river, was highly commendable. Upon the whole, the General is exceedingly pleaſed with their conduct during the expedition. Notwithſtanding our loſs was great, yet when they reflect that the army, in five weeks, not only effected the capital object of deſtroying the Miami village and Maumee towns, as they are generally called, with the vaſt quantity of corn and vegetables therein, but alſo killed upwards of 100 of their warriors, it muſt afford every man the greateſt ſatisfaction. The militia from Kentucky are to receive pay until the 10th inſtant, proviſions are to be drawn for them until that time, and to-morrow morning they are to march to their reſpective homes.

The General returns his thanks to every officer and private for their good conduct, and hereby diſcharges them with honour and reputation.—The wounded men will be left under the care of Dr. Alliſon and his mates, who will take all poſſible care of them.

JOS. HARMAR, *Brig. Gen.*

Return of the killed and wounded upon the expedition againſt the Miami towns, under the command of Brigadier General Harmar.

Head-Quarters, Fort-Waſhington, Nov. 4th, 1790.

Killed of the Federal Troops.

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant, 73 rank and file, total 75. Wounded—3 rank and file.

Killed of the Militia.

1 Major, 3 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 4 Enſigns, 98 rank and file, total 108.

Wounded—2 Lieutenants, 1 Enſign, 25 rank and file, total 38.

Total, killed 183—Wounded 31.

Killed of the Federal Troops.

Major Wyllys, and Lieutenant Frothingham.

Killed of the Militia.

Major Fontain—Captains Tharp, Scott and M'Mutrey—Lieutenants, Clark, and Rogers—Enſigns, Sweet, Bridges, Higgins, and Threlked.

Wounded—Lieutenants, Sanders, and Worley—Enſign Arnold,

(Signed)

JOS. HARMAR, *Brig. Gen.*

ALBANY.

December 9th—7 A. M. Bar. 31 0½—Ther. 10 degrees below 0—wind north—fair. The Barometer four tenths of an inch higher than it has been obſerved here theſe four years; and the weather colder for the ſeaſon, than was ever known before in this city.

PITTSBURG, *Nov.* 13.

It is with great pleaſure we can inform our readers, that the furnace lately erected by William Turnbull and Co. this ſide the Alleghany mountains, on Jacob's-Creek, about 15 miles above the Youghiogeny river, began her blaſt the 1ſt inſt. and that the metal proves to be of a ſuperior quality, both for caſtings and bar-iron, the latter being tried in their forge the ſame day; a circumſtance very intereſting to the good people of this weſtern country.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Preſident of the United States has appointed, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, the following perſons, viz.

Robert Morris; Judge of the Diſtrict of New-Jerſey, in place of David Brearly, deceaſed.

John Heth, of Virginia; an Enſign in the troops of the United States, in place of Richard Archer, who has declined his appointment.

John Sitgreaves; Judge of the Diſtrict of North-Carolina, in the place of John Stokes, deceaſed.

William Hill; Attorney for the United States in the Diſtrict of North Carolina, in place of John Sitgreaves.

Zachariah Rowland; Surveyor of the Port of Richmond, in the ſtate of Virginia, in place of Corbin Braxton, who has reſigned his appointment.

Jeremiah Nicols; Collector of the Port of Cheſter in the ſtate of Maryland, in place of John Scott, deceaſed.

Woodbury Langdon, of the State of New-Hampſhire; one of the Commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts between the United States and individual States, in room of John Taylor Gilman, reſigned.

William Gardner; Commiſſioner of Loans in the State of New-Hampſhire, in the room of Nathaniel Gilman, reſigned.

MARRIAGES.

PENNSYLVANIA. At the farm of Mr. George Gray ſenior, near *Philadelphia*, Mr. James Noailles to Miſs Margaret Gray.

MARYLAND, Near Baltimore, Robert Smith Eſq.; Attorney at Law to Miſs Peggy Smith, daughter to the Hon. William Smith Eſq. Repreſentative in Congreſs.

DEATHS.

DELAWARE. Near *Birmingham* meeting-houſe, Mary Newlin, aged nearly 102 years.

VIRGINIA. Near *Alexandria*, the celebrated Thomas Fuller, aged 70 years, a Negro of uncommon capacity for arithmetical calculations, which he performed altogether from memory, having never been educated, or taught to write. Mr. John Summers, aged 103; he has left four generations of deſcendants, amounting to the number of nearly 400.

PENNSYLVANIA. In *Philadelphia*, Mr. John Davidſon.

Philadelphia Prices-Current,

DECEMBER, 31, 1790.

Beef.
- Pen. and Jer. p. bbl. 45s.
- Connecticut, do. 47s6.
- Boston, (wmships) 52s6.

Ashes, pot, p. ton, 35l.
Brandy, French, p. gal. 7s.
Bread, ship, per cwt. 19s.

Beer
- American, in bottles, per dozen 8s4
- Ditto, per bbl. 35s.

Boards.
- Oak, p. m. feet, 67s6-85s.
- Merchant. pine 95s.
- Sap, 60s.
- Cedar, 55s-65s.

Chocolate, per lb. 1s2d.
Coffee, per. lb. 14-15d.

Flour.
- Superfine, p. bl. 43s.
- Common, 39s.
- Bur. mid. best, 32s6.
- Middlings, 30s6.
- Ship stuff, p. cwt. 12-15s.

Flax, per lb. 7½-9d.
Flaxseed, per bush. 5-5s9.
Ginseng, per lb. 2-2s4.
Gin, Holland, per gal. 4s9

Grain
- Wheat, p. bush. 8s4-8s6.
- Rye, 5s.
- Oats, 2s6.
- Indian corn, 3s4-3s8.
- Barley, 4s6.
- best shelled, 20s.
- Buckwheat, 2s.

Hams, per lb. 8½d-9d
Hogs-lard, 10d.
Honey, 3½d-4d.
Hemp, per. ton, 50-55l.
Hops, per lb. 2s6.
Hogshead hoops, p. m. 5-6l.

Hides raw, per lb. 9½-10d.
Indigo, Fr. per lb. 7s6-12s.
Carolina, 4s-6s6.

Iron.
- Cast, per cwt. 22s6-30s.
- Bar, per ton, 29l.
- Pig, 9l-10s
- Sheet, 60-65l.
- Nail rods, 34l-10s.

Meal, Indian, p. bbl. 18s-19s.
Molasses, per gal. 2s6-2s8.
Nails, 10, 12 & 20d. 8½d.

Oil.
- Sper. strained, p. g. 3s7.
- Whale com. 1s10½-2s.
- Do. Northern, 2s9.
- Tanners p. bbl. 67s6.

Parchment, per doz. 30-37s6.
Porter, American, 10s6.

Pork.
- Burlington, 90s.
- Lower Co. 57s6-60s.
- Carolina, 55-60s.

Pease, 6-7s6
Rice, per cwt. 24-25s.

Rum.
- Jamaica per g. 5s3-5s6.
- Windward, 4s6.
- Antigua, 4s10.
- Barbadoes, 3s9-4s.
- Country, 3-3s1.
- Taffia, 2s4.

Steel.
- German, p. cwt. 60-70s.
- English, blistered, 80s.
- Amer. p. ton, 40-60s.
- Crowley's, p. fag. 85s.

Snake root, p. lb. 1s6-2s8
Soap, common, 4d-6d.
Castile, 9d.
Starch, 4d-6d.

Sugar.
- Lump, per lb. 15d.
- Loaf, sing. refin. 18d.
- Ditto, double ditto. 20d.
- Havannah, white, 9d.
- Ditto, brown, 8d.
- Musco. p. cwt. 75-90s.

Salt.
- Allum, p. bush. 2s.
- Liverpool, 2s4
- Cadiz, 2s3
- Lisbon, 2s4

Tar.
- N. Jer. 24 g. 10s.
- Carolina, 32 g. 15s.
- Turpentine, 20s.

Tobacco, 100lb.
- J. R. new, best, 35-42s6
- Inferior, 28-35s.
- Old, 45-50s.
- Rappahan. 25-27s.
- Coloured Maryl. 40-60s.
- Dark, 25-28s.
- Long leaf, 25-28s.
- Eastern Shore, 18-25s.
- Carolina, new, 25-27s.
- Old, 35s.

Tea.
- Hyson, p. lb. 7s6-8s6.
- Souchong, 4s1-6s8.
- Congo, 3s9-5s6
- Bohea, 2s7.

Wine.
- Mad. p. p. 40-82l 10s.
- Lisbon, 37l-10s.
- Teneriffe, p. g. 4s2-4s4.
- Fayal, p. g. 3-3s4
- Port, per pipe, 39-40l.
- Ditto, per gal. 5s10
- Ditto, per doz. bot. 30s.
- Claret, 30-60s.
- Sherry, p. gal. 6s9-7s6
- Malaga, 5s.

Wax, bees, per lb. 1s10½-2s

Current Prices of Public Securities.

Funded debt.	6 per Cents	18s. per £.	or 90 per Cent.	
	3 per Cents	9s.	or 45	do.
	Defered 6 per Cents	9s.	45	do.
Unfunded do.	Final Settl. and other Cirtificates	15s6. ——— 16s.	80	do.
	Indents	9s.	45	do.
	State debts	12s6.	62½	do.

Course of Exchange.

Bills of Exchange,	London,	90 days,	70.	Amsterdam,	60 days, per guilder, 3s.
	Ditto,	60 days,	71.		30 days, 3s1
	Ditto,	30 days,	72½.	France,	60 days, per 5 livres, 7s2
					30 days, 7s3

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, made in PHILADELPHIA, in the MONTH of NOVEMBER, 1790.

Days.	Barom. Eng. foot. In.	Therm. Farenh. Reaum. D.	Therm. Farenh. Reaum. D.	Anemometer Prevail. Wind	rain	thunder	snow	WEATHER.
1	30 2 9	46 6	6 5	WNW				Fog
	30 0 11	58 1	11 6	NW	1			Cloudy, rain in even.
2	30 0 3	56 3	10 8	WNW				Fog
	30 0 3	63 5	14	NW	1			Fair
3	29 11 5	48 9	7 5	NE. E	1	1		Cloudy, rain -
	29 8 10	59	12	ESE				Overcast, rain, thun.
4	29 8 3	44 1	5 4	W				Cloudy
	29 8 7	51 3	8 6	WNW				Cloudy, overcast
5	29 10 15	37 8	2 6	W				Fair
	29 11 4	50	8	W				Idem
6	30 3	37 6	2 5	WSW				Idem
	29 11 3	46 8	6 6	W				Idem Sun eclipsed
7	29 8 8	43 2	5	W				Cloudy
	29 8 7	53 8	9 7	WNW				Idem, overcast
8	29 11 11	49 5	3 8	W				Idem
	29 11 2	55 6	10 5	WSW	1			Idem, rain in evening
9	30 1 11	39 6	3 4	NNW				Fair
	30 1 9	47 7	7	NW				Idem
10	30 1 6	36 7	2 1	WSW				Idem
	29 11 7	48	7 1	WSW	1			Cloudy, rain in even.
11	30 4 8	00	0	WNW				Fair
	30 4	49 5	3 8	N				Idem
12	30 3 2	28 8	1 4	NNW				Idem
	30 1 1	45 5	6	SW				Cloudy
13	30 2 2	34 2	1	WNW				Fog
	30 1 9	52 5	9 1	WNW				Cloudy
14	29 11 9	46 2	6 3	NE	1			Rain
	29 9 9	54	9 8	NE	1			Idem
15	29 11 7	43 2	5	SW				Fog
	29 11 10	59 4	12 2	SW				Fair
16	29 11 5	53 6	9 6	NE	1			Rain
	29 10 12	55 8	10 6	NE	1			Idem
17	29 11 4	46 2	6 3	NE	1			Idem
	29 11 3	44 6	5 6	N	1			Idem
18	30 4	40 8	3 9	NNE				Fog
	29 11 8	45 3	5 9	N				Overcast, cold
19	29 11 2	41	4	NW				Cloudy
	29 11 10	48 6	7 4	NW				Idem
20	30 2 1	41 7	4 3	NW				Fair
	30 1 15	52 2	9	NW				Idem
21	30 2 6	38 7	3	NW				Idem
	30 1 9	54 5	10	NW				Cloudy
22	30 2 2	38 7	3	WNW				Idem
	30 10	50 9	8 4	WNW				Idem
23	29 8 11	45	5 8	W				Idem
	29 8 12	54 3	9 9	W				Fair
24	29 11 3	42 8	4 8	WSW				Cloudy
	29 10 15	50 2	8 1	W	1			Idem, rain in evening
25	30 1 7	35 6	1 6	NW				Fair,
	30 1 9	39 6	3 4	NW				Idem
26	30 2 13	27 5	2	NE			1	Snow
	30 3 3	30 9	5 0	NE			1	Idem
27	29 10 13	29 7	1 0	NE			1	Idem
	29 10 4	34 2	1	NE				Cloudy
28	30 1 2	28 8	1 4 0	WNW				Fair
	30 2	37 4	2 4	W				Cloudy
29	30 3 13	30 9	5 0	WNW				Hazy
	30 3 4	41	4	W				Cloudy
30	30 4 14	30 9	5 0	WNW				Fair
	30 4 11	40 3	3 7	NW				Idem

RESULT.							
5th gr. de.	2d gr. de. of heat			WNW			
30 4 14	63 5 14			NW, W			Cloudy, fair, and rainy.
4 th least el.	26th least de. of heat			&			
29 8 3	27 5 2	0		NE	12 1	3	
Variation 8 11	Variation 36 0 16						
Mean eleva.	Temperature						
30 0 5	43 7 5 2				1	1	

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While we express our gratitude to those, by whose pecuniary or literary assistance we have been, hitherto, enabled to render the *Universal Asylum* reputable to ourselves, and acceptable to the public, we solicit the patronage of every American citizen, who wishes to encourage Science and the useful Arts, in his own country.

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The PROPRIETORS.

Philad. Jan. 31st, 1791.

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